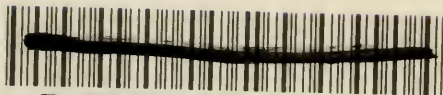




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RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S

# NEW POCKET ATLAS

CONTAINING

COLORED COUNTY MAPS OF ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES IN THE

UNITED STATES,

AND THE PROVINCES OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

TOGETHER WITH

DESCRIPTIVE, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL

MATTER PERTAINING TO EACH,

*AND INDEXED LISTS OF THEIR COUNTIES, GIVING AREA  
AND POPULATION;*

ALSO

COLORED SKELETON MAPS OF THE CONTINENTS, SHOWING  
ALL COUNTRIES OF THE

WORLD,

MAY 16 '25

ACCOMPANIED BY STATISTICAL MATTER REGARDING THE COUNTRIES  
AND THEIR PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK :  
RAND, McNALLY & CO., PUBLISHERS.  
1893.

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CLUB

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# INTRODUCTION.

Realizing the demand, on the part of the public, for an Atlas which shall give, in a conveniently *small size*, and at a *nominal cost*, all the salient geographical, statistical, and descriptive items of information usually found in larger and more expensive works of this nature, the publishers have, at considerable outlay, prepared this NEW POCKET ATLAS, and confidently submit the result of their labors to the critical judgment of their patrons.

A separate Map, either single or double page, accompanied by one or two pages of reading matter, is devoted to each State and Territory in the United States, and to each Province of the Dominion of Canada. The maps are colored by counties, and, while perfectly clear and legible, show a wonderful amount of detail. They are revised up to the date of issue, and show *every railroad* in operation and all towns of any importance, the county seats being designated by special heavy-faced type. The reading matter is so arranged under sub-heads as to make it easy to locate, at a glance, any particular subject. It contains a brief historical sketch; all important data regarding area and population, physical and climatic features, and the principal cities; statistics pertaining to agricultural and mineral resources, the manufactures, commerce, trade, and transportation; a review of the educational system, the most important State institutions, and, finally, a synopsis of the principal constitutional and legal features. To all this is added an alphabetical list of the counties with their area and population, and so indexed that any county can readily be located on the respective map.

There is not a page in the Atlas which was not especially compiled and prepared for it. Every item is either directly based upon the census reports of 1890, or, when a subject is not covered by them, upon the best obtainable data. The information is of such an extent that it is, in fact, a *Pocket Encyclopedia* of the United States and Canada, which the publishers confidently place before the reader, infinitely enhanced in value by the maps.

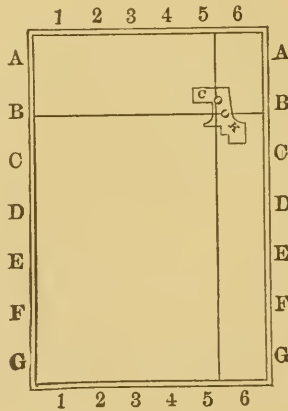
Recognizing the fact that a similar amount of detailed information regarding foreign countries would have enlarged the volume far beyond its necessary limit, a system of skeleton maps has been devised, showing, in a remarkably plain way, their political divisions and chief cities. These skeleton maps are accompanied by tabulated statistics concerning all countries, their capitals and largest cities, and principal articles of export and import.

The POCKET ATLAS which the publishers issued on the basis of the tenth census, that of 1880, met with such approval that many millions of it were sold. Enlarging greatly its scope, while maintaining its general plan, they believe that in the present volume they have succeeded in offering to the public the best and most comprehensive work of its kind.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.,  
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

## EXPLANATION.

The index letter and figure following the name of a county, in the list given for every State and Territory, refer to that point on the map at which lines, if drawn between the respective marginal letters and figures, would cross each other. For example, to find "Cook County, B-5," let the diagram below represent the map; Cook County is found near the crossing of lines B-B and 5-5.



In the list of principal cities given with each continent, the capitals of all countries are designated by special heavy-faced type.

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# UNITED STATES.

**HISTORICAL.**—A republic comprising the central portion of North America and the Territory of Alaska in the extreme northwest. It consists of 44 States, the Federal District, and 6 Territories. Title to the national domain was acquired through the Revolution of 1776, and the confirmation and recognition by Great Britain, at the Treaty of Paris, 1783, of the Independence of the United States, and through the Louisiana purchase of 1803; the purchase from Spain of the East and West Floridas, 1819; the annexation of Texas, 1845; treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848; the Gadsden purchase of 1853, and the purchase from Russia of Alaska, 1867. The cost of territorial extension has been \$69,450,000.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, exclusive of Alaska, 3,025,600 square miles; land surface, 2,970,060 square miles; water, 55,600 square miles; extreme length, from Atlantic to Pacific, 2,760 miles; greatest breadth, north and south, 1,600 miles. United States frontier over 11,000 miles—3,500 miles sea coast, 1,600 miles gulf coast, 1,500 lake coast; land frontier about 4,880 miles. Greatest elevation, over 18,000 feet. Center of area, excluding Alaska, is in Northern Kansas; approximate latitude, 39° 55'; longitude, 98° 50'; about three-fourths of a degree north and over 13° west of the center of population.

**POPULATION.**—In 1624 there was an immigration to the colonies of 9,000; in 1649 the population of the colonies numbered 15,000; 1659, 200,000; 1715, 434,600; 1733, 750,000; population of United States, 1776, 2,243,000; 1790, 3,929,214; 1800, 5,308,483; 1810, 7,239,881; 1820, 9,633,822; 1830, 12,866,020; 1840, 17,069,453; 1850, 23,191,876; 1860, 31,443,321; 1870, 38,900,898; 1880, 50,155,783; 1890, 62,622,250. Classification: Male, 32,067,880; female, 30,554,370; native, 53,372,703; foreign, 9,249,547; white, 54,983,890; colored, 7,633,360—Africans, 7,470,040; Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; Indians, 58,806. Center of population is near Greensburg, Decatur Co., Indiana. Latitude, 39° 11' 56"; longitude, 85° 32' 53".

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—New York, the commercial metropolis and largest city; Chicago, the metropolis of the West, second in size; Philadelphia ranks third, and Brooklyn fourth; St. Louis, the commercial center of the middle Mississippi Valley, is fifth in importance; San Francisco, the most important commercial point on the Pacific Coast, ranks eighth; New Orleans, the chief city of the Gulf States, ranks twelfth.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—The urban population in 1890 was 18,235,670, or 29.12 per cent of total population. North Atlantic Division contained 49.22 per cent of total urban population; South Atlantic, 7.79 per cent; North Central, 31.76 per cent; South Central, 6.29 per cent; Western, 4.94 per cent. In 1790, six cities had a population of more than 8,000, number increased to 286 in 1880, and 443 in 1890. In 1880 but one city had a population in excess of 1,000,000, in 1890 there were three. In 1870, fourteen cities each had 100,000 or more inhabitants; number increased to twenty in 1880, and twenty-eight in 1890.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture holds the first place among the national industries. Total value of all exports, 1890, \$872,270,283; of this sum agricultural products furnished \$642,751,000. Principal staples, the cereals, cotton, tobacco, sugar, hay, and potatoes. Area and yield of principal cereals, 1891: Corn, 76,204,515 acres, yield, 2,060,154,000 bushels; wheat, 39,916,897 acres, 611,780,000 bushels; oats, 25,581,861 acres, 738,394,000 bushels. Cotton, 19,580,617 acres, 8,674,000 bales. Latest returns give area under tobacco, 692,990 acres, yield, 488,255,896 pounds; sugar, 508,680,000 pounds; molasses, 29,200,000 gallons; hay, 38,591,903 acres, 46,643,094 tons; potatoes, 2,533,280 acres, 202,365,000 bushels.

**HORTICULTURE.**—Fruit culture is an important interest. All varieties of the temperate zone are usually produced in abundance in the central and northern sections; the tropical and semi-tropical fruits are cultivated only in the warmest parts. Grape culture has become a profitable industry; area under vineyards, 1889, 401,261 acres—307,575 acres bearing vines; grapes sold for table use, 267,371 tons; to wineries, 304,868 tons; wine made, 24,306,905 gallons; raisins produced, 1,372,195 boxes. There are 271,428 acres under tropic and semi-tropic fruits and nuts; total value of product, 1889, \$14,116,226, of which \$6,602,099 represented the value of oranges.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Between 1881 and 1891 live stock on farms increased from 130,969,581 to 169,216,813. Number of horses, 1891, 15,498,140; mules, 2,314,699; milch cows, 16,416,351; oxen and other cattle, 37,651,239; sheep, 44,938,365; swine, 52,398,019. Increase in exports of cattle and meat has been enormous. Fresh meat shipments in refrigerator ships first made in 1877. Total quantity of all beef products shipped in 1877, 179,838,946 pounds—tallow, 91,472,803 pounds—value \$15,887,091; shipments, 1891, 507,229,428 pounds—tallow, 111,689,251 pounds—value \$35,088,315. Number of beeves exported in 1877, 50,001, value \$1,593,080; 1891, 374,679, value \$30,445,249. Exports of bacon, hams, etc., 1881, 854,872,631 pounds, value \$69,433,490; 1891, 681,221,904 pounds, value \$50,494,375; lard, 1881, 378,142,496, value \$35,226,575; 1891, 498,343,927, \$34,414,323. Number hogs exported, 1881, 77,456; 1891, 95,654.

**MINERALS.**—The mining interests are large and varied. Total value of all mineral products in 1889, \$587,230,662, an increase during the decade of \$217,911,662. United States furnishes a large proportion of the world's supply of gold and silver. Value of the total product from 1792 to 1890: Gold, \$1,872,593,513; silver, \$999,527,702; value of product 1890, gold, \$32,845,000; silver, \$70,464,645. Iron ore is mined in nearly all the States; quantity produced in 1889, 14,518,041 long tons, value \$33,351,978; 1880, 7,120,362 tons, value \$23,156,957. United States the largest copper producer in the world; product of mines, 1890, 265,115,133 pounds, value \$30,843,797; lead mining one of the great industries, output, 1889, 182,967 short tons, valued at \$16,137,689; product of zinc mines, 58,860 short tons, value, \$5,791,824;











country ranks second only to Spain in quicksilver; in 1889 the product was 26,484 flasks, worth \$1,190,500. Coal area, exclusive of Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, 98,700 square miles. Total product of all mines, 1889, 141,229,513 tons, value \$160,226,323. Bituminous, 95,629,026 tons, value \$94,346,809; anthracite, 45,600,487 tons, \$65,879,514; petroleum product, 1890, 45,822,672 barrels, value \$35,365,105; value of natural gas, \$18,742,725; among other minerals produced are nickel, manganese, aluminum, antimony, phosphate rock, salt, etc.

**BUILDING STONES.**—Large quantities of building stones of many grades and varieties are quarried. Value of the stone product, as shown by the eleventh census, was \$53,035,620—Limestone, \$19,095,179; granite, \$14,464,095; sandstone, \$10,816,057; marble, \$3,488,170; slate, \$3,483,513; bluestone, \$1,689,606.

**FISHERIES.**—The United States' fisheries form an important and valuable industry; those of the Great Lakes are the most extensive lake fisheries in the world; during the past decade more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of food fish have been taken in these waters; capital employed, 1890, \$2,832,959; total catch, 117,085,568 pounds, an increase over that of 1880 of 48,343,568 pounds; value of catch, 1890, \$2,615,784. Over two-thirds the entire yield consists of herring, trout, whitefish, and sturgeon. Pacific coast fisheries employ 13,800 people with a capital of \$6,498,239; value of total yield, \$6,387,803; salmon fishery the most important branch of the industry; in 1890 the 63 salmon canneries utilized 41,632,223 pounds of fresh salmon and produced 622,037 cases, valued at \$3,703,838. Capital invested in whale, fur-seal, and sea-otter fisheries, \$2,081,636; value of all products, 1889, \$1,834,551, of which \$1,709,568 belonged to the whale fishery and \$124,983 to the fur-seal and sea-otter industry.

**MANUFACTURES.**—The manufacturing industries are varied and carried on upon an extensive scale. In the manufacture of flour the country leads all others. In the textile industries it ranks second only to England. In 1890, the combined textile industries—wool, cotton, and silk—had a capital of \$701,522,861; value of products, \$693,048,702—wool, \$337,768,524; cotton, \$267,991,724; silk, \$87,298,454. Increase in value of product in 10 years, \$192,672,634. Percentage of increase of entire textile industry, 38.51 per cent—silk manufacture, 112.75 per cent; cotton, 39.51 per cent; wool, 26.39 per cent. Average increase in wages paid, 64.71 per cent. Steel and iron manufactures are great and increasing industries; steel production increased from 1,145,711 tons in 1880 to 4,466,926 tons in 1890, an increase of 290 per cent; of the total product, 3,788,572 tons were Bessemer steel; pig-iron production, 1890, 9,579,779 tons, an increase since 1880 of 5,798,758 tons, or 153 per cent. Among other important manufactures are lumber and wood—carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc.; metal working industries—foundries, machine shops, stove works, etc.; leather, glassware, and pottery.

**COMMERCE.**—Exports and imports in 1890 amounted to \$1,729,397,000; exports were

valued at \$872,270,283—agricultural products, \$642,751,000; manufactures, \$168,927,300; minerals, \$22,054,900; products of the forest, \$28,715,700; fisheries, \$6,208,500. Leading articles of export were cotton, \$290,712,800; provisions, meat, and dairy products, \$139,000,000; wheat and wheat flour, \$106,125,800; mineral oils, \$46,150,000; animals, \$32,935,086; iron and steel, including ore, \$28,909,600; corn and corn-meal, \$18,599,600. Imports amounted to over \$845,000,000; principal articles, sugar, molasses, coffee, manufactures of wool, flax, hemp, jute, iron and steel, silk and cotton, and hides, lumber, and furs.

**RAILWAYS, ETC.**—First railway in United States, employing steam power, built by Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., from their mines at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, 1828. Number miles railway at the close of 1830, 23; 1835, 1,098; 1840, 2,818; 1846, 4,930; 1850, 9,021; 1855, 18,374; 1860, 30,626; 1865, 35,085; 1870, 52,922; 1875, 74,658; 1880, 93,296; 1885, 128,363; 1890, 166,703; 1891, 170,601. Capital stock of railroads, \$4,809,176,651; funded debt, \$5,235,295,074; unfunded debt, \$345,362,503; gross earnings, \$1,138,024,459; net earnings, \$356,209,860. Transportation fleet of United States numbered 25,540 craft—steamers, 6,067; sailing vessels, 8,912; unrigged craft, 10,561; total tonnage, 7,633,676 tons; value, \$215,069,296; amount of freight moved, 172,110,423 tons.

**POSTAL.**—Total number post offices, 64,965; number presidential, 3,104—129 first class, 597 second class, 2,378 third class; number fourth-class offices, 61,861; money-order offices, 10,047. Aggregate length of post routes, 439,027 miles; revenue, 1891, \$65,931,786; expenditures, \$71,662,463; postmasters' salaries, \$14,527,000; cost of transportation of the mails, \$36,805,621.

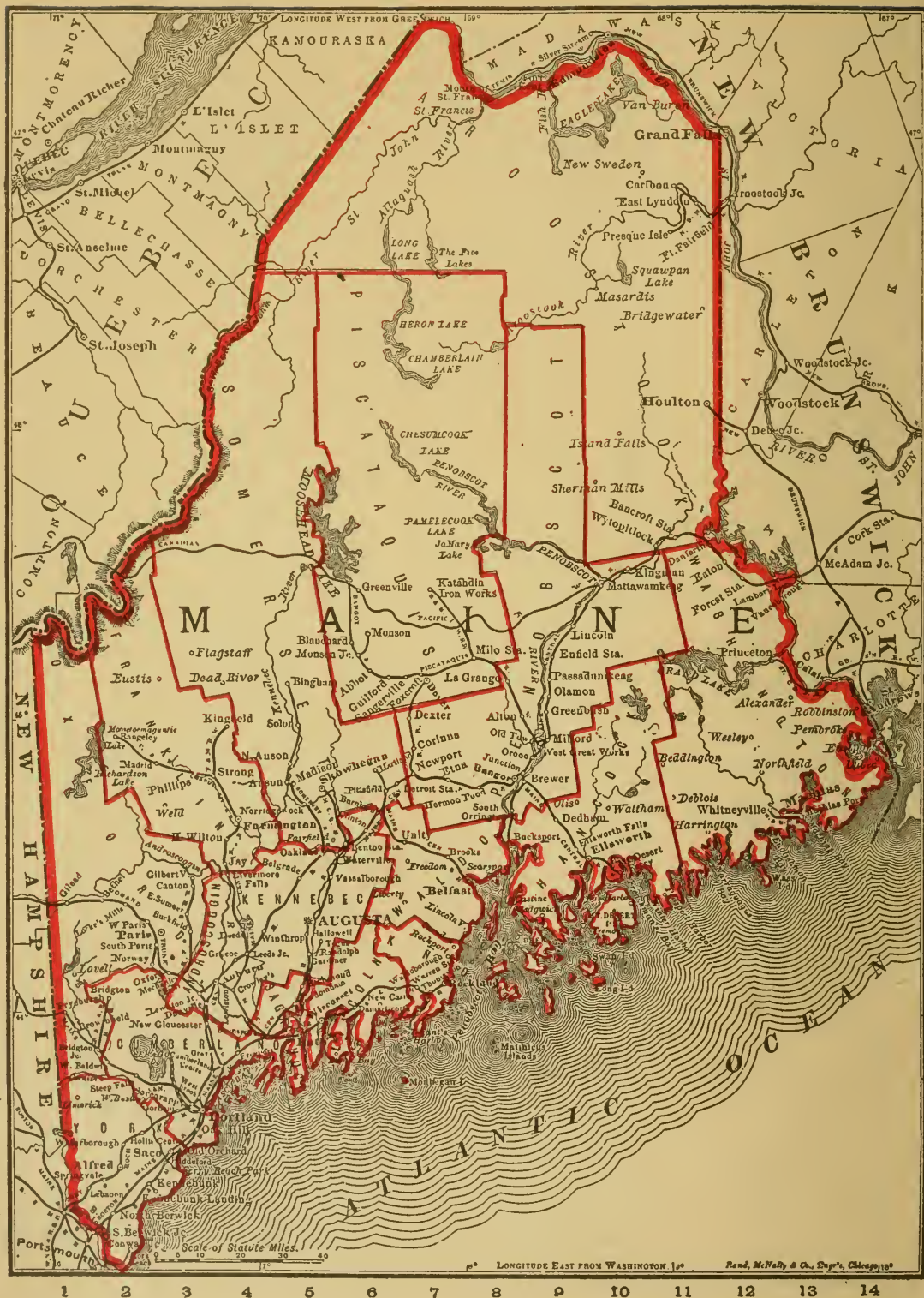
**PUBLIC LANDS.**—The public domain originally embraced 2,889,175 square miles, or nearly two billion acres of land. June, 1891, the total area of the unappropriated public lands—exclusive of Alaska and the Cherokee Strip—was but 905,726 square miles; of this area 328,125 square miles are useless for agriculture. The Cherokee Strip contains 12,569 square miles. The public lands lie in 22 States and 5 Territories. Land entered under Homestead Act, 1890-91, 5,040,393 acres, taken up under Timber Culture Act, 969,006 acres.

**GOVERNMENT.**—Under the Constitution of the United States the Government is intrusted to three great departments—executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive power is vested in a president, elected every four years, who is assisted by a Cabinet of eight members. The legislative department consists of a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Two Senators are elected by the Legislature of each State for a term of six years. Members of the House are elected by the people for two years; number for each State allotted in proportion to its population, 1 for 173,901. Senate consists of 88 members, House of Representatives of 356. Judicial department includes a Supreme Court, a specific number of circuit and district courts, and a court of claims. Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices.

## Population of the Principal Cities of the United States.

CITIES.	Pop. 1890.	CITIES.	Pop. 1890.	CITIES.	Pop. 1890.
Akron, Ohio	27,601	Houston, Tex.	27,557	Petersburg, Va.	22,680
Albany, N. Y.	94,923	Indianapolis, Ind.	105,436	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,046,964
Alexandria, Va.	14,339	Jackson, Mich.	20,798	Pittsburg, Pa.	238,617
Allegheny, Pa.	105,287	Jackson, Tenn.	10,089	Pittsfield, Mass.	17,281
Allentown, Pa.	25,228	Jacksonville, Fla.	17,201	Portland, Me.	36,425
Altoona, Pa.	30,387	Jamestown, N. Y.	16,038	Portland, Ore.	62,046
Amsterdam, N. Y.	17,336	Jersey City, N. J.	163,003	Pottsville, Pa.	14,117
Atlanta, Ga.	65,533	Johnstown, Pa.	21,805	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	22,206
Auburn, N. Y.	25,858	Joliet, Ill.	23,264	Providence, R. I.	132,146
Augusta, Ga.	33,300	Kalamazoo, Mich.	17,853	Pueblo, Colo.	24,558
Aurora, Ill.	19,688	Kansas City, Kan.	38,316	Quincy, Ill.	31,494
Austin, Tex.	14,575	Kansas City, Mo.	132,716	Quincy, Mass.	16,723
Baltimore, Md.	434,439	Key West, Fla.	18,080	Racine, Wis.	21,014
Bangor, Me.	19,103	Kingston, N. Y.	21,261	Reading, Pa.	58,061
Bayonne, N. J.	19,083	Knoxville, Tenn.	22,535	Richmond, Ind.	16,608
Bay City, Mich.	27,839	La Crosse, Wis.	25,000	Richmond, Va.	31,888
Belleville, Ill.	15,361	La Fayette, Ind.	16,243	Roanoke, Va.	16,159
Biddeford, Me.	14,443	Lancaster, Pa.	32,011	Rochester, N. Y.	133,896
Binghamton, N. Y.	35,005	Lawrence, Mass.	44,654	Rockford, Ill.	23,584
Birmingham, Ala.	26,178	Leadville, Colo.	10,384	Rome, N. Y.	14,991
Bloomington, Ill.	20,484	Leavenworth, Kan.	19,768	Sacramento, Cal.	26,386
Boston, Mass.	448,477	Lebanon, Pa.	14,654	Saginaw, Mich.	46,322
Bridgeport, Conn.	48,866	Lewiston, Me.	21,701	Salem, Mass.	30,801
Brooklyn, N. Y.	806,343	Lexington, Ky.	21,567	Salt Lake, Utah	44,843
Buffalo, N. Y.	255,664	Lima, Ohio	15,981	San Antonio, Tex.	37,673
Burlington, Iowa	22,565	Lincoln, Neb.	55,154	San Diego, Cal.	16,159
Burlington, Vt.	14,590	Lincoln, R. I.	20,355	Sandusky, Ohio	13,471
Cambridge, Mass.	70,028	Little Rock, Ark.	25,871	San Francisco, Cal.	298,997
Camden, N. J.	58,313	Lockport, N. Y.	16,038	San Jose, Cal.	13,060
Canton, Ohio	26,189	Long Island City, N. Y.	30,506	Savannah, Ga.	43,189
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	18,020	Los Angeles, Cal.	50,395	Schenectady, N. Y.	19,902
Charleston, S. C.	54,955	Louisville, Ky.	161,129	Scranton, Pa.	75,215
Chattanooga, Tenn.	29,100	Lowell, Mass.	77,696	Seattle, Wash.	42,837
Chelsea, Mass.	27,909	Lynchburg, Va.	19,709	Sedalia, Mo.	14,068
Chester, Pa.	20,226	Lynn, Mass.	55,727	Shamokin, Pa.	14,403
Chicago, Ill.	1,433,010	McKeesport, Pa.	20,711	Sheboygan, Wis.	16,359
Cincinnati, Ohio	296,908	Macon, Ga.	22,746	Shenandoah, Pa.	15,944
Cleveland, Ohio	261,853	Madison, Wis.	13,426	Sioux City, Iowa	37,806
Cohoes, N. Y.	22,509	Malden, Mass.	23,031	South Bend, Ind.	40,112
Columbia, S. C.	15,353	Manchester, N. H.	44,126	Somerville, Mass.	21,819
Columbus, Ga.	17,303	Memphis, Tenn.	64,495	Springfield, Ill.	24,063
Columbus, Ohio	88,150	Meriden, Conn.	21,652	Springfield, Mass.	44,179
Concord, N. H.	17,904	Milwaukee, Wis.	204,468	Springfield, Mo.	21,850
Council Bluffs, Iowa	21,474	Minneapolis, Minn.	164,738	Springfield, Ohio	31,895
Covington, Ky.	37,371	Mobile, Ala.	31,076	Spokane, Wash.	19,922
Dallas, Tex.	38,067	Montgomery, Ala.	21,883	St. Joseph, Mo.	52,324
Danbury, Conn.	16,552	Muskogee, Mich.	22,702	St. Louis, Mo.	451,770
Davenport, Iowa	26,872	Nashua, N. H.	19,311	St. Paul, Minn.	133,156
Dayton, Ohio	61,220	Nashville, Tenn.	76,168	Stamford, Conn.	15,700
Decatur, Ill.	16,811	New Albany, Ind.	21,059	Stockton, Cal.	14,424
Denver, Colo.	106,713	Newark, N. J.	181,830	Syracuse, N. Y.	88,143
Des Moines, Iowa	50,093	New Bedford, Mass.	40,733	Tacoma, Wash.	36,006
Detroit, Mich.	205,876	New Brighton, N. Y.	16,423	Taunton, Mass.	25,448
Dubuque, Iowa	30,311	New Britain, Conn.	19,007	Terre Haute, Ind.	30,217
Duluth, Minn.	33,115	New Brunswick, N. J.	18,603	Toledo, Ohio	81,434
East St. Louis, Ill.	15,169	Newburg, N. Y.	23,087	Topeka, Kan.	31,007
Eau Claire, Wis.	17,415	New Haven, Conn.	81,298	Trenton, N. J.	57,458
Elgin, Ill.	17,823	New Orleans, La.	242,039	Troy, N. Y.	60,956
Elizabeth, N. J.	37,764	Newport, Ky.	24,918	Utica, N. Y.	44,007
Elmira, N. Y.	30,893	Newport, R. I.	19,457	Waco, Tex.	14,445
Erie, Pa.	40,634	Newton, Mass.	24,379	Waltham, Mass.	18,707
Evansville, Ind.	50,756	New York, N. Y.	1,515,931	Warwick, R. I.	17,761
Fall River, Mass.	74,398	Norfolk, Va.	34,871	Washington, D. C.	280,392
Findlay, Ohio	18,533	North Adams, Mass.	16,074	Waterbury, Conn.	28,646
Fitchburg, Mass.	22,037	Northampton, Mass.	14,990	Watertown, N. Y.	14,725
Fort Wayne, Ind.	35,393	Norristown, Pa.	19,791	Wheeling, W. Va.	84,522
Fort Worth, Tex.	23,076	Norwalk, Conn.	17,747	Wichita, Kan.	23,853
Galesburg, Ill.	15,264	Norwich, Conn.	16,156	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	37,718
Galveston, Tex.	29,084	Oakland, Cal.	48,682	Williamsport, Pa.	27,132
Gloucester, Mass.	24,651	Ogden, Utah.	14,889	Wilmington, Del.	61,431
Grand Rapids, Mich.	60,278	Omaha, Neb.	140,452	Wilmington, N. C.	20,056
Hamilton, Ohio	17,565	Orange, N. J.	18,844	Winona, Minn.	18,208
Harrisburg, Pa.	39,385	Oshkosh, Wis.	22,836	Woonsocket, R. I.	20,830
Hartford, Conn.	53,230	Oswego, N. Y.	21,842	Worcester, Mass.	84,655
Haverhill, Mass.	27,412	Ottumwa, Iowa	14,001	Yonkers, N. Y.	32,033
Hoboken, N. J.	43,648	Patterson, N. J.	78,347	York, Pa.	20,793
Holyoke, Mass.	35,637	Pawtucket, R. I.	27,633	Youngstown, Ohio	33,220
		Peoria, Ill.	41,024	Zanesville, Ohio	21,009







# MAINE.

Mān.

"Pine Tree State."

Signifies—"The Main" or "Mainland."

**HISTORICAL.**—Maine coast and rivers explored by French, 1604 and 1605. Territory first called Acadia. Earliest settlement—by English—made 1607, at mouth of the Kennebec. Gorgiana (York) chartered 1624. From 1652 to 1819, Maine was known as "District of Maine," governed by Massachusetts. It was the tenth State to enter the Union, being admitted March 15, 1820.

**AREA, ETC.**—33,040 square miles; land, 20,895 square miles; water—one-tenth—3,145 square miles. Extreme length of State, 300 miles; breadth, 210 miles; shore line, about 2,500 miles. Principal rivers, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, Aroostook, and St. John, latter drains 6,000,000 acres of Maine territory. Moosehead, the largest lake, area, 120 square miles. Mount Katahdin, 5,385 feet, highest mountain in State.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature of Portland. Winter, 23° to 38°; summer, 63° to 69°. Highest recorded temperature in State, 97°; lowest, -21°. Mean annual rainfall: Eastport, 49.25 inches; Portland, 42.68 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Maine ranked eleventh in population in 1790, fourteenth in 1800 and 1810, twelfth in 1820 and 1830, thirteenth in 1840, sixteenth in 1850, twenty-second in 1860, twenty-third in 1870, twenty-seventh in 1880, and thirtieth in 1890. Total population 1790, 96,540; 1800, 151,719; 1810, 228,705; 1820, 298,279; 1830, 399,455; 1840, 501,793; 1850, 583,169; 1860, 628,279; 1870, 626,915; 1880, 648,936; 1890, 661,086. Classification: Male, 332,590; female, 338,496; native, 582,125; foreign, 78,961; white, 659,263; colored, 1,823—Africans, 1,190; Chinese, 73; Japanese, 1; Indians, 559.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Portland, metropolis and chief seaport, population, 36,425; Lewiston, important manufacturing center, ranks second, population, 21,701; Bangor, port of entry and a leading center of the lumber industry in the United States, population, 19,103; Biddeford ranks fourth, population, 14,443; Auburn ranks fifth, population, 11,250; Augusta, the capital, population, 10,527.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Among New England States, Maine ranks first in live stock. Total value of farm animals, 1892, \$20,665,604. Horses lead in importance, number 110,719; value, \$9,860,290. In cereal productions Maine ranks second to Vermont. Most important agricultural crops, hay and potatoes.

**INDUSTRIES.**—Among the most important are the lumber industries, fisheries, quarries, and cotton and woolen manufactures. Maine ranks next to Massachusetts in fisheries.

State has 89 establishments, with a capital of \$9,700,525, engaged in the wool industry.

**QUARRIES.**—Maine ranks second in the production of granite; number quarries, 153; total product 1889, 6,701,346 cubic feet, value, \$2,225,839; increase during past decade, 89.39 per cent. Ranks next to Pennsylvania and Vermont in slate; output, 43,500 squares of roofing slate, value, \$214,000. In the value of all limestone products, State ranks sixth; in the manufacture of lime, leads all others; number of barrels of lime made, 1889, 1,903,639, value, \$1,523,499.

**RAILWAYS.**—Maine had 11 miles of railway in 1840; 245, 1850; 472, 1860; 521, 1865; 756, 1870; 980, 1875; 1,005, 1880; 1,135, 1885; 1,338, 1890; 1,383, 1891. One mile of railway to each 23.9 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 139,679; text books furnished by all schools; school age, 4-21. Free high schools established in 1878. Bowdoin College, Brunswick, founded 1791, number of students, 271; Colby University, Waterville, founded 1820, 180 students; Bates College, Lewiston, founded 1861, 169 students.

**POSTAL.**—Maine has 1,125 post offices. There are 57 presidential offices—2 first-class, 9 second-class, 46 third-class; of fourth-class offices there are 1,068; 147 money-order offices and 4 postal note.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—February 22, May 30, July 4, December 25, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving.

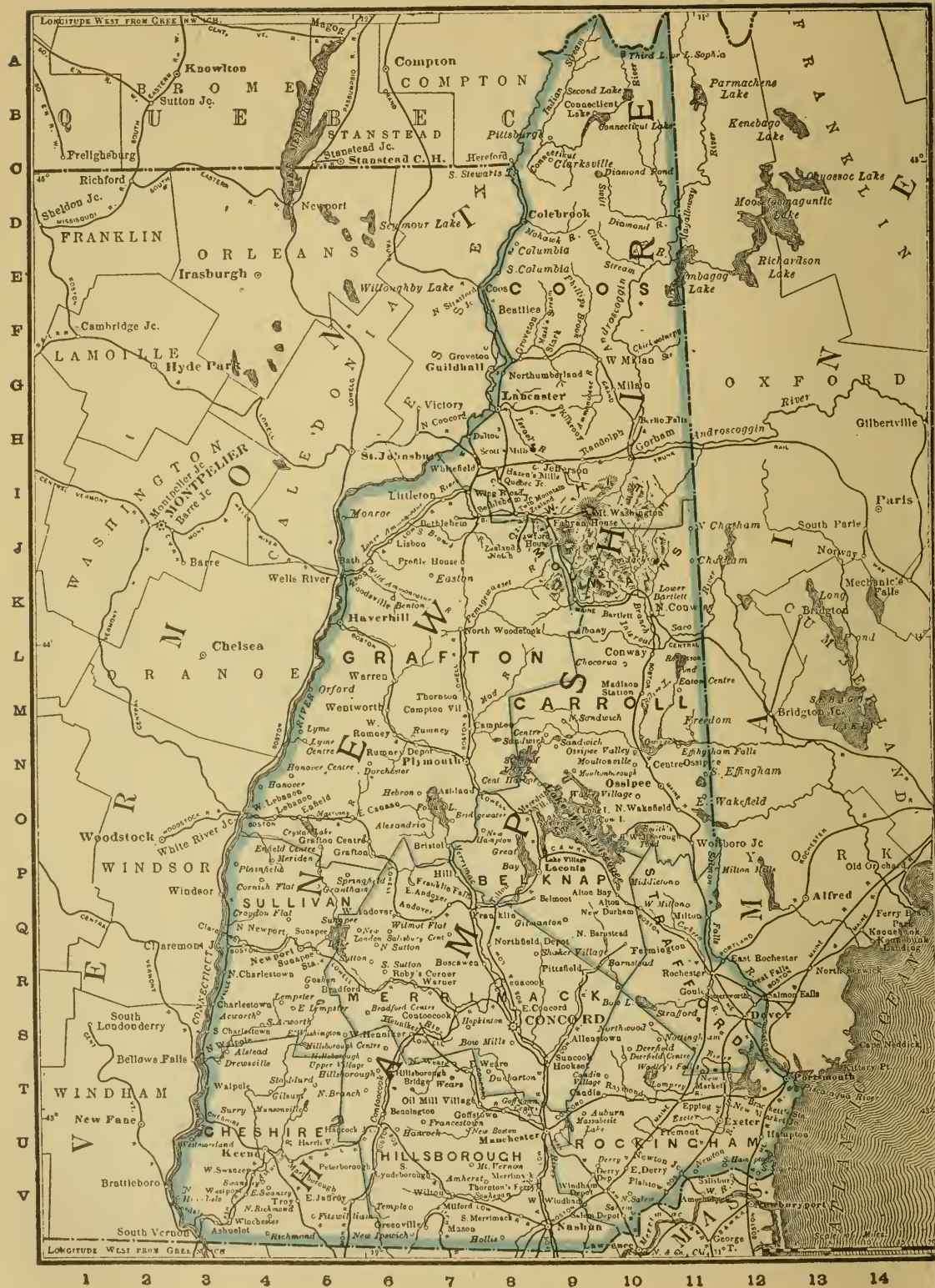
**CIVIL WAR.**—Maine furnished a total of 70,107 men during the war: 64,973 white troops, 5,030 sailors and marines, and 104 colored troops. Aggregate number of deaths, 9,398. State has 17,610 pensioners on the rolls.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, second Monday in September; congressional and presidential, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 31; Representatives, 151; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators and Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 6; number voters, 201,241. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State, county, and town 3 months, of precinct, 60 days; registration required; women, paupers, and untaxed Indians excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; notes—witnessed, 20 years, unwitnessed, 6 years; open accounts, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 1 year. Legal interest, 6; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Androscoggin, R-4	485	48,968	Knox, Q-7	328	31,473	Somerset, I-4	3,664	32,627
Aroostook, C-9	16,700	49,589	Lincoln, R-6	520	21,996	Waldo, P-7	75	27,759
Cumberland, S-3	1,005	90,949	Oxford, O-2	1,892	30,536	Washington, L-12	2,452	44,482
Franklin, M-3	1,660	17,055	Penobscot, L-9	3,332	72,865	York, T-2	620	62,829
Hancock, O-10	1,312	37,312	Piscataquis, I-7	3,772	16,134	Total	29,895	661,086
Kennebec, P-5	888	57,012	Sagadahoc, R-5	260	19,452			





## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nū Hamp'shire.  
"Granite State."

Named after the County of Hampshire, England.

**HISTORICAL.**—One of the Thirteen Original States; adopted and ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788; the ninth State admitted. First settlements made by English, at Portsmouth and Dover, 1623; Exeter and Hampton settled 1638 and 1639. State constitution adopted 1784; amended 1792; revised and amended 1876; present constitution adopted 1877.

**AREA.**—9,305 square miles; land area, 9,005 square miles; water, 300 square miles; greatest length, 180 miles; breadth, 45 to 100 miles. Famed for the beauty of its mountain and lake scenery; one-seventh of total area occupied by White Mountains; highest elevation, Mount Washington—6,288 feet. Area of lakes, 110,000 acres; Lake Winnipiseogee, the largest, 22 miles in length. State has 18 miles of sea-coast; Portsmouth only good harbor. Streams afford unrivaled water-power, largely utilized in manufactures.

**CLIMATE.**—Mean annual temperature, Mount Washington, 26.3°; highest recorded, 74°; lowest, —49°. Mean annual at Manchester, 48.5°; highest recorded, 94°; lowest, —11°. Mean annual rainfall, Mount Washington, 90 inches; Manchester, 40 inches.

**POPULATION.**—New Hampshire ranked tenth in 1790, eleventh in 1800, sixteenth in 1810, fifteenth in 1820, eighteenth in 1830, twenty-second in 1840 and 1850, twenty-seventh in 1860, thirty-first in 1870 and 1880, and thirty-third in 1890. Total population 1790, 141,885; 1800, 183,858; 1810, 214,460; 1820, 244,022; 1830, 269,328; 1840, 284,574; 1850, 317,976; 1860, 326,073; 1870, 318,300; 1880, 316,901; 1890, 376,530. Classification: Male, 186,566; female, 189,964; Native, 304,190; foreign, 72,340; white, 375,840; colored, 690—Africans, 611; Chinese, 58; Japanese, 2; Indians, 16.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Manchester, the meropolis and principal seat of manufacturing industries, population, 44,136; Nashua and Dover, important manufacturing centers, population, 19,311 and 12,790; Concord, the capital seat of government since 1807, population, 17,004; Portsmouth, a port of entry, founded 1623, seat of government until 1807, population, 9,827.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Hay most important crop, latest report gives 644,729 tons, value, \$6,769,655; corn, 1,333,000 bushels, value, \$1,026,723; average value per acre greater than in any other State; wheat, 148,000 bushels, value, \$170,244; oats, 1,098,000 bushels, value, \$501,880; tobacco, 86,593 pounds, value, \$10,710. Total value of farm animals, \$12,061,351; horses lead in importance.

**STONE QUARRIES, ETC.**—Popular name of State derived from its famous white granite. Number of quarries, 78; amount quarried, 1889, 2,822,026 cubic feet, value, \$727,531; number of cubic feet for building, 1,306,331; street paving, 1,157,992 cubic feet; output more than double during past decade. State ranks first in mica, produces over eight-tenths of the total product; 40,000 pounds mined in 1889, value, \$40,000; leads in production of soapstone, yield, 4,252 tons of manufactured, value, \$117,883; sandstone and pyrites are worked.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Manufacturing the principal industry; the most important are cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, and paper. First cotton mill erected 1804; since 1850 capital invested in manufactures has increased 300 per cent.; annual products valued at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railway chartered in 1835; number miles in 1840, 53; 1850, 467; 1855, 657; 1860, 661; 1865, 667; 1870, 736; 1875, 934; 1880, 1,015; 1885, 1,044; 1890, 1,146; January 1, 1892, 1,144. State has one mile of railway to each 8.13 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Has compulsory education law; school age, 5-21; number pupils enrolled in public schools in 1890, 59,813, a loss of over 7½ per cent. during the decade; expenditures, \$814,394; number pupils in private schools, 7,543; Dartmouth College organized 1769, 473 students.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, general election, and fast day.

**CIVIL WAR, ETC.**—New Hampshire contributed a total of 33,937 men—32,930 white troops, 882 sailors and marines, and 125 colored troops; number of deaths, 4,882; number pensioners in State, 1891, 7,707.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 24; Representatives, 359; term, 2 years; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years; limit, none; meets first Wednesday in January; number electoral votes, 4; number voters, 118,135. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of the State, county, and town 6 months, precinct, 10 days; aliens, paupers, non-taxpayers, at their own request, excluded; registration required. Women vote at school elections.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; notes, 6 years; open accounts, 6 years; legal interest, 6; by contract, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Belknap, P-8.....	392	20,321	Grafton, L-7 ....	1 766	37,217	Strafford, R-11....	376	38,442
Carroll, M-9.....	907	18,124	Hillsboro, U-7 ...	844	93,247	Sullivan, P-4.....	547	17,304
Cheshire, U-4.....	784	29,579	Merrimack, R-7... 909		49,435	Total.....	9,005	376,530
Coos, F-9.....	1,771	23,211	Rockingham, U-10	709	49,650			





# VERMONT.

Ver-mont'.  
"Green Mountain State."

From French words "vert," green, and "mont," mountain.

**HISTORICAL.**—First State admitted after the adoption of the United States Constitution, and the organization of the government. Date of admission March 4, 1791. First settlement made at Fort Dummer, near site of Brattleboro, 1724; settled by emigrants from Massachusetts. First Constitution adopted 1777, second 1786, third in 1791; amendments made in 1793, 1836, 1850, and 1870.

**AREA, ETC.**—9,565 square miles; land area, 9,135 square miles; water, 430 square miles; length, 158 miles; breadth, 35 to 85 miles. Green Mountains traverse the State from north to south; highest elevation, Mount Mansfield, 4,430 feet. Over 100 miles of frontage on Lake Champlain; lake navigation important, Burlington the principal port. Connecticut River drains 3,500 square miles—one-third the total area. Numerous small streams furnish abundant water-power, largely utilized for manufactures.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Burlington: Winter, 18° to 50°; summer, 65° to 75°; mean for January, 19°, extreme, —24°; for July, 71°, extreme, 97°; average rainfall, 33 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Vermont ranked twelfth in 1790, thirteenth in 1800, fifteenth in 1810, sixteenth in 1820, seventeenth in 1830, twenty-first in 1840, twenty-third in 1850, twenty-eighth in 1860, thirtieth in 1870, thirty-second in 1880, and thirty-sixth in 1890. Total population 1790, 85,425; 1800, 154,465; 1810, 217,895; 1820, 235,966; 1830, 280,652; 1840, 291,948; 1850, 314,120; 1860, 315,098; 1870, 330,551; 1880, 332,286; 1890, 332,422. Classification: Male, 169,327; female, 163,095; native, 288,334; foreign, 44,088; white, 331,418; colored, 1,004—Africans, 937; Chinese, 32; Japanese, 1; Indians, 34.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Burlington, one of the most important lumber markets in the United States, population, 14,590; Rutland ranks second, population, 11,760, principal seat of marble industry; St. Albans, population, 7,771; Brattleboro, 6,862; Barretown, 6,812; Montpelier, the capital since 1805, population, 4,160.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Although exceedingly mountainous, proportion of cultivable area is large. Agriculture the chief occupation of the State. Over 3,000,000 acres of improved land. Among New England States, Vermont ranks second only to Maine in the value of farm products. Latest reports give: Corn, 2,144,000 bush ls. value, \$1,629,542; wheat, 344,000 bushels, value, \$392,477; oats, 4,037,000 bushels, value, \$1,655,227; hay, 1,038,303 tons, value, \$9,760,048. State exceeds all

others in production of maple sugar—nearly 12,000,000 pounds of sugar and 130,000 gallons of molasses. Value of farm animals, \$18,172,157.

**MINERAL WEALTH.**—The quarries constitute the chief mineral wealth of the State. Marbles in great variety are quarried in large quantities; production steadily increasing. Rutland County the leading locality. Value of total output for year, \$2,300,000; \$2,000,000 being credited to Rutland. State ranks second in production of slate; number quarries, 60; output, 235,850 squares roofing slate, value, \$592,997; number granite quarries 53; output, 1,073,936 cubic feet, value, \$581,870; 16 limestone quarries, value of output, \$195,066; number barrels of lime manufactured 324,148. State produced 1,336 long tons manganese ore, and 72,000 pounds copper. Iron and gold exist.

**RAILWAYS.**—Railroad construction begun in 1846; in December, 1849, two lines completed—Burlington to Connecticut River. Total number miles in operation 1850, 290; 1855, 529; 1860, 554; 1865, 587; 1870, 614; 1875, 810; 1880, 914; 1885, 946; 1890, 988; January 1, 1892, 1,001. State has one mile of railway to each 9.38 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Lands set apart for support of schools as early as 1761; legislative provision for education dates from 1782. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 1889, 73,237; a loss of 10 per cent. during the past decade; expenditures, \$689,917; number pupils in private schools, 6,745. School age, 5–20. State University at Burlington, organized 1791; number students, 526. Normal schools at Castleton, Johnson, and Randolph. Training school at Bennington.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**CIVIL WAR.**—The State furnished a total of 33,288 men—32,549 white troops, 619 sailors and marines, 120 colored troops. June 30, 1891, there were 8,566 pensioners in the State.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial, first Tuesday in September. Congressional and presidential, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 30; Representatives, 243; term, 2 years; sessions, biennial in even-numbered years; meets first Wednesday in October; limit of session, none. Number of electoral votes, 4; number voters, 101,697. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year; registration required. Eribers excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, notes, and open accounts, 6 years; legal interest, 6; by contract, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Addison, J-4 .....	734	22,277	Franklin, B-5 .....	639	29,755	Rutland, M-4 .....	903	45,397
Bennington, S-4 .....	680	20,448	Grand Isle, C-3 .....	80	3,843	Washington, H-7 .....	703	29,606
Caledonia, F-10 .....	648	23,436	Lamoille, E-6 .....	450	12,831	Windham, S-6 .....	765	26,547
Chittenden, F-4 .....	516	35,389	Orange, K-8 .....	659	19,575	Windsor, O-7 .....	900	31,706
Essex, D-12 .....	730	9,511	Orleans, C-9 .....	728	22,101	Total .....	9,135	332,422







## MASSACHUSETTS.

Mäs-sa-chu'sets.  
"Bay State."

Name of Indian origin, "About the Great Hills."

**HISTORICAL.**—Sixth in order of the Thirteen Original States to adopt and ratify the Constitution, date, February 6, 1788. First permanent settlement made by English Puritans, at Plymouth, 1620; Salem founded 1628. First constitution adopted 1780; this, with various amendments, constitutes the law of the State.

**AREA.**—8,315 square miles; land area, 8,040 square miles; water, 275 square miles; length, northeast and southwest, 160 miles; breadth, 47 to 90 miles. The Merrimac, Connecticut, Housatonic, and other rivers, furnish immense water-power which is largely utilized.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature Boston: Winter, 27° to 35°; summer, 66° to 71°; mean annual, 48.8°. Mean annual rainfall: Boston, 45.04 inches; Wood's Holl, 44.11; Springfield, 47.04.

**POPULATION.**—Massachusetts ranked fourth in 1790, fifth in 1800 and 1810, seventh in 1820, eighth in 1830 and 1840, sixth in 1850, seventh in 1860, 1870, and 1880, and sixth in 1890. Total population, 1790, 378,787; 1800, 422,845; 1810, 472,040; 1820, 523,159; 1830, 610,408; 1840, 737,699; 1850, 994,514; 1860, 1,231,066; 1870, 1,457,351; 1880, 1,783,085; 1890, 2,238,943. Classification: Male, 1,087,709; female, 1,151,234; native, 1,581,806; foreign, 657,137; white, 2,215,373; colored, 23,570—Africans, 22,144; Chinese, 984; Japanese, 18; Indians, 424.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Boston, capital and metropolis, great commercial center; population, 448,477. Worcester, Taunton, and Springfield, centers of iron and steel industries; population, Worcester, 84,655. Springfield, seat of largest arsenal and armory in United States. Lynn, principal center of boot and shoe industry. Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, and Holyoke, chief centers of cotton industries. Cambridge, seat of Harvard College, oldest in America. First printing press in America established at Cambridge; printing still a leading industry of the city.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—State has 3,359,679 acres in farms, value, \$146,197,115. Hay, the most important crop; latest report gives: 674,365 tons, value, \$10,621,249; potatoes, 3,632,000 bushels, value, \$1,997,800; corn, 2,138,000 bushels, value, \$1,667,869; oats, 768,000 bushels; tobacco, 2,794,848 pounds. Total number farm animals, 461,919, value, \$15,873,817.

**GRANITE AND LIMESTONE.** State leads in production and value of granite. Number quarries, 151; output, 1889, 9,587,996 cubic feet, value, \$2,503,503. Number limestone quarries, 12; total value of output, \$119,978; lime, \$93,702.

**FISHERIES.**—Over one-half the fishing vessels in United States owned in Massachusetts. Over two-thirds or 69.31 per cent. of vessels of United States whale fleet from Massachusetts ports; total number of fleet, 101; from New Bedford alone, 57. Value of products for State, 1889, \$988,487; sperm oil, \$454,700; whalebone, \$419,520.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Manufacturing industries most important. In total value of all products, State ranks third; in cotton productions, leather, and boots and shoes, ranks first. First cotton-mill in the United States established at Beverly, 1787; one of the earliest woolen-mills was that at Newbury, 1794; first iron works established at Lynn and Taunton, 1631 and 1644. Boston is the center of the wool trade. Capital employed in wool industry, \$75,665,637; cost of materials, \$44,767,072; value of products, \$72,681,408.

**RAILWAYS.**—First road constructed 1835; number of miles in State, 1840, 301; 1850, 1,035; 1860, 1,264; 1865, 1,297; 1870, 1,480; 1875, 1,817; 1880, 1,915; 1885, 1,997; 1890, 2,096; January, 1892, 2,100. One mile of road to each 3.95 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Foundation of present system established 1647; compulsory education law; schoolage, 5-15; annual expenditures over \$8,200,000; number of pupils in public schools, 371,492. Normal schools at Boston, Bridgewater, Frammingham, Salem, Westfield, and Worcester; number of pupils in private schools, 66,772; State has 7 colleges.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—February 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving, December 25, and fast day.

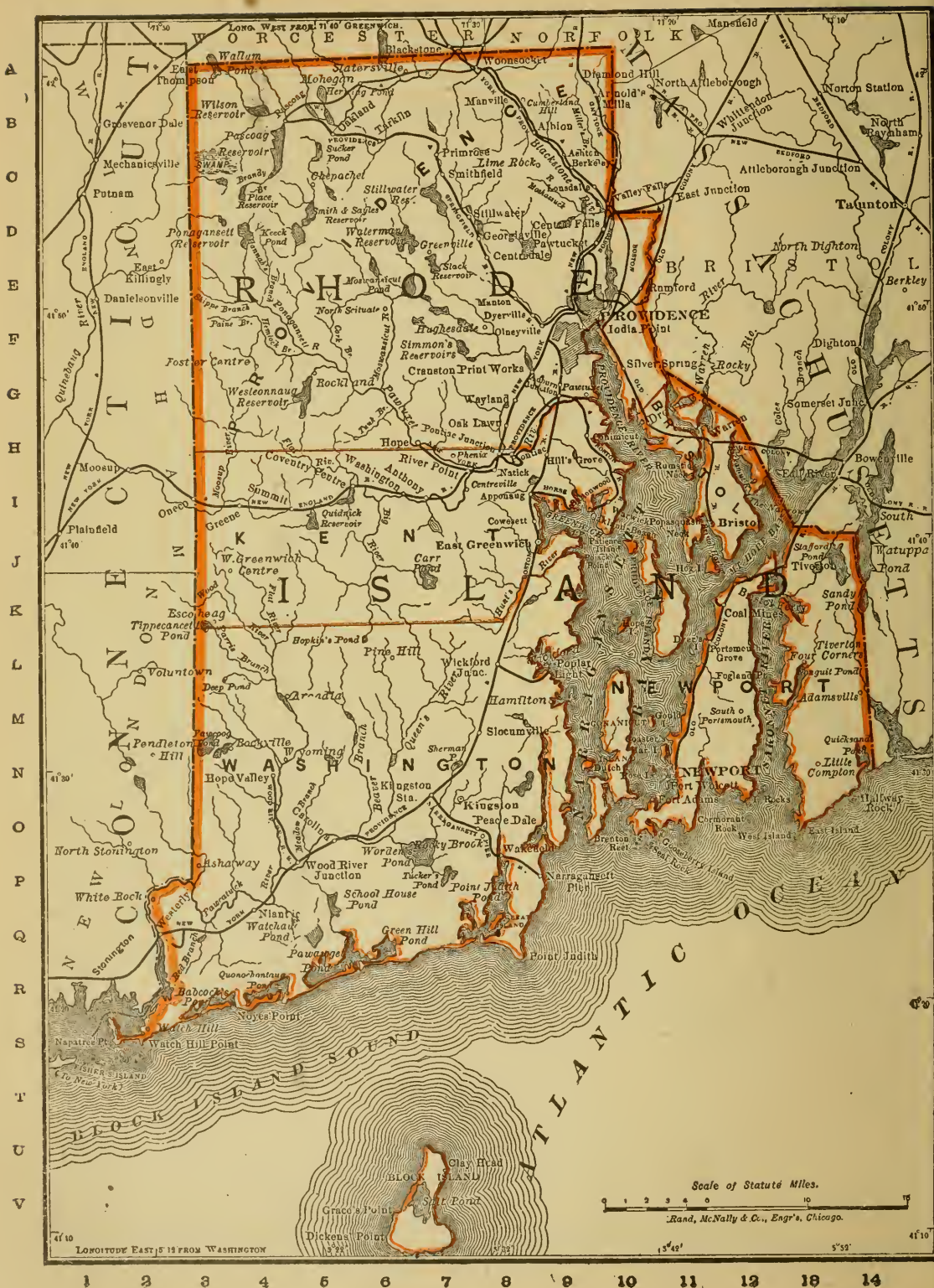
**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 146,730 men and over \$50,000,000. Of the total, 122,781 were white troops, 19,983 sailors and marines, 3,966 colored troops; aggregate number of deaths, 13,942. State has 25,953 pensioners.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections. Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 40; Representatives, 240; term, 1 year; sessions, annual, meets first Wednesday in January; limit of session, none. Number of electoral votes, 15; number voters, 665,009; voters must be citizens, residents of State 1 year, precinct 6 months; registration required. Paupers, non-taxpayers, and persons unable to read and write excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; notes and open accounts, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years; legal interest, 6; by contract, any rate.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Barnstable, L-18.	373	29,172	Franklin, C-5	665	38,610	Norfolk, H-14	494	118,950
Berkshire, F-2	959	81,108	Hampden, H-5	634	135,713	Plymouth, J-16	671	92,700
Bristol, J-14	557	186,465	Hampshire, F-5	572	51,859	Suffolk, F-14	45	484,780
Dukes, N-17	124	4,369	Middlesex, E-12	827	431,167	Worcester, F-2	1,551	280,787
Essex, C-15	503	290,995	Nantucket, O-19	65	3,268	Total	8,040	2,238,943





# RHODE ISLAND.

Röd I'land.  
"Little Rhody."

Named after the Island of Rhodes.

**HISTORICAL.**—Last of the Original Thirteen States to ratify the Constitution; ratification took place May 29, 1790. First settlement made by Roger Williams, and emigrants from Massachusetts, at Providence 1636. Portsmouth and Newport settled during 1638 and 1639. Providence Plantations, in Narragansett Bay, incorporated 1643. Charter for Rhode Island and Providence obtained 1663; charter remained the organic law for 179 years, or from 1663 to 1842, date of the adoption of present Constitution.

**AREA, ETC.**—This, the smallest of the States, has a total area of 1,250 square miles; land, 1,085 square miles; water, 165 square miles; extreme length, north and south, 48 miles; breadth, 35 miles. Coast line deeply indented by Narragansett Bay. Providence, Newport, Bristol, and Warren have good harbors. Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, Wood, and other rivers furnish abundant water-power for the varied manufactures.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Newport: Winter, 29° to 43°; summer, 64° to 71°; mean annual, 50°; average annual rainfall, 49.97 inches; at Block Island, 44.95 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Rhode Island ranked fifteenth in 1790, sixteenth in 1800, seventeenth in 1810, twentieth in 1820, twenty-third in 1830, twenty-fourth in 1840, twenty-eighth in 1850, twenty-ninth in 1860, thirty-second in 1870, thirty-third in 1880, and thirty-fifth in 1890. Total population 1790, 68,825; 1800, 69,122; 1810, 76,931; 1820, 83,015; 1830, 97,199; 1840, 108,830; 1850, 147,545; 1860, 174,620; 1870, 217,353; 1880, 276,531; 1890, 345,506. Classification: Male, 168,025; female, 177,481; native, 239,201; foreign, 106,305; white, 337,859; colored, 7,647—Africans, 7,393; Chinese, 69; Japanese, 5; Indians, 180.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Providence, the metropolis, one of the State capitals; the second city in New England in population and importance; one of the greatest manufacturing centers; population, 132,146. Pawtucket, seat of varied and extensive manufactures; population, 27,623. Woonsocket, an important center of woolen and cotton industries; population, 20,830. Newport, the other State capital, famous as a summer resort, and for its historical associations; population, 19,457.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Hay, potatoes, and Indian corn form the chief agricultural products. Latest reports give: Hay, 104,829 tons, value, \$1,656,298; potatoes, 668,000 bushels, value, \$367,528; corn, 450,000 bushels, value, \$355,542. Total number farm animals, 80,926, value, \$2,421,320.

**GRANITE INDUSTRY.**—State has 37 quarries; output 1889, 2,878,237 tons, value, \$931,216; ranks fifth in total value of output; surpasses all others in value of output for monumental work, value, 1889, \$600,000; 2 limestone quarries, output valued at \$27,625; 32,100 barrels of lime, value, \$27,500.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Manufactures form the chief industry of the State. Rhode Island excels all others in per capita value of manufactured products. Ranks second only to Massachusetts in production of cotton goods. Cotton industry dates from 1790-93. In 1791, 5,883 yards cotton cloth made; in 1810, 735,319 yards. State now has over \$38,000,000 capital invested in cotton manufactures. In 1889, 91 establishments engaged in wool industry; capital employed, \$28,886,337, value of products, \$34,722,493. Providence, the chief center jewelry manufactures in the United States.

**RAILWAYS.**—Length of roads: 1840, 50 miles; 1850, 68; 1860, 108; 1870, 136; 1875, 179; 1880, 210; 1890, 217; January, 1892, 223. One mile of road to each 5.6 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—School system efficient; established 1828; compulsory education a law; school age, 5-15; number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 54,170; expenditures, \$917,990; State Normal School at Providence; number of pupils in private schools, 9,754. Brown University, Providence, organized in 1764. Number of academies, 9. State contains numerous libraries, that of Redwood, incorporated 1747.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State took an active part. Quota of men called for, 18,898; number sent, 23,699; white troops, 19,521, sailors and marines, 1,878, colored troops, 1,837; aggregate deaths, 1,321; number pensioners, June 30, 1891, 2,889.

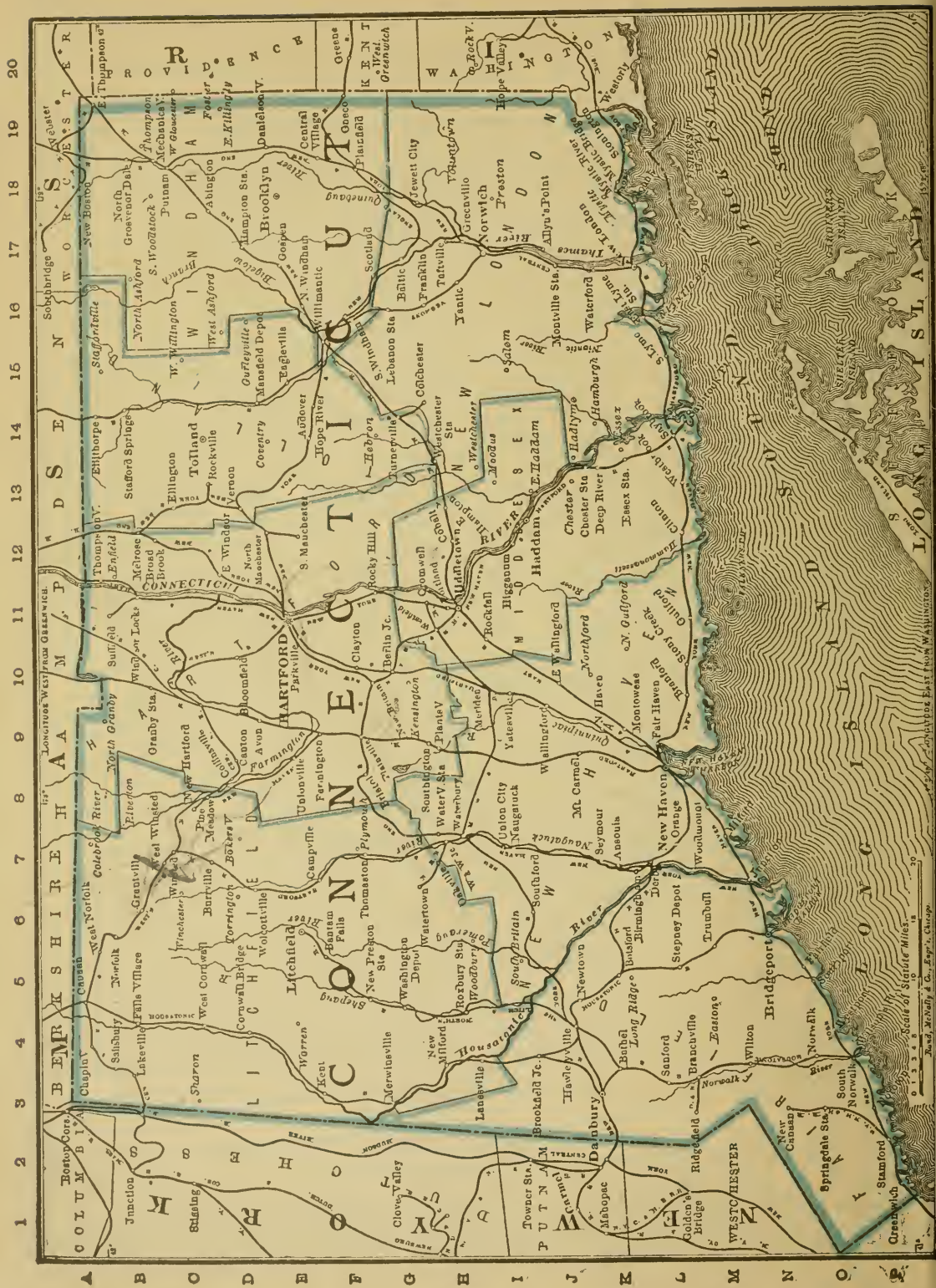
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—February 22, May 30, July 4, December 25, Thanksgiving, State and Presidential elections.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, annual, first Wednesday in April. Congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 36; Representatives, 74; term, 1 year; sessions, annual, meets last Tuesday in May; limit of session, none. Number of electoral votes, 4; number of voters, 100,017. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State, 1 year, town, 6 months; registration required. Paupers, idiots, insane, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments and sealed instruments, 20 years; notes and open accounts, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 1 year. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, any.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Bristol, I-11.....	25	11,428	Newport, L-11.....	100	28,552	Washington, N-6.....	340	23,649
Kent, J-6.....	180	26,754	Providence, D-6.....	440	255,123	Total.....	1,085	345,506





# CONNECTICUT.

Kon-net'e-kut.  
"Nutmeg State."

Indian "Quonektacat," upon the long river.

**HISTORICAL.**—First settlements made by emigrants from Massachusetts, 1632-1636. Charter granted Connecticut 1662, remained organic law until the adoption of the Constitution of 1818. Became a State January 9, 1788; the fifth of the Thirteen Original States to adopt and ratify the Constitution.

**AREA.**—4,990 square miles; land area, 4,845 square miles; water, 145; average breadth, east and west, 86 miles; average length, 55 miles; 100 miles of sea-coast with large number of good harbors. Greatest altitude, Bear Mountain, 2,355 feet. Principal rivers: Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at New Haven: Mean winter, 28°, lowest, -14°; summer, 72°, highest, 100°; average annual rainfall, 50.3 inches. New London: Winter, 28°, extreme, -10°; summer, 71°, extreme, 93°; rainfall, 49.1 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Connecticut ranked eighth in 1790 and 1800, ninth in 1810, fourteenth in 1820, sixteenth in 1830, twentieth in 1840, twenty-first in 1850, twenty-fourth in 1860, twenty-fifth in 1870, twenty-eighth in 1880, and twenty-ninth in 1890. Total population, 1790, 237,946; 1800, 251,002; 1810, 261,942; 1820, 275,148; 1830, 297,675; 1840, 309,978; 1850, 370,792; 1860, 460,147; 1870, 537,451; 1880, 622,700; 1890, 716,258. Classification: Male, 369,538; female, 376,720; native, 562,657; foreign, 183,601; white, 733,438; colored, 12,820—Africans, 12,302; Chinese, 272; Japanese, 18; Indians, 228.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—New Haven, the metropolis, important commercial, manufacturing, and railway center; population, 81,298. Hartford, the capital, center of educational interests, ranks high as an insurance city and in the manufacture of fire-arms and edge tools; population, 53,230. Bridgeport, a port of entry, has important manufactures; population, 48,866. Waterbury, Meriden, and New Britain have varied and extensive manufactures; populations, 28,616, 21,652, 19,007.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Principal staples: Fruit, hay, potatoes, tobacco, and dairy products. Cereals, 1891: Corn, 2,112,000 bushels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; oats, 1,147,000. Tobacco, grown in the Connecticut Valley, is of high grade, chiefly used for cigar-wrappers. Among tobacco-producing states, in 1889, State ranked eleventh in amount and eighth in value of products; number pounds grown, 8,874,924, value, \$1,132,111; hay crop, 574,419 tons, value, \$8,443,959; potatoes, 2,677,000 bushels, value, \$1,418,662. Number farm animals, 384,277, value, \$12,351,606.

**MINERALS, ETC.**—State ranks fourth among granite-producing states; 53 quarries;

number cubic feet quarried, 3,835,704, value, \$1,061,202. Number sandstone quarries, 13; output, 2,821,430 cubic feet, value, \$920,061. Ranks fourth in value of all products; in value of building-stone ranks second. State noted for excellence and beauty of its brown sandstone. Limestone: 9 quarries, output, 33,750 cubic feet building-stone, 191,795 barrels of lime. Excellent iron ore has been mined in Litchfield County for more than 150 years. First forge erected near Salisbury, 1734. Copper, lead, nickel, and cobalt exist.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Ranks among the first states in amount of capital invested and value of products. Leads in manufacture of fire-arms and ammunition. Connecticut ranks fourth in the value of silk manufactures. Silk industry dates back to 1732. Extensive cotton and woolen manufactures; 109 establishments engaged in wool industry in 1889; value of products, \$20,843,965.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad in operation, 1838; State contained 102 miles in 1840; 402, in 1850; 1860, 601; 1870, 742; 1875, 918; 1880, 923; 1885, 975; 1890, 1,006; January 1, 1892, 1,006 miles, or one mile to each 4 76 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Common school law compulsory; school age, 4-16; permanent school fund, \$2,028,000; number pupils enrolled in public schools, 126,505; gain over 1880, 6.68 per cent. State Normal schools at New Britain and Willimantic; number pupils enrolled in private schools, 21,814. Number colleges, 3; seminaries, 4; academies, 31. Yale College, at New Haven, founded 1701.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Quota called for, 44,797; number sent, 55,864; 51,937 white troops; 2,163 sailors and marines, 1,764 colored troops; total number of deaths, 5,354; number pensioners in State, June 30, 1891, 8,713.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 24; Representatives, 252; term, 2 years; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years. Meeting of legislature, Wednesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, none. Number of electoral votes, 6; number voters, 224,092. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county and precinct 6 months; registration required. Persons unable to read and convicts excluded.

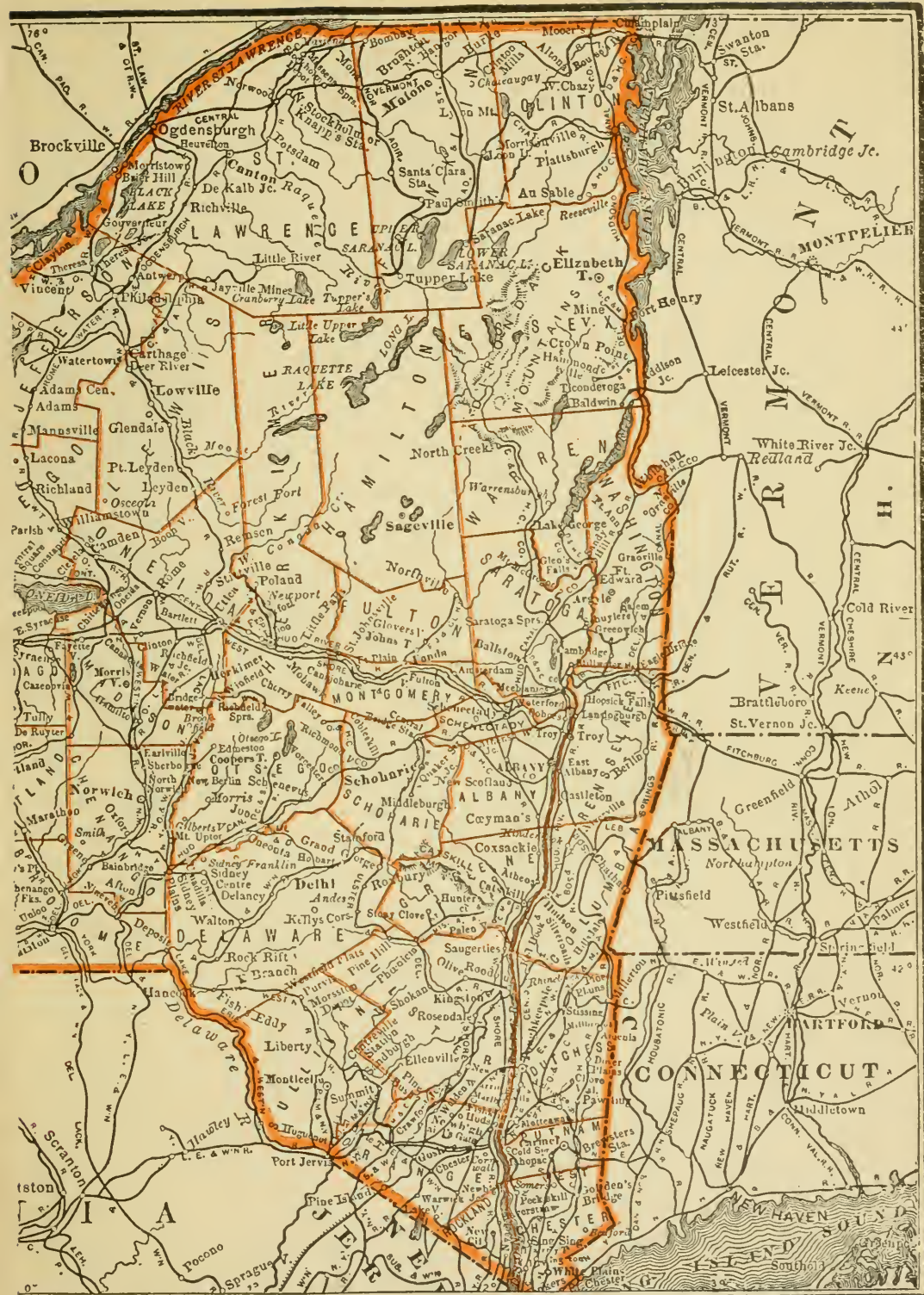
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, no limit; notes and open accounts, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 1 year; legal interest rate, 6; no penalty for usury, more than 6 can not be collected by law.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Fairfield, M-4.....	540	150,081	Middlesex, I-12 ..	390	39,524	Tolland, E-14 .....	403	25,081
Hartford, E-11....	738	147,180	New Haven, K-9..	619	209,058	Windham, C-17 .....	520	45,158
Litchfield, D-6....	948	53,542	New Haven, I-16	687	76,634	Total.....	4,815	746,258







# NEW YORK.

Nū York.  
"Empire State."

Named in honor of the Duke of York.

**HISTORICAL.**—New York Bay visited by Hudson, 1609 river explored as far as site of Albany; two trading posts established, and four houses built on Manhattan Island, 1613; Dutch East India Company established posts near Albany and on Manhattan Island, 1615; Fort Orange built, 1623; New Amsterdam captured by Duke of York, 1664; recaptured by the Dutch, 1673; restored to England, 1674. United States Constitution adopted July 26, 1788; eleventh of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union. State constitution adopted 1777; present constitution adopted 1846.

**AREA.**—49,170 square miles; land area, 47,620 square miles; water, 1,550 square miles; extreme length, east and west, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 311 miles. Of the boundaries nearly 890 miles are formed by navigable waters—Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain form 352 miles; Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, 246; river boundaries, 281. Hudson and Lawrence, the principal rivers, forming important commercial channels. Highest point in State, Mount Marcy, 5,402 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Albany: Mean winter, 23°, extreme —18°; summer, 73°, extreme, 98°; average rainfall, 38.2 inches; New York, winter, 30°, extreme —6°; summer, 74°, extreme, 100°; average rainfall, 45.1 inches. Oswego, winter, 25°, extreme, —23°; summer, 69°, extreme, 100°; rainfall, 35 inches.

**POPULATION.**—New York ranked fifth in population in 1790, third in 1800, second in 1810, and first from 1820 to 1890. Total population, 1790, 340,120; 1800, 589,051; 1810, 959,049; 1820, 1,372,111; 1830, 1,918,608; 1840, 2,428,921; 1850, 3,097,394; 1860, 3,880,735; 1870, 4,382,759; 1880, 5,082,871; 1890, 5,997,853. Classification: Male, 2,976,893; female, 3,020,960; native, 4,426,803; foreign, 1,571,050; white, 5,923,952; colored, 73,901—Africans, 70,092; Chinese, 2,935; Japanese, 148; Indians, 726.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—New York City, metropolis of the United States, as a commercial and financial center, ranks second only to London, population, 1,515,301; area, 40.22 square miles. Brooklyn, second in size, population, 806,343, properly a suburb of New York. Buffalo, one of the most important trade centers in the United States; grain, coal, and lumber chief articles of commerce, population of city, 255,664. Rochester, important center of manufactures, garden seeds, and nurseries, population, 133,896. Albany, the capital, population, 94,923. Syracuse, noted for manufacture and export of salt, population, 88,143.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Large increase in urban population during past decade. Census of 1880 showed 60 cities and towns of 4,000 or more population, aggregate population, 2,713,632. Census of 1890 shows 81 cities and towns of 4,000 or more population; aggregate population, 3,805,577. Greatest numerical increases: New York, 309,002, or 25.62 per cent.; Brooklyn, 239,680, or 42.30 per cent.; Buffalo, 100,530, or 64.80 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—In number of farms, State ranks third; in value, second. Ranks first as a dairy State annual value of cheese and butter, \$12,778,000. Ranks first in broom-corn, buckwheat, and hops. Number acres under hops, 1890, 36,670, production, 38,965,920 pounds; State produces 51.22 per cent. of total yield from 73.03 per cent. of acreage. State leads in production of buckwheat, hay, and potatoes. Latest report gives products: Buckwheat, 4,514,000 bushels; hay, 5,426,757 tons, value, \$61,051,016; potatoes, 29,688,000 bushels. Value corn, wheat, and oats, grown 1891, \$41,125,420.

**HORTICULTURAL, ETC.**—State leads all others in number and value of nurseries. First nursery established previous to 1800. Capital invested, 1889, \$12,202,844; number, 530; acreage, 24,840; value, \$10,609,856. Greatest number acres in apples; pears, grapes, and plums follow in order. Seed farms number 78; acreage, 12,665; capital invested, \$1,501,653. State had one establishment engaged in floriculture in 1800; 793 in 1890; square feet of glass, 6,947,298; value of establishments, \$9,254,873; catalogues issued, 5,500,000; plant sales, \$2,228,720; cut flowers, \$3,615,667.

**VITICULTURE.**—New York stands second in importance among States engaged in this industry. Number acres in bearing vines, 1890, 43,350; new vineyards, 7,650; average yield per acre, 1.75 tons, value \$70. Grapes sold for table use, 121,374,000 pounds; wine made, 2,528,250 gallons; capital invested, \$20,400,000.

**LIVE STOCK.**—State ranks fourth in live stock. Total value farm animals, \$141,511,000: Horses, \$64,834,400; milch cows, \$43,637,200; oxen and other cattle, \$22,034,214; sheep, \$5,481,428.

**BUILDING STONES, ETC.**—New York's extensive quarries of stone and marble widely known. State ranks first in bluestone; number quarries, 135; output, 4,009,942 cubic feet, value, \$1,303,320; ranks fifth in sandstone, 63 quarries; output, 4,878,365 cubic feet, value, \$702,419; fourth in limestone; 157 quarries; total value products, \$1,708,830; output for building, 7,154,747 cubic feet; lime manufactured, 1,636,148 barrels; granite quarries number 13; 1,515,511 cubic feet quarried; increase during decade, 2,127 per cent. State has 16 slate quarries; value of output, 1889, \$130,603. Washington County only locality in United States producing red roofing slate. State produced gypsum valued at \$79,476.

**IRON.**—Iron ores of excellent quality largely mined. Magnetic iron ore discovered on Sterling Mountain, 1750; State leads all others in production of this ore. Brown and red hematite, and carbonate ores are also mined. Number iron mines in State, 42; production, 1889, 1,247,537 long tons—927,269 tons magnetic ore. First forge established in Columbia County, 1740; first anchor in State cast at Sterling works, 1750; first steel in province made at Sterling works, 1776; Cham-



plain works established 1801. New York lead in iron and steel until 1840, now ranks fifth in pig iron and steel. Output, 1889: Pig iron, 359,000 tons; steel, 113,000 tons.

**PETROLEUM.**—Western New York ranks among prominent oil-producing localities. Bradford and Allegheny, District of New York and Pennsylvania, produced 7,158,000 barrels of oil in 1889; a large percentage due New York. Allegheny field, 20 miles long, lies wholly in New York.

**MANUFACTURES.**—In value of manufactured products State leads all others. Value of products, 1890, \$1,512,975,300, an increase during the past decade of 40 per cent.; capital invested, \$719,945,200. Principal branches of manufactures: Clothing, flour, malt liquors, printing and publishing, iron and steel, foundry and machine shop products, and refining of sugar. State refined 5,000,000 barrels of sugar in 1890; manufactured 9,230,634 gallons fermented liquors, and 1,969,839 gallons distilled spirits.

**SALT.**—New York occupies second place among salt-producing States. Its extensive wells are located in two districts, Onondaga and Warsaw. Total production, 1890, 2,532,036 barrels—Onondaga, 1,546,412 barrels, Warsaw, 985,624 barrels; value, \$1,266,018. Onondaga District produced 25,474 bushels in 1797, in 1882, 8,340,180 bushels, more than double the product of 1890. Warsaw yield for 1890, thirteen times greater than that of 1882.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad, Albany to Schenectady, opened 1831. Number miles in operation 1835, 104; 1840, 374; 1850, 1,361; 1855, 2,583; 1860, 2,682; 1865, 3,002; 1875, 5,423; 1880, 5,991; 1885, 7,370; 1890, 7,745; January 1, 1892, 7,765. State has one mile of railway to each 6.28 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—An academy and classical school established 1659. First schools in State established by the Dutch. Free grammar school established 1702. General school system organized 1812. State Normal school estab-

lished 1844. Present efficient system established 1867. Compulsory education became a law 1875. School age, 5-21. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 1,049,932; in private schools, 159,880. State has 27 colleges, and 168 academies. Columbia College, founded 1746, has over 1,700 students. U. S. Military academy, West Point, organized 1802, 285 students. State has eleven Normal schools. Vassar College founded 1861, has 390 students.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, December 25, any day appointed by the Governor or President for thanksgiving or fast, and every Saturday afternoon, General Election Day. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following Monday is observed.

**POSTAL.**—Total number post offices, 3,506; number presidential, 264—11 first class; 73 second class; 180 third class; number fourth-class offices, 3,242; money-order offices, 625.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 418,850 men—409,561 white troops, 35,164 sailors and marines, 4,125 colored troops. In addition 18,197 paid commutation. Total number deaths, 46,534. Within the State are 60,325 pensioners.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections annual. State, congressional, and presidential elections. Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 32; Representatives, 128; sessions annual, meets first Tuesday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 2 years; Representatives, 1 year; number of electoral votes, 36; number voters, 1,769,649. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county, 4 months, of precinct, 30 days; registration required in cities of 7,000. Election betters or bribers, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, recovery of real estate, and sealed instruments, 20 years; open accounts and notes, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Albany, J-16	499	164,535	Herkimer, G-13	1,459	45,608	St. Lawrence,		
Alleghany, K-5	1,060	43,240	Jefferson, D-11	1,117	68,806	C-13	2,926	85,048
Broome, L-11	685	62,973	Kings, P-3	37	838,547	Saratoga, H-16	800	57,663
Cattaraugus,			Lewis, E-12	1,294	29,806	Schenectady, I-16	200	29,797
K-3	1,356	60,866	Livingston, I-6	644	37,801	Schoharie, K-14	647	29,164
Cayuga, I-9	773	65,302	Madison, I-11	628	42,892	Schuyler, K-8	335	16,711
Chautauqua,			Monroe, H-6	721	189,586	Seneca, I-8	346	28,227
L-2	1,020	75,202	Montgomery, I-14	396	45,699	Stenben, L-7	1,490	81,473
Chemung, L-9	436	48,265	New York, O-3	40	1,515,301	Suffolk, O-6	720	62,491
Chenango, K-11	854	37,776	Niagara, G-3	504	62,491	Sullivan, N-13	911	31,031
Clinton, A-17	995	46,437	Oneida, H-12	1,196	122,922	Tioga, L-9	498	29,935
Columbia, L-17	691	46,172	Onondaga, I-10	824	146,247	Tompkins, K-9	494	32,923
Cortland, K-10	480	28,657	Ontario, I-7	674	48,453	Ulster, M-15	1,157	87,062
Delaware, L-13	1,557	45,496	Orange, O-14	791	97,859	Warren, F-16	940	27,866
Dutchess, N-16	853	77,879	Orleans, G-5	399	30,803	Washington,		
Erie, J-4	996	322,981	Oswego, G-10	962	71,883	G-17	861	45,690
Essex, D-16	1,667	33,052	Otsego, J-13	956	50,861	Wayne, H-8	621	49,729
Franklin, B-15	1,783	38,110	Putnam, O-16	241	14,849	Westchester,		
Fulton, H-15	567	37,650	Queens, P-4	250	128,059	O-16	463	146,772
Genesee, H-5	497	33,265	Rensselaer, J-17	643	124,511	Wyoming, I-4	606	31,193
Greene, K-15	660	31,598	Richmond, P-2	61	51,693	Yates, J-7	342	21,001
Hamilton, F-15	1,767	4,762	Rockland, P-15	200	35,162	Total	47,620	5,997,853







## NEW JERSEY.

Nĭ Jer'zee.

"Sharp Backs State."

Named after the Isle of Jersey.

**HISTORICAL.**—Earliest settlements made by the Dutch, at Bergen, 1617-20. Elizabeth-town established 1665. State constitution adopted 1776, remained organic law of State until the adoption of the Constitution of 1844. New Jersey, the third in order of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union. Admitted December 18, 1787.

**AREA.**—7,815 square miles; land surface, 7,455 square miles; water, 360 square miles; extreme length, north and south, 167 miles; average breadth, east and west, 50 miles. Direct shore line, 120 miles, including small bays and inlets, much greater. Greatest altitude, Kitatinny Mountain, 1,630 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Atlantic City: Mean winter, 32°, extreme, -7°; summer, 72°, extreme, 99°; average rainfall, 42.5 inches. Cape May, winter, 34°, extreme 1°; summer, 74°, extreme, 91°; average rainfall, 47.2 inches. New Brunswick, mean winter, 28°, extreme, -12°; summer, 74°, extreme, 98°; rainfall, 46.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—New Jersey ranked ninth in 1790, tenth in 1800, twelfth in 1810, thirteenth in 1820, fourteenth in 1830, eighteenth in 1840, nineteenth in 1850, twenty-first in 1860, seven-tenth in 1870, nineteenth in 1880, and eight-eenth in 1890. Total population, 1790, 184,139; 1800, 211,149; 1810, 245,562; 1820, 277,426; 1830, 320,823; 1840, 373,306; 1850, 489,555; 1860, 672,035; 1870, 906,096; 1880, 1,131,116; 1890, 1,444,933. Classification: Male, 720,819; female, 924,114; native, 1,115,958; foreign, 328,975; white, 1,396,581; colored, 48,352—Africans, 47,638; Chinese, 608; Japanese, 22; Indians, 84.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Newark, the metropolis, population, 181,830; Jersey City ranks second in size, population, 163,003; Paterson, the "Lyons of America," has largest silk factories in United States, population, 78,347; Camden, a port of entry, population, 58,313; Trenton, the capital, population, 57,458.

**AGRICULTURAL, ETC.**—Agriculture an important industry. State especially noted for its sweet potatoes, cranberries, vegetables, and fruits. Value of corn, wheat, and oats grown, 1891, \$11,785,758; hay, \$7,476,422; sweet potatoes, average, 2,000,000 bushels per year. One of the leading States in floriculture; number establishments, 1889, 366, value, \$3,666,518; plant sales, \$897,908; cut flowers, \$1,288,478.

**MINERALS.**—State is rich in minerals. Ranks seventh in iron and fourth in zinc. In

1889, 29 iron mines produced 415,510 tons of ore; copper and graphite exist; green sand, marl, glass sand, and fire and pottery clays are worked. State has 23 granite quarries, output, 6,374,575 cubic feet. Ranks seventh in sandstone, 6,670,212 cubic feet quarried in 1889; third in value of bluestone produced.

**RAILWAYS.**—State had 99 miles of road in 1835; 186, 1840; 466, 1855; 560, 1860; 864, 1865; 1,125, 1870; 1,511, 1875; 1,684, 1880; 1,896, 1885; 2,099, 1890; January, 1892, 2,132. State has one mile of railway to 3.69 square miles.

**MANUFACTURES.**—A leading manufacturing State. Leads all others in silk, pottery, and glass; one-third the green glass in United States and 80 per cent. of architectural terra cotta made at New Jersey works. State manufactured 145,040 tons pig iron in 1889. Leads in manufacture of cast-iron pipe; capital invested, \$4,543,204, value of products, \$5,032,571. Ranks seventh in production of steel. There were 55 establishments engaged in woolen industry in 1889, capital invested, \$8,370,697, value of products, \$9,984,640.

**EDUCATION.**—Number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 234,072; compulsory education law; school age, 5-18; 43,077 pupils in private schools. State has 5 colleges, 51 academies, and 3 Normal schools.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, December 25, and any general election.

**CIVIL WAR.**—During the late war New Jersey contributed 76,814 men; 67,500 white troops, 8,129 sailors and marines, 1,185 colored troops. Total number of deaths, 5,754. Number of pensioners in the State, 13,375.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, annual. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 21; Representatives, 60; sessions, annual, meets second Tuesday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 3 years; Representatives, 1 year. Number electoral votes, 10; number voters, 413,520. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State, 1 year, of county, 5 months; registration required in cities of 10,000. Paupers, idiots, insane, and convicts excluded.

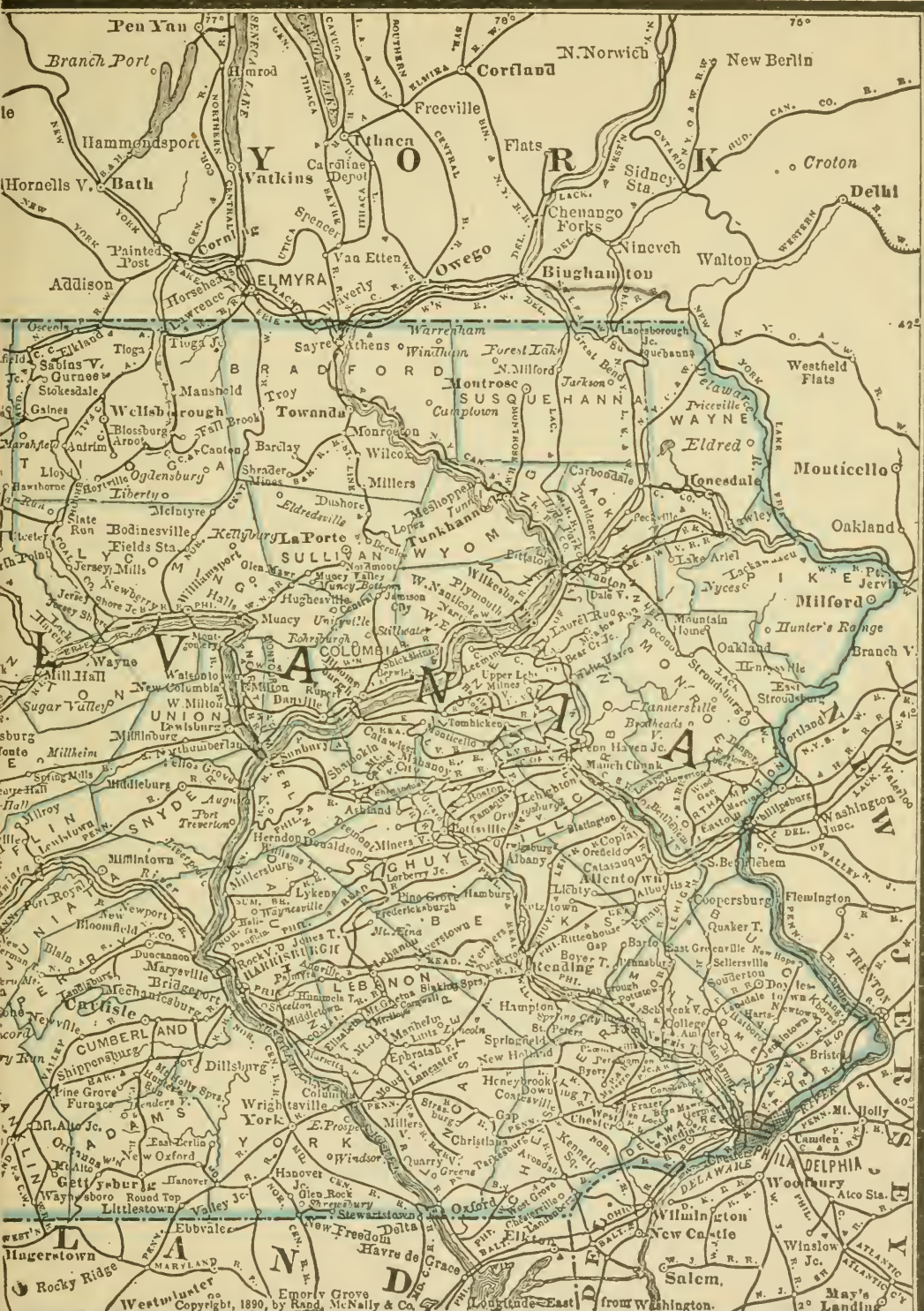
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; notes and open accounts, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, outside incorporated cities, 3 years. Legal interest rate, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Atlantic, R-7.....	365	28,836	Hudson, F-11.....	43	275,126	Passaic, C-10.....	197	105,046
Bergen, C-11.....	235	47,226	Hunterdon, G-6.....	434	35,335	Salem, Q-3.....	340	25,151
Burlington, O-7.....	860	58,528	Mercer, J-7.....	225	79,978	Somerset, H-8.....	303	28,311
Camden, O-5.....	220	67,687	Middlesex, I-9.....	310	61,754	Sussex, B-7.....	525	22,259
Cape May, U-6.....	255	11,268	Monmouth, K-10.....	475	69,128	Union, G-10.....	102	72,467
Cumberland, S-4.....	505	45,388	Morris, E-8.....	470	54,101	Warren, E-5.....	260	36,553
Essex, E-10.....	127	256,098	Ocean, M-10.....	578	15,974	Total.....	7,455	1,444,933
Gloucester, P-4.....	326	28,649						







# PENNSYLVANIA.

Pen-sil-va'ne-ah.  
"Keystone State."

Penn's—"Sylva"—woods.

**HISTORICAL.**—Named in honor of Admiral Penn, father of William Penn. First settlements made by Swedes. Tinicum Island settled with a colony of Swedes, 1643; Upland (Chester), founded 1648. Passed under rule of Dutch of New Amsterdam, 1655. Became British Territory, 1664. Province of Pennsylvania granted William Penn, 1681. State constitutions adopted 1776, 1790, and 1873. Adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, December 12, 1787. Second in order of the Thirteen Original States admitted into the Union.

**AREA.**—Total area, 45,215 square miles; land surface, 44,985 square miles; water surface, 230 square miles; greatest length, east and west, 303 miles; greatest breadth, north and south, 176 miles. Principal rivers: Delaware, Susquehanna, Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Juniata. Appalachian System of mountains and hills cover one-fourth the area. Alleghany range the highest elevation, 2,000 to 2,800 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature, Philadelphia: Mean winter, 32°, lowest, -5°; summer, 76° highest, 100°; average rainfall, 41.2 inches. Erie, mean winter, 27°, lowest, -16°; summer, 72° highest, 94°; average annual rainfall, 42.1 inches. Pittsburgh, mean winter, 30°, lowest, -12°; summer, 74°, highest, 103°; average rainfall, 37.6 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Pennsylvania ranked second in 1790 and 1800, third in 1810 and 1820, second from 1830 to 1890. Total population, 1790, 434,373; 1800, 602,365; 1810, 810,091; 1820, 1,047,507; 1830, 1,348,233; 1840, 1,724,033; 1850, 2,311,786; 1860, 2,906,215; 1870, 3,521,951; 1880, 4,232,891; 1890, 5,258,014. Classification: Male, 2,666,331; female, 2,591,683; native, 4,412,294; foreign, 845,720; white, 5,148,257; colored, 109,757—Africans, 107,596; Chinese, 1,146; Japanese, 32; Indians, 983.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Philadelphia, largest city in State, founded 1682, one of the chief centers of foreign, domestic, and coastwise trade, population, 1,046,964; Pittsburgh second in importance and population; Pittsburgh and Alleghany form chief seat of iron, steel, and glass industries in the country, populations, 238,617, 105,287; Scranton, a chief center of anthracite coal trade, population, 75,215; Reading, seat of extensive iron and steel manufactures, population, 58,661; Harrisburg, the capital, an important manufacturing town, population, 39,385.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Increase during past ten years large. Census of 1880 gave 56 cities and boroughs of 4,000 or more inhabitants, aggregate, 1,658,523; census of 1890 gives 82 cities and boroughs of 4,000 or more inhabitants; aggregate, 2,368,607. Largest numerical increase found in Philadelphia, increase, 199,794, or 23.58 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 82,228, or 52.58 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Principal crops are wheat, corn, rye, hay, and tobacco. Products, 1891: Corn, 46,527,000 bushels, value, \$26,520,-

462; wheat, 20,864,000 bushels, value, \$20,864,017; oats, 33,704,000 bushels, value, \$12,470,312; hay, 2,997,068 tons, value, \$32,967,748; tobacco 28,956,247 pounds, value, \$1,984,751. Lancaster County leads all other localities in the country; produced, 1889, 19,217,800 pounds, value, \$1,349,090. State produces large quantities of honey, maple sugar, and dairy products.

**HORTICULTURAL, ETC.**—Pennsylvania has 311 nurseries, with 6,598 acres, capital invested, \$4,210,805, value, \$3,134,780. First seed farm in United States established, in Philadelphia, 1784. Number farms, 18; acres, 6,066, total value, farms, etc., \$804,832. State has 544 florist establishments, with a total of 6,066,144 square feet of glass, value, \$5,641,513; plant sales, \$1,782,399; cut flowers, \$1,881,590.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Of the North Atlantic division, Pennsylvania ranks second only to New York in number and value of farm animals. Number and value, 1891: Horses, 621,831, \$51,867,709; mules, 29,065, \$2,963,207; milch cows, 929,091, \$23,459,548; cattle, 835,222, \$18,514,790; sheep, 1,091,477, \$4,178,173; swine, 1,157,613, \$8,792,072.

**MINERALS.**—State ranks among the first in mineral wealth. Coal, iron, and petroleum most valuable. Coal discovered in Schuylkill region, 1790. Coal area: Anthracite, 470 square miles; bituminous, 9,000 square miles. Regular mines, 887; local, 2,998. Output, 1890, anthracite, 45,544,970 tons, value, \$65,721,578, practically produces all anthracite mined in United States; bituminous, 36,174,089 tons, value, \$27,953,315. Ranks third in production of iron ore, 198 mines; output, 1,560,234 tons; value, \$3,063,534. State produces large percentage of total yield of petroleum. Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company organized 1858. Pennsylvania and New York fields yielded 21,486,000 barrels in 1889. Western Pennsylvania rich in natural gas. Latest reports give amount of coal displaced by natural gas, 19,282,375 tons. State has been the main source of the nickel supply. Bethlehem and Friedensville are the centers of the zinc works. Serpentine, marble, limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate are extensively quarried for building.

**QUARRIES.**—State has numerous quarries of fine building stones, marble, and slate. Ranks first in limestone and slate, second in sandstone and bluestone, and eighth in granite. Number slate quarries, 104; value of output, 1889, \$2,011,776. Limestone, 373 quarries, 5,188,013 cubic feet building stone quarried in 1889; 4,043,679 barrels of lime manufactured; total value of output, \$5,188,013. Sandstone, 159 quarries, 17,414,875 cubic feet quarried, value, \$1,609,159. Bluestone, output, 1,100,749 cubic feet, value, \$377,735. Granite, 64 quarries, output, 5,782,887 cubic feet, value, \$623,252.

**MANUFACTURES.**—One of the most important of the manufacturing States. Leads all others in iron and steel industries, producing vast quantities of machinery, castings, nails, and hardware. One of the first in production of



glass, output of Pittsburgh factories, about 300,000 square feet per month. State produced in 1889, 62 per cent. of total steel product; number works, 79, production, 2,768,253 tons, and fifty per cent. of pig iron; 224 furnaces, production, 4,712,511 tons. Iron furnace established in Lebanon County as early as 1740. Manufactures of textile fabrics, leather, lumber, etc., important.

**COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.**—Among the Middle States Pennsylvania leads in cotton manufactures. State has 158 establishments engaged in cotton industries; had 59 in 1880: number of looms, 13,974; spindles, 439,638. Total capital invested \$15,884,936; number employes, 12,960—4,991 men, 6,258 women, 1,417 children; wages paid, \$4,687,088. Value of materials used, \$10,450,052; products, \$18,431,773. State leads all others in woolen industries; number of establishments, 753, capital invested, \$68,997,256; employes, 55,786—23,502 men, 26,802 women, 5,482 children; total wages paid, \$19,800,446; cost of materials used, \$53,929,476; value of products, \$89,533,725.

**RAILWAYS.**—Earliest road operated, the "Switchback," a coal road, opened 1826. Philadelphia & Columbia and Portage roads, 118 miles, opened 1833-34. State had 754 miles in operation, 1840; 1,240, 1850; 1,800, 1855; 2,598, 1860; 3,728, 1865; 4,656, 1870; 5,868, 1875; 6,191, 1880; 7,746, 1885; 8,700, 1890; January 1, 1892, 8,919. One mile to each 5 square miles. State has 5 per cent. of total mileage of the United States.

**EDUCATION.**—Common school law enacted 1834. School age, 6-21. Latest reports give value of school property as \$36,991,000. Number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 965,444; night schools, 27,300; private schools, 108,684. Number colleges, 29, seminaries, 15, academies, 79; Normal schools, 19; University

of Pennsylvania organized 1753, has 1,712 students.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—State Insane asylums: Harrisburg, Danville, Warren, Dixon, and Norristown. Reform school at Morgantown; Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon. Institutions for deaf and dumb, Philadelphia and Wilkesburg; Institution for education of blind, Philadelphia.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving, December 25, and Saturday afternoon from June 15 to September 15.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Pennsylvania furnished the Federal armies 337,936 men: 315,017 white troops, 14,307 sailors and marines, 8,612 colored troops. In addition, 28,171 paid commutation; aggregate number deaths, 33,183. Number pensioners in State, 1891, 63,986.

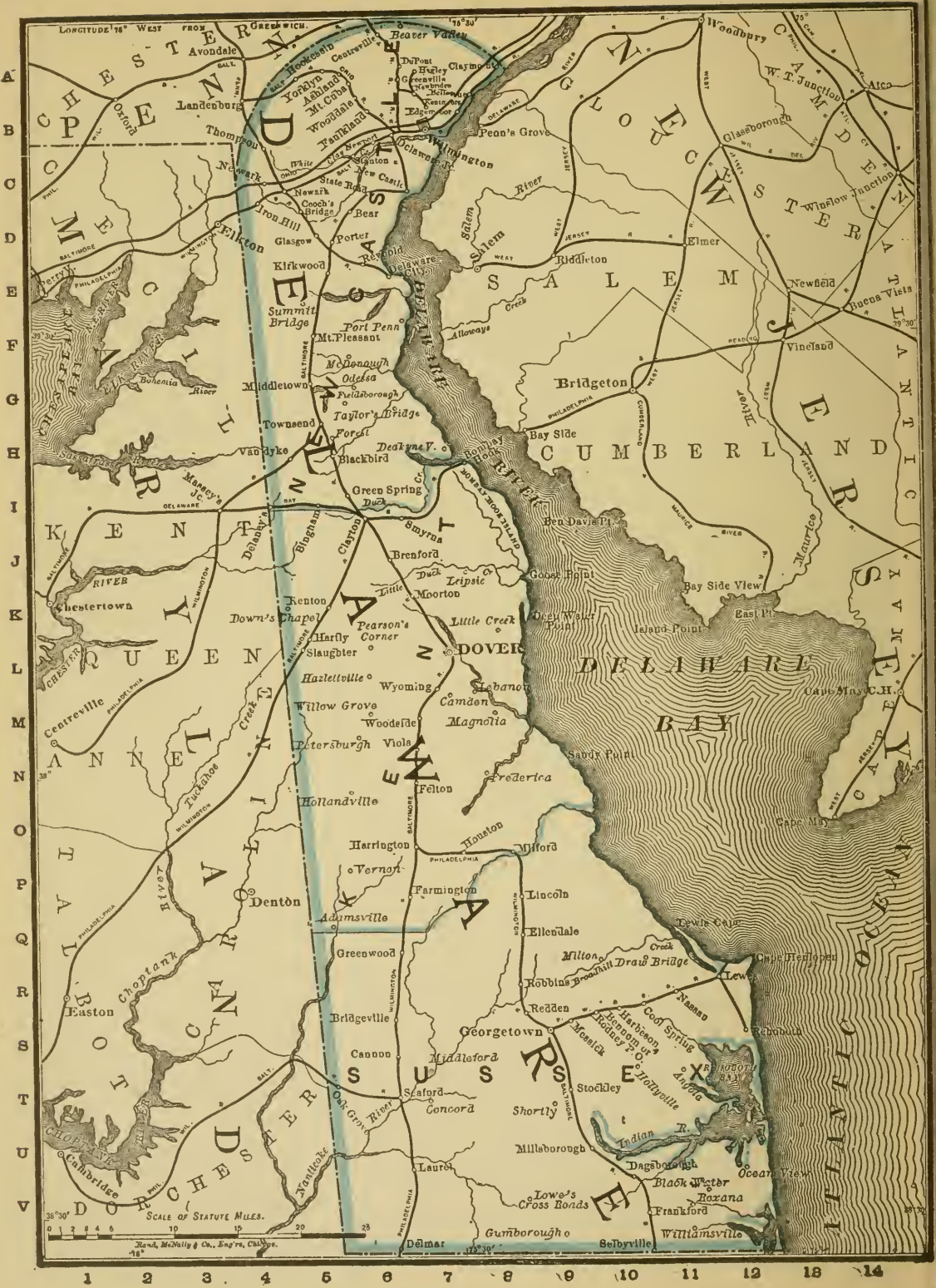
**POSTAL.**—Total number post offices, 4,728; number presidential offices, 228—10 first class, 50 second class, 168 third class; number fourth class offices, 4,500; money order, 560; money order stations, 43.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, annual. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 254; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, in its first Tuesday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 32; number voters, 1,461,869. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State, 1 year, of precinct, 2 months; registration required. Non-taxpayers and political bribers excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts and notes, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years, except in incorporated cities. Legal interest rate, 6; same by contract.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, N-12....	535	33,486	Fayette, O-4....	830	80,006	Northumberland,		
Allegheny, K-3..	750	551,959	Forest, F-5....	410	8,482	I-13.....	463	74,698
Armstrong, J-4	615	46,747	Franklin, N-11..	750	51,433	Perry, L-12....	550	26,276
Beaver, K-1....	463	50,077	Fulton, N-9....	435	10,137	Philadelphia,		
Bedford, N-8....	1,000	38,644	Greene, O-2....	640	28,935	N-19.....	130	1,046,964
Berks, L-16....	901	137,327	Huntingdon, K-9	890	35,751	Pike, G-19....	620	9,412
Blair, K-8....	524	70,866	Indiana, K-5....	830	42,175	Potter, E-9....	1,070	22,778
Bradford, E-14..	1,150	59,233	Jefferson, I-6....	640	44,005	Schuylkill, K-16	816	151,163
Bucks, L-19....	610	70,615	Juniata, L-11....	410	16,655	Snyder, J-12....	325	17,651
Butler, I-3....	795	55,339	Lackawanna, G-17	460	142,088	Somerset, N-6..	1,106	37,317
Cambria, K-7....	680	66,375	Lancaster, N-15..	965	149,095	Sullivan, G-14..	446	11,620
Cameron, G-8....	382	7,238	Lawrence, I-2....	370	37,517	Susquehanna,		
Carbon, J-17....	412	38,624	Lebanon, L-15....	360	48,131	E-16.....	850	40,093
Center, J-10....	1,145	43,269	Lehigh, K-18....	350	76,631	Tioga, F-12....	1,120	52,313
Chester, N-17....	764	89,377	Luzerne, H-16....	920	201,203	Union, I-12....	315	17,820
Clarion, H-5....	580	36,802	Lycoming, G-12..	1,195	70,597	Venango, G-3....	635	46,640
Clearfield, I-8..	1,079	69,565	McKean, E-7....	1,065	46,863	Warren, E-5....	855	37,585
Clinton, H-10....	850	28,685	Mercer, H-2....	660	55,744	Washington,		
Columbia, H-14..	480	36,832	Mifflin, K-11....	375	19,996	N-2.....	890	71,155
Crawford, E-2..	1,010	65,324	Monroe, I-18....	625	20,111	Wayne, E-18....	738	31,010
Cumberland, M-12	560	47,271	Montgomery,			Westmoreland,		
Dauphin, L-14....	510	96,977	M-18.....	480	123,290	L-5.....	1,035	112,819
Delaware, O-18..	200	74,683	Montour, H-13..	130	15,645	Wyoming, G-16	396	15,891
Elk, G-7.....	760	22,239	Northampton,			York N-14....	910	99,489
Erie, D-2.....	770	86,074	J-18.....	380	84,320	Total.....	44,985	5,258,014





# DELAWARE.

De'l'a-war.  
"Blue Hen State."

Named in honor of Lord de la War, Governor of Virginia.

**HISTORICAL.**—Earliest attempted settlement made by Dutch, on Delaware River, 1631. First permanent settlement made by Swedes, near present site of Wilmington, 1638. Swedish settlements captured by Dutch 1655; Dutch conquered by English 1664. State constitution formed 1776; new one adopted 1792, amended 1831, and still in force. Delaware adopted and ratified United States Constitution December 7, 1787; first in point of time of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union.

**AREA, ETC.**—Except Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union. Total area, 2,050 square miles; land surface, 1,960; water, 90; extreme breadth, 36 miles; extreme length, 110; greatest altitude, Dupont, 282 feet. Chesapeake & Delaware Canal affords direct water communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore, completed 1829; cost, \$3,547,561; width, 66 feet; depth, 9 feet. Government Breakwater, Delaware Bay, begun 1828, over forty years building; cost, over \$2,000,000.

**CLIMATE.**—Peninsula almost surrounded by Delaware and Chesapeake bays; climate greatly moderated by their influence. Temperature at Delaware Breakwater: Mean winter, 33°, lowest, 1°; summer, 73°, highest, 93°. Average annual rainfall, 32.6 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Delaware ranked sixteenth in 1790, seventeenth in 1800, nineteenth in 1810, twenty-second in 1820, twenty-fourth in 1830, twenty-sixth in 1840, thirtieth in 1850, thirty-second in 1860, thirty-fifth in 1870, thirty-eighth in 1880, and forty-second in 1890. Total population, 1790, 59,096; 1800, 64,273; 1810, 72,674; 1820, 72,749; 1830, 76,748; 1840, 78,085; 1850, 91,532; 1860, 112,216; 1870, 125,015; 1880, 146,608; 1890, 168,493. Classification: Male, 85,573; female, 82,920; native, 155,332; foreign, 13,161; white, 140,066; colored, 28,427—Africans, 28,386; Chinese, 37; Indians, 4.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Wilmington, the metropolis, an important manufacturing town, has ship yards, rolling mills, machine shops, and textile factories; population, 61,431; increase during decade, 18,953, or 44.62 per cent. Newark and New Castle have iron works, textile factories, and paper mills. Dover, the capital, settled 1687, population, 3,061.

**AGRICULTURAL, ETC.**—Soil and climate especially adapted for agricultural pursuits. Production of peaches, small fruits, and vegetables for Northern markets the leading industry. State produces good crops of cereals. Corn crop, 1891, 5,105,000 bushels, value, \$2,807,938; wheat, 1,250,000 bushels, value, \$1,249,715; tobacco, 29,880 pounds;

Delaware ranked second in average yield per acre. Farm animals, 265,372, value, \$4,537,182. State has 35 nurseries; aggregate number acres, 725, value, \$111,805; one-fifth of acreage under peaches.

**MINERALS** are unimportant; consist of iron ore, pottery clay, glass-sand, and granite. State has 5 granite quarries; output, 1889, 1,386,431 cubic feet, value, \$211,194; increase during decade enormous, being 1,576.14 per cent.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Chiefly located at or near Wilmington. Interests are large in proportion to size of State. Wilmington products alone average \$20,000,000 annually. Principal industries. Ship building, manufactures of iron and steel, leather, cars, flour, and cotton goods. State has numerous canneries for fruit, vegetables, and meats.

**RAILWAYS.**—State had 16 miles of railway in 1835; 39, 1840; 56, 1855; 127, 1860; 134, 1865; 197, 1870; 272, 1875; 275, 1880; 303, 1885; 314, 1890; January 1, 1892, had 320 miles, or 1 mile to each 6.4 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—State school fund dates back to 1796. Annual income, \$246,601. School age, 6-21. Board of Education organized 1875. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 31,434; number in private schools, 2,838. Delaware College, Newark, organized 1870. State has 3 academies.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25. Notes due on any holiday must be paid the preceding day. Any holiday falling on Sunday, the following day is observed.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Delaware furnished a total of 12,284 men; 11,236 white troops, 94 sailors and marines, and 954 colored troops; total number deaths, 882; number pensioners in State, 1891, 1,764.

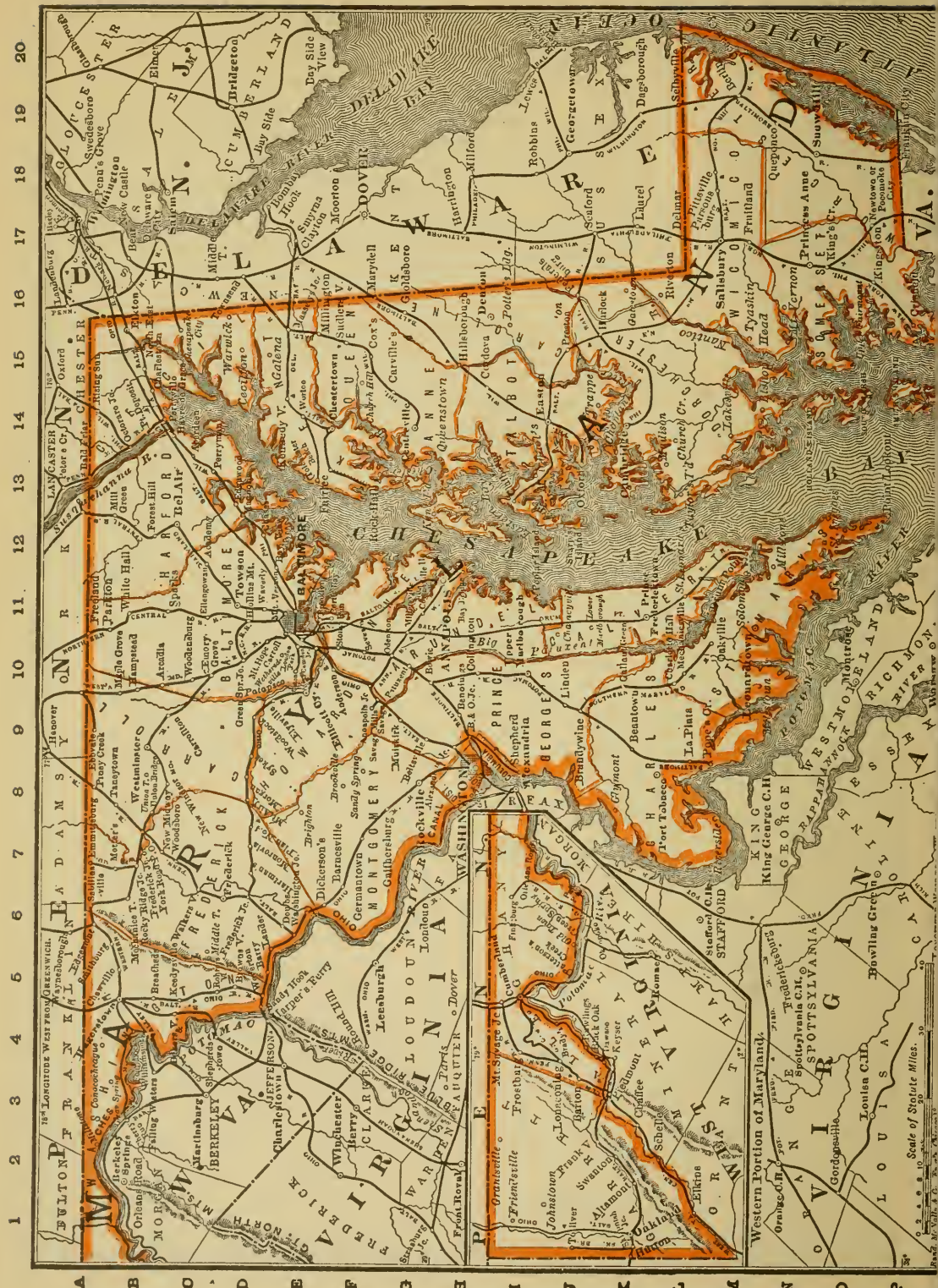
**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 9; Representatives, 21; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 47,559. Voters must be actual citizens and county taxpayers, residents of State 1 year, of county 1 month, precinct 15 days; registration required. Idiots, insane, paupers, and criminals excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts, 3 years; notes, 6 years; no redemption of tax sales. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Kent, M-7	630	32,664	Sussex, S-9	900	38,647
New Castle, E-6	430	97,182	Total	1,960	168,493







# MARYLAND.

Ma're-land.  
"Old Line."

Named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England.

**HISTORICAL.**—Charter issued June 20, 1632, remained in force until 1776. First permanent settlement made at St. Mary's, 1634; Annapolis founded 1649; Baltimore laid out 1730. Adopted the Federal Constitution April 28, 1788. Seventh of the original thirteen States admitted. State constitution adopted in 1776, 1851, 1864; present one in 1867.

**AREA, ETC.**—12,210 square miles; land surface, 9,860 square miles; water surface, 2,350 square miles; extreme length, east and west, 196 miles; breadth varies from 9 to 120 miles. Chesapeake Bay divides the State in two parts—Eastern and Western Shore. In proportion to area exceeds all other States in extent of navigable water. Greatest altitude, Great Backbone Mountain, 3,400 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Baltimore: Winter mean, 31°, lowest, —6°; summer, 78°, highest, 102°. Average rainfall, 44.2 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Maryland ranked sixth in 1790, seventh in 1800, eighth in 1810, tenth in 1820, eleventh in 1830, fifteenth in 1840, seventeenth in 1850, nineteenth in 1860, twentieth in 1870, twenty-third in 1880, and twenty-seventh in 1890. Total population, 1790, 319,728; 1800, 341,548; 1810, 380,546; 1820, 407,350; 1830, 447,040; 1840, 470,019; 1850, 583,034; 1860, 687,049; 1870, 780,894; 1880, 934,943; 1890, 1,042,390. Classification: Male, 515,591; female, 526,699; native, 948,094; foreign, 94,296; white, 826,493; colored, 215,897—Africans, 215,657; Chinese, 189; Japanese, 7; Indians, 44.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Baltimore, metropolis, one of the leading places of export in the United States, population, 434,439; Cumberland, second in size, seat of bituminous coal trade, population, 12,729; Annapolis, the capital, chartered as a city 1708, population, 7,604.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—State produces good crops corn, wheat, hay, and tobacco, peaches, small fruits, and vegetables. Latest reports give: Corn, 18,881,000 bushels, value, \$10,006,844; wheat, 8,107,000 bushels, \$8,107,000; hay, 376,239 tons, \$4,800,810; tobacco, 12,356 828 pounds, value, \$579,689. Number of farm animals 1891, 928,177, value, \$21,161,389.

**MINERALS.**—Coal has been mined for more than 50 years. Area, 550 square miles; output, 1889, 2,939,715 tons, value, \$2,517,474. One of the important state-producing States; number quarries, 5, value of output, \$110,008;

23 granite quarries, 3,371,032 cubic feet quarried 1889; 30 limestone quarries, value of output, \$164,860. Ranks thirtieth in sandstone.

**INDUSTRIAL.**—Manufactures located chiefly in or near Baltimore. Most important: Clothing, flour, fertilizers, and iron and steel. Ranks thirteenth in production of pig iron and fourteenth in steel; 96,246 tons pig iron produced in 1889. Many large establishments engaged in canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, meats, and oysters. State surpasses all others in value of oyster fisheries.

**RAILWAYS.**—Baltimore & Ohio road begun 1828. State had 15 miles railway 1830; 117, 1835; 213, 1840—excluding D. C.: 1850, 259; 1860, 386; 1865, 446; 1870, 671; 1880, 1,040; 1885, 1,159; 1890, 1,290; January 1, 1892, 1,269. One mile to each 9.42 square miles.

**SCHOOLS.**—Number pupils in public schools, 184,251. School age, 4-21. Expenditures, \$1,910,663. Number pupils in private schools, 21,096. State and Howard (colored) Normal schools at Baltimore. Maryland Agricultural College, Prince George County; United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, organized 1845. Number colleges, 11.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, Good Friday, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and general or congressional election. Notes maturing on any holiday are payable on the preceding day.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Maryland furnished 46,638 men during the war; 33,995 white troops, 3,925 sailors and marines, 8,718 colored troops. Number deaths, 2,982. State has 7,867 pensioners on the rolls.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 91; sessions, biennial in even-numbered years, meets first Wednesday in January; limit of session, 90 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 8; number voters, 270,738. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county 6 months, of precinct 1 day; registration required. Lunatics, and convicts unless pardoned, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 12 years; notes and open accounts, 3 years; redemption of tax sales, 1 year; legal interest rate, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Allegany, I-5.....	477	41,571	Charles, L-9.....	460	15,191	Queen Anne, G-15	352	18,461
Anne Arundel, G-11.....	400	34,094	Dorchester, L-15	610	24,843	Saint Mary, N-11..	360	15,819
Baltimore, D-11..	622	72,909	Frederick, C-7.....	633	49,512	Somerset, O-16..	365	24,155
Baltimore City, J-E-12.....	28	434,439	Garrett, J-2.....	680	14,213	Talbot, I-14.....	285	19,736
Calvert, K-11.....	218	9,860	Harford, C-12.....	422	28,993	Washington, B-4	435	39,782
Caroline, I-16.....	315	13,903	Howard, E-9.....	250	16,269	Wicomico, M-17..	369	19,930
Carroll, C-9.....	426	32,376	Kent, E-14.....	315	17,471	Worcester, N-18..	475	19,747
Cecil, C-15.....	375	25,851	Montgomery F-7	508	27,185	Total.....	9,860	1,042,390
			Prince George, I-9.....	480	26,080			

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Named in honor of Christopher Columbus.

**HISTORICAL.**—Seat of National Government; formed 1789. Washington, the capital of United States, laid out 1791. Congress first met in city November 17, 1800. Since 1871 local divisions exist only in name, entire district under one government. Original area 100 square miles, a portion ceded to Virginia 1846; present area, including water surface, 70 square miles.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Washington: Mean winter, 33°, lowest, -14°; summer, 77°, highest, 104°; annual rainfall, 44.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—District of Columbia ranked nineteenth in 1800, twenty-second in 1810, twenty-fifth in 1820 and 1830, twenty-eighth in 1840, thirty-third in 1850, thirty-fifth in 1860, thirty-fourth in 1870, thirty-sixth in 1880, and thirty-ninth in 1890. Total population, 1800, 14,093; 1810, 24,033; 1820, 33,039; 1830, 30,834; 1840, 43,712; 1850, 51,687; 1860, 75,080; 1870, 131,700; 1880, 177,624; 1890, 230,392. Class-

ification: Male, 109,584; female, 120,808; native, 211,622; foreign, 18,772; white, 154,695; colored, 75,697—Africans, 75,572; Chinese, 91; Japanese, 9; Indians, 25.

**EDUCATION.**—District has good system of public schools; number pupils enrolled, 36,906; 3 Normal schools at Washington; school age, 6-17. Pupils in private schools, 7,911. Number colleges, 5; academies, 11. Georgetown University, organized 1789, has 627 students; Columbian University, organized 1821, has 800 students.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Total number men furnished, 16,534; 11,912 white troops, 1,453 sailors and marines, 3,269 colored troops; aggregate number deaths, 290. District has 6,132 pensioners.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 12 years; open accounts and notes, 3 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 10.

# VIRGINIA.

Vir-jin'e-a.

"Old Dominion."

Named in honor of Queen Elizabeth of England, "Virgin Queen."

**HISTORICAL.**—Oldest successful English colony. First settlement made, by 105 colonists, at Jamestown, 1607. Slavery introduced 1619. Became a Crown colony 1625. Jamestown first seat of government; first legislative body of America met there. Williamsburg became capital of colony 1700. Richmond founded 1733, made capital 1779. State constitution adopted June 29, 1776; Federal Constitution adopted June 26, 1778. Virginia the tenth of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union. Constitution of 1776 remained in force until 1830. New constitution adopted 1869.

**AREA, ETC.**—42,450 square miles; land surface, 40,125 square miles; water, 2,325. Greatest length, from east to west, 476 miles; greatest breadth, from north to south, 192 miles. Borders the Atlantic Ocean for 110 miles. Length of tidal frontage, from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. State is famed for its mountain resorts, and the large number of medicinal springs of high repute.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Lynchburg: Mean winter, 36°, extreme, -5°; summer, 78°, extreme, 102°. Norfolk, winter, 40°, extreme, 6°; summer, 79°, extreme, 102°. Average annual rainfall, Lynchburg, 44.5 inches; Norfolk, 52.4 inches.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Richmond, the capital and metropolis, one of the chief commercial and manufacturing centers of the South, population, 81,388. Norfolk, second city in size, center of foreign commerce, port of Norfolk and Portsmouth most important naval station in Union; population, 34,871. Petersburg, an important center for manufacture and export of tobacco; annual exports of manufactured tobacco nearly 5,000,000 pounds; population, 22,680. Lynchburg, largely interested in the tobacco trade, largest market for unmanufactured tobacco, average annual sales 20,060,000 pounds; population,

19,709. Roanoke, an important manufacturing city, population, 1880, 669; 1890, 16,159; increase during decade, 2315.40 per cent.

**POPULATION.**—Virginia ranked first in 1790, 1800, and 1810, second in 1820, third in 1830, fourth in 1840 and 1850, fifth in 1860, tenth in 1870, fourteenth in 1880, and fifteenth in 1890. Total population 1790, 747,610; 1800, 880,200; 1810, 974,600; 1820, 1,065,116; 1830, 1,211,405; 1840, 1,239,797; 1850, 1,421,661; 1860, 1,596,318; 1870, 1,225,163; 1880, 1,512,562; 1890, 1,655,980. Classification: Male, 824,278; female, 831,702; native, 1,637,606; foreign, 18,374; white, 1,020,122; colored, 635,858—Africans, 635,438; Chinese, 55; Japanese, 16; Indians, 349.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture the chief industry—over 50 per cent. of laboring population engaged in it. Total value of farm products 1890, \$56,922,000. Corn crop: 36,922,000 bushels, value, \$30,307,335; wheat, 5,614,000 bushels, value, \$5,711,657; oats, 6,587,000 bushels. State ranks second in production of tobacco, amount grown 1890, 72,875,600 pounds, value, \$5,830,000. Ranks first in peanuts, latest reports give a production of 2,644,000 bushels, value, \$2,578,120. Fruits and vegetables largely produced. Number of farm animals 1891, 2,420,119, value, \$40,162,344.

**MINERALS.**—Surpassed by few States in varied and abundant mineral wealth. Coal and iron principal minerals mined. First reported discovery of coal 1701; amount mined 1889, 865,786 tons, value, \$804,475. Virginia ranks seventh in iron production; ranks first in production of manganese ores, output 1889, 14,616 tons, value, \$156,257; mined 68,600 tons of pyrites, value, \$110,000; and 10,702 tons of barytes, value, \$57,298.

**BUILDING STONES, ETC.**—Gray granite of Virginia long noted for its beauty and excellence. State has 13 quarries; output, 1889, 1,703,206 cubic feet, value, \$266,095.



Limestone, sandstone, and greenstone are abundant and extensively worked. Marbles are abundant. Excellent roofing slates are quarried. State ranks sixth in value of products; number quarries, 3; output of roofing slate, 23,457 squares, value, \$85,079. State ranks second in production of soapstone, amount, 1,260 tons, value, \$42,250.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Manufacturing industries steadily increasing. Latest reports give value of products \$75,000,000; gain in five years, 44 per cent. Tobacco, iron, flour, coke, leather, lumber, and cotton among the more important. State ranked seventeenth in 1880 and sixth in 1890 in production of pig iron; product 1890, 302,447 tons, increase during decade 950 per cent. Over 80,000 tons of coke produced, value, \$81,300.

**RAILWAYS.**—First—Petersburg to Weldon, N. C.—chartered 1830. Number miles in operation 1835, 93; 1840, 147; 1850, 384; 1855, 912; 1860, 1,379; 1870, 1,486; 1880, 1,893; 1885, 2,692; 1890, 3,367; 1891, 3,556. One mile of road to each 11.94 square miles. Second of the Southern States in railway mileage.

**EDUCATION.**—Public school system founded 1870. Number pupils enrolled in schools 1890, 342,269—220,000 white, 122,000 colored; gain during decade, 55 per cent.; an-

nual expenditures about \$1,500,000. School age, 5-21. State Normal school, Hampton. Number pupils in private schools, 14,836. Number colleges, 8. Washington and Lee University, Lexington, chartered 1782. 227 students. William and Mary, Williamsburg, founded 1692, now a Normal school.

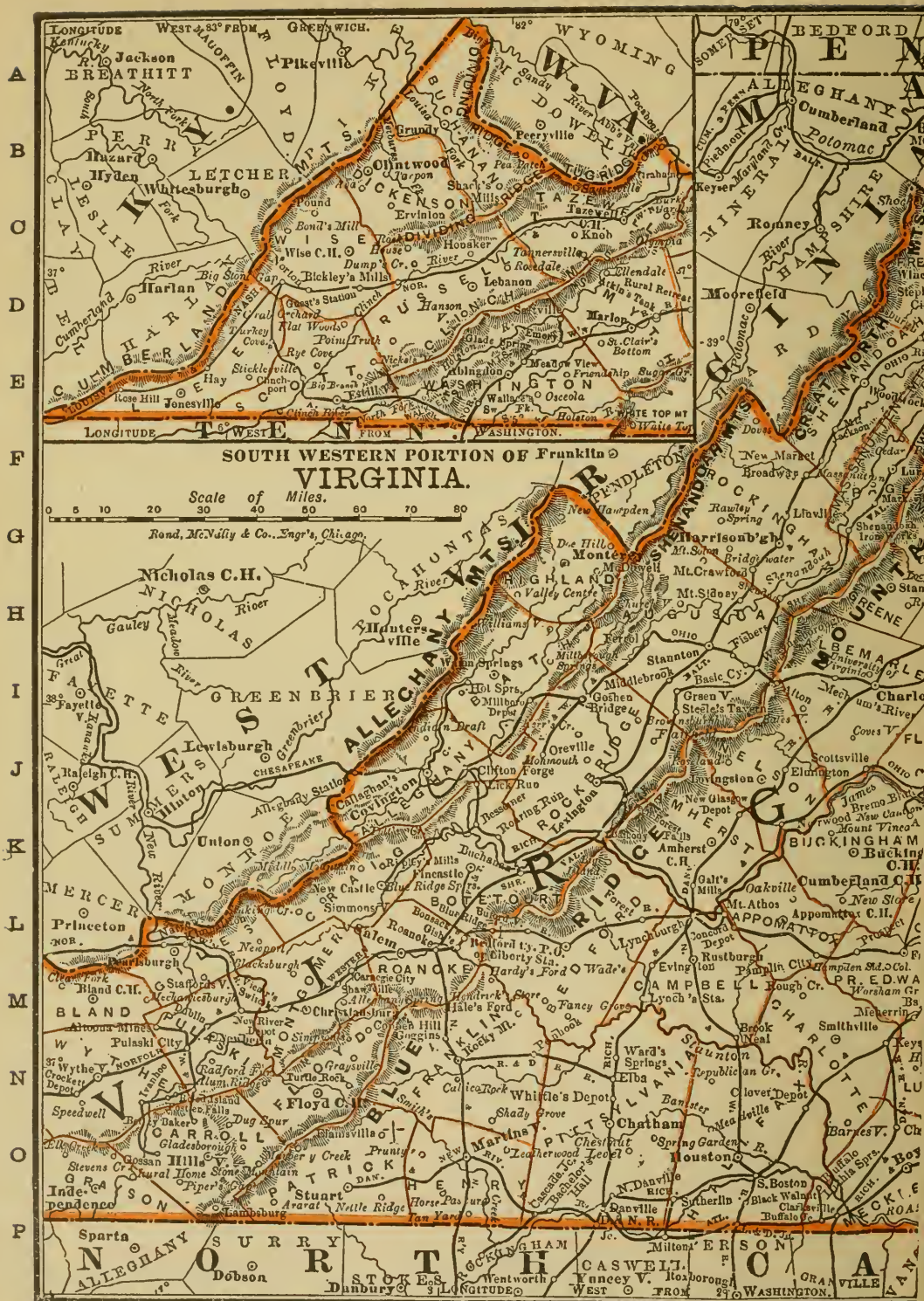
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, January 19, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, fast or prayer days whenever appointed.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections. Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 40; Representatives, 100; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets first Wednesday in December; limit of session, 90 days unless extended by special vote; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 378,782. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of town 3 months; registration required. Lunatics, idiots, convicts, duelists, and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature, excluded.

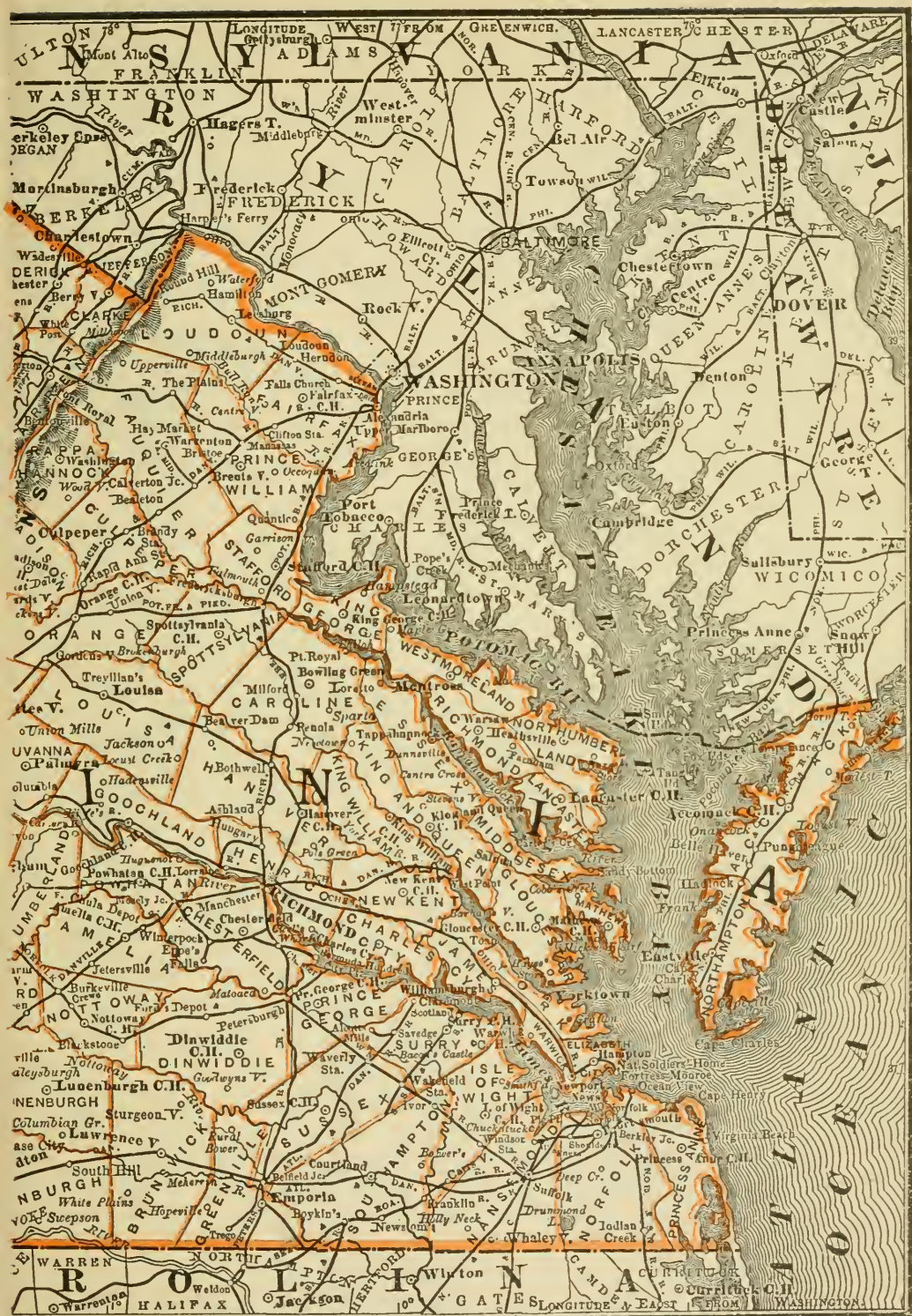
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 2 years; notes, 5 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Accomack, J-19.....	500	27,277	Grayson, O-1.....	485	14,394	Pittsylvania, N-7.....	914	59,941
Albemarle, H-10.....	675	32,379	Greene, H-10.....	200	5,632	Powhatan, K-12.....	255	6,791
Alexandria, E-15.....	32	18,597	Greensville, O-13.....	325	8,230	Prince Edward,		
Alleghany, J-5.....	510	9,283	Halifax, O-8.....	820	34,424	M-10.....	348	11,694
Amelia, L-12.....	380	9,068	Hanover, J-13.....	450	17,402	Prince George,		
Amherst, J-8.....	490	17,551	Henrico, K-14.....	255	103,394	M-14.....	268	7,872
Appomattox, L-9.....	317	9,589	Henry, O-5.....	410	18,208	Princess Anne,		
Augusta, H-8.....	950	37,005	Highland, G-6.....	389	5,352	O-18.....	270	9,510
Bath, H-6.....	735	4,587	Isle of Wight, N-16.....	300	11,313	Prince William,		
Bedford, L-7.....	675	31,213	James City, L-16.....	140	5,643	F-13.....	357	9,805
Bland, M-1.....	320	5,129	King and Queen,			Pulaski, M-2.....	345	12,790
Botetourt, L-6.....	548	14,854	J-15.....	400	9,669	Rappahannock,		
Brunswick, O-12.....	600	17,245	King George, H-14.....	190	6,641	F-11.....	270	8,678
Buchanan, B-5.....	450	5,867	King William, J-14.....	270	9,605	Richmond, I-16.....	210	7,146
Buckingham, K-10.....	628	14,383	Lancaster, J-17.....	160	7,191	Roanoke, L-5.....	321	30,101
Campbell, M-8.....	465	41,087	Lee, E-2.....	429	18,216	Rockbridge, J-7.....	750	23,062
Caroline, I-14.....	515	16,681	Loudoun, D-13.....	520	23,274	Rockingham, G-9.....	883	31,299
Carroll, O-2.....	450	15,497	Louisa, I-12.....	470	16,997	Russell, D-5.....	453	16,126
Charles City, L-15.....	200	5,066	Lunenburg, N-11.....	429	11,372	Scott, E-3.....	528	21,694
Charlotte, N-9.....	500	15,077	Madison, G-11.....	290	10,225	Shenandoah, E-10.....	495	19,671
Chesterfield, L-13.....	465	26,211	Mathews, L-17.....	100	7,584	Smyth, D-7.....	450	13,360
Clarke, D-12.....	255	8,071	Mecklenburgh,			Southampton, O-15.....	567	20,078
Craig, K-4.....	381	3,835	O-10.....	658	25,359	Spottsylvania,		
Culpeper, G-12.....	322	13,233	Middlesex, K-16.....	135	7,458	H-13.....	400	14,233
Cumberland, K-11.....	290	9,482	Montgomery, M-3.....	422	17,742	Stafford, G-13.....	245	7,362
Dickenson, C-5.....	375	5,077	Nansemond, O-16.....	400	19,632	Surry, M-15.....	298	8,256
Dinwiddie, M-13.....	529	36,195	Nelson, J-9.....	375	15,336	Sussex, N-14.....	420	11,100
Elizabeth City, M-17.....	50	16,168	New Kent, K-15.....	210	5,511	Tazewell, C-7.....	536	19,899
Essex, I-15.....	235	10,047	Norfolk, O-17.....	476	77,038	Warren, E-11.....	234	8,280
Fairfax, E-14.....	420	16,655	Northampton, L-19.....	290	10,313	Warwick, M-17.....	165	6,650
Fauquier, F-12.....	680	22,590	Northumberland,			Washington, E-6.....	622	29,020
Floyd, N-4.....	444	14,405	I-17.....	180	7,885	Westmoreland,		
Fluvanna, I-11.....	280	9,508	Nottoway, M-12.....	281	11,582	H-16.....	170	8,399
Franklin, N-5.....	750	24,985	Orange, H-11.....	360	12,814	Wise, C-4.....	385	9,345
Frederick, C-11.....	380	17,880	Page, F-10.....	288	13,092	Wythe, N-1.....	496	18,019
Giles, L-2.....	446	9,090	Patrick, O-4.....	521	14,147	York, M-16.....	75	7,596
Gloucester, L-16.....	245	11,653	Petersburg City,			Total.....	40,125	1,655,980
Goochland, J-12.....	280	9,958	M-14.....		22,680			













# WEST VIRGINIA. Vir-jin'e-a. "Little Mountain."

**HISTORICAL.**—Formed from northwestern portion of Virginia. Representatives from forty counties, met in convention at Wheeling, June 11, 1861, rejected the ordinance of secession and organized a State Government. State constitution adopted May 3, 1862. State admitted into the Union June 20, 1863.

**AREA, ETC.**—24,780 square miles; land surface, 24,645; water, 135; extreme length, nearly 240 miles; breadth, 160 miles; greatest altitude, Spruce Mountain, 4,860 feet. Ohio, Big Sandy, Kanawha, Guyandotte, and Monongahela are navigable rivers. State famed for beauty and grandeur of its mountain scenery and valuable mineral springs.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Morgantown: Mean winter, 35°, extreme, -10°; summer, 74°, extreme, 97°; average rainfall, 46.9 inches.

**POPULATION.**—West Virginia ranked twenty-seventh in 1870, twenty-ninth in 1880, twenty-eighth in 1890. Total population, 1870, 442,014; 1880, 618,457; 1890, 762,794. Classification: Male, 390,285; female, 372,509; native, 743,911; foreign, 18,883; white, 730,077; colored, 32,717—Africans, 32,690; Chinese, 15; Japanese, 3; Indians, 9.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Wheeling, "Nail City," metropolis of State, noted for extensive manufactures of iron and steel, glass, and pottery, population, 34,522; Huntington, second in size, population, 10,108; Parkersburg, center of petroleum industry, population, 8,408. Charleston, capital, population, 6,742.

**AGRICULTURAL, ETC.**—Chief products, wheat, corn, hay, tobacco, and oats. Cereal products, 1891: Corn, 18,888,000 bushels, value, \$9,822,000; wheat, 3,423,000 bushels, value, \$3,285,733; oats, 2,385,000 bushels. Tobacco product, 2,602,921 pounds. Live stock interests are extensive; number farm animals, 1891, 1,648,950, value, \$23,846,908.

**MINERALS.**—Coal the most important. Area, 16,000 square miles; 115 regular mines. 996 local; output, 1889, 6,231,880 tons, value, \$5,086,584. Iron ores abundant, but not exten-

sively mined. Salt springs exist in Kanawha and Ohio valleys, yearly product about 250,000 bushels.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Leading industries: Iron and steel, tobacco, glass, pottery, coke, flour, and leather. State ranks fourth in the South in pig iron, production, 1890, 108,764; ranks fourth in United States in steel, produced 183,225 tons in 1890, industry begun since 1880. Coke, 240,386 tons, value, \$405,635.

**RAILWAYS.**—State has one mile of railway to each 15.32 square miles. There were 97 miles of road in operation in 1850; 241, 1855; 352, 1860; 387, 1870; 576, 1875; 691, 1880; 1,038, 1885; 1,547, 1891.

**EDUCATION.**—School system adopted 1863. Permanent school fund, \$651,000. Number pupils in public schools, 193,293. School age, 6-21. State Normal schools, Fairmont, Glenville, Huntington, West Liberty. Number pupils in private schools, 4,607. Number colleges, 7. University of West Virginia, Morgantown, organized 1867.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number Senators, 26; Representatives, 65; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets second Wednesday in January; limit of session, 45 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 6; number voters, 181,400. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State, 1 year, county, 60 days; registration prohibited. Lunatics, paupers, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**CIVIL WAR.**—West Virginia furnished 32,068 men—31,872 white troops and 196 colored; number deaths, 4,017. State has 9,787 pensioners.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts 5; notes, 10; redemption of tax sales, 1 year. Legal interest rate, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Barbour, E-11	395	12,702	Kanawha, I-5	825	42,756	Preston, C-12	709	20,355
Berkeley, C-19	320	18,702	Lewis, F-9	400	15,895	Putnam, I-4	350	14,342
Boone, K-4	515	6,885	Lincoln, J-3	460	11,246	Raleigh, M-5	570	9,597
Braxton, H-8	565	13,928	Logan, L-3	675	11,101	Randolph, H-12	1,175	11,633
Brooke, M-15	84	6,660	McDowell, O-4	680	7,300	Ritchie, E-7	512	16,621
Cabell, I-2	300	23,595	Marion, C-10	311	20,721	Roane, G-5	470	15,303
Calhoun, G-6	260	8,155	Marshall, P-15	248	20,735	Summers, N-8	400	13,117
Clay, I-7	325	4,659	Mason, H-3	440	22,863	Taylor, E-11	177	12,147
Doddridge, D-8	475	12,183	Mercer, O-6	420	16,002	Tucker, F-13	500	6,459
Fayette, L-6	750	20,542	Mineral, D-15	370	12,085	Tyler, C-7	330	11,962
Gilmer, G-7	330	9,746	Monongalia, B-11	325	15,705	Upshur, G-10	350	12,714
Grant, E-14	490	6,802	Monroe, N-9	460	12,429	Wayne, K-1	445	18,652
Greenbrier, L-9	1,050	18,034	Morgan, C-18	230	6,744	Webster, I-9	415	4,783
Hampshire, D-16	550	11,419	Nicholas, J-8	720	9,309	Wetzel, B-8	550	16,841
Hancock, L-15	92	6,414	Ohio, N-15	120	41,557	Wirt, F-5	290	9,411
Hardy, F-16	400	7,567	Pendleton, H-14	650	8,711	Wood, E-5	375	28,612
Harrison, E-10	464	21,919	Pleasants, D-6	150	7,539	Wyoming, N-4	660	6,247
Jackson, G-4	470	19,021	Pocahontas, J-11	765	6,814	Total	24,645	762,794
Jefferson, D-20	280	15,553						







# NORTH CAROLINA.

"Old North State."  
"Tar State."

Named in honor of Charles I. of England.

**HISTORICAL.**—First attempted colonization July 23, 1587, Virginia colonists settled at Durant's Neck 1653 to 1660; Colony of Clarendon, the real foundation of North Carolina, established, 1665. "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" adopted May 20, 1775. One of the Thirteen Original States, ratified the Constitution Nov. 21, 1789.

**AREA.**—52,200 square miles; land area, 48,580 square miles; water surface, 3,670 square miles; extreme length, east and west, 503 miles; extreme breadth, 187 miles; shore line over 300 miles. Greatest altitude, 6,688 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Charlotte: Mean winter, 41°, extreme, —5°; summer, 79°, extreme, 102°; Wilmington, winter, 47°, extreme, 9°; summer, 80°, extreme, 103°. Average annual rainfall, Charlotte, 54.8 inches; Wilmington, 57.5 inches.

**POPULATION.**—North Carolina ranked third in 1790, fourth in 1800, 1810, and 1820, fifth in 1830, seventh in 1840, tenth in 1850, twelfth in 1860, fourteenth in 1870, fifteenth in 1880, and sixteenth in 1890. Total population, 1790, 393,751; 1800, 478,103; 1810, 555,500; 1820, 638,829; 1830, 737,987; 1840, 753,419; 1850, 869,039; 1860, 992,622; 1870, 1,071,361; 1880, 1,399,750; 1890, 1,617,947. Classification: Male, 799,149; female, 818,798; native, 1,614,245; foreign, 3,702; white, 1,055,382; colored, 562,565—Africans, 561,018; Chinese, 32; Japanese, 1; Indians, 1,514.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Wilmington, the chief city and commercial center of the State. population, 20,056; Raleigh, the capital, population, 12,678; Charlotte, population, 11,557; Asheville, population, 10,235.

**AGRICULTURAL, ETC.**—Cereal pro-

ductions 1891: Corn, 37,676,000 bushels; wheat, 4,975,000; oats, 5,120,000; latest reports give 6,125,000 bushels of sweet potatoes; 5,609,190 bushels of rice. Tobacco crop of 1889, 36,375-258 pounds; cotton, 1891, 490,000 bales. Number farm animals 1891, 2,348,928, value, \$36,137,098.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Number cotton mills, 91. Tobacco manufacturing a leading industry. Value of lumber, shingles, etc., produced, 1890, \$5,624,400; leads in value of tar, turpentine, and rosin produced.

**RAILWAYS.**—State had in 1840, 53 miles; 1850, 384; 1855, 582; 1860, 937; 1865, 984; 1870, 1,178; 1875, 1,356; 1880, 1,486; 1885, 2,978; 1890, 3,128; 1891, 3,244.

**EDUCATION.**—State has 325,861 pupils enrolled in public schools, and 26,971 in private schools. School age, 6-21. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, organized 1795.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 10 and 20, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 120; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days. Number of electoral votes, 11; number voters, 342,653. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county 90 days; registration required. Convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 3; notes, 3; redemption of tax sales, 1 year. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Alamance, D-9	446	18,271	Currituck, B-19	217	6,747	Lenoir, G-14	408	14,879
Alexander, D-3	278	9,430	Dare, E-20	240	3,768	Lincoln, F-3	312	12,586
Alleghany, B-3	284	6,523	Davidson, E-6	580	21,702	McDowell, E-1	476	10,939
Anson, H-7	460	20,027	Davie, D-5	296	11,621	Macon, P-3	524	10,102
Ashe, A-2	436	15,628	Duplin, H-13	828	18,690	Madison, M-6	480	17,805
Beaufort, E-17	718	21,072	Durham, D-10	292	18,041	Martin, D-15	570	15,221
Bertie, C-16	695	19,176	Edgecombe, D-14	520	24,113	Mecklenburg, H-4	640	42,673
Bladen, J-11	890	16,763	Forsyth, C-6	372	28,434	Mitchell, L-7	324	12,807
Brunswick, L-12	890	10,900	Franklin, C-12	480	21,090	Montgomery, G-7	596	11,239
Buncombe, N-6	628	35,266	Gaston, G-3	340	17,764	Moore, G-9	924	20,479
Burke, D-2	620	14,939	Gates, B-17	360	10,252	Nash, D-13	548	20,770
Cabarrus, F-5	392	18,142	Graham, O-2	250	3,313	New Hanover,		
Caldwell, D-2	460	12,298	Granville, C-11	600	24,484	K-13	90	24,026
Camden, B-18	250	5,667	Greene, F-14	310	10,039	Northampton,		
Carteret, I-17	510	10,825	Guilford, D-7	680	28,052	B-14	568	21,242
Caswell, B-9	410	16,038	Halifax, C-14	680	28,908	Onslow, I-15	640	10,303
Catawba, E-3	388	18,689	Harnett, F-10	560	13,700	Orange, D-9	380	14,948
Chatham, E-9	784	25,413	Haywood, N-5	590	13,346	Pamlico, G-17	460	7,146
Cherokee, P-1	530	9,976	Henderson, O-7	360	12,589	Pasquotank, B-18	200	10,748
Chowan, C-17	220	9,167	Hertford, B-16	324	13,851	Pender, J-13	800	12,514
Clay, P-2	160	4,197	Hyde, F-18	435	8,903	Perquimans, C-18	240	9,293
Cleveland, G-2	420	20,394	Iredell, E-4	610	25,462	Person, B-10	420	15,151
Columbus, K-11	940	17,856	Jackson, O-4	552	9,512	Pitt, E-15	658	25,519
Craven, H-16	792	20,533	Johnston, E-12	680	27,239	Polk, O-7	276	5,902
Cumberland, G-10	794	27,321	Jones, H-15	430	7,403	Randolph, E-7	750	25,195

## COUNTIES—Continued.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Richmond, H-8	789	23,948	Surry, B-5	490	19,281	Washington, D-17	360	10,200
Robeson, J-9	1,040	31,483	Swain, N-3	425	6,577	Watauga, C-1	392	10,611
Rockingham, B-7	608	25,363	Transylvania, P-6	335	5,881	Wayne, F-13	615	26,100
Rowan, E-5	458	24,123	Tyrrell, E-18	380	4,225	Wilkes, C-3	680	22,675
Rutherford, G-1	498	18,770	Union, H-5	640	21,259	Wilson, E-13	355	18,644
Sampson, H-12	996	25,096	Vance, B-12	342	17,581	Yadkin, C-5	320	13,790
Stanley, G-6	390	12,136	Wake, E-11	940	49,207	Yancey, M-7	298	9,490
Stokes, B-6	510	17,199	Warren, B-12	454	19,360	Total	48,580	1,617,947

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Kar-o-li'na.  
"Palmetto State."

Named in honor of Charles I. of England.

**HISTORICAL.**—Earliest settlement, that of French Huguenots, at Port Royal, May, 1562. Previous to 1729 Carolinas constituted one Province. Constitution adopted, May 23, 1788. South Carolina the eighth in order of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union. Seceded November, 1860; re-admitted June, 1868.

**AREA, ETC.**—30,570 square miles; land, 30,170; water, 400. Average length, 189 miles; breadth, 160 miles. Coast line, 200 miles.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Charleston: Mean winter, 49°, extreme, 10°; summer, 82°, extreme, 104°; average annual rainfall, 57.3 inches.

**POPULATION.**—South Carolina ranked seventh in 1790, sixth in 1800 and 1810, eighth in 1820, ninth in 1830, eleventh in 1840, fourteenth in 1850, eighteenth in 1860, twenty-second in 1870, twenty-first in 1880, and twenty-third in 1890. Total population, 1790, 249,073; 1800, 345,591; 1810, 415,115; 1820, 502,741; 1830, 581,185; 1840, 594,398; 1850, 668,507; 1860, 703,708; 1870, 705,606; 1880, 995,577; 1890, 1,151,149. Classification: Male, 572,337; female, 578,812; native, 1,144,879; foreign, 6,270; white, 462,008; colored, 689,141—Africans, 688,934; Chinese, 34; Indians, 173.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Charleston, the chief city, founded, 1680, population, 54,955; Columbia, the capital, population, 15,353; Greenville, most important point in northwest, population, 8,607; Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort are ports of entry.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Products of 1891: Cotton, 640,000 bales; corn, 18,650,000 bushels. Latest returns give rice product, 32,366,400

pounds. Rice culture introduced, 1693; barrels exported, 1754, 104,682. First Sea Island Cotton grown, 1790.

**MANUFACTURES, ETC.**—Total number manufacturing establishments, 3,242; annual products, \$29,951,550. Number cotton mills, 1890, 34. Value of lumber, shingles, etc., manufactured, 1890, \$4,413,250. Annual value of tar and turpentine, \$2,912,271. Output of phosphates, 1890, 463,998 tons, value, \$2,875,605.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number of miles in operation, 1835 and 1840, 137; 1850, 289; 1855, 759; 1860, 973; 1865, 1,007; 1870, 1,139; 1875, 1,335; 1880, 1,486; 1885, 1,687; 1890, 2,296; 1891, 2,509.

**EDUCATION.**—Present school system organized, 1868. School age, 6-18. Pupils in public schools, 1889, 203,461; private, 14,257.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and general election.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 36; Representatives, 124; sessions annual, meets fourth Monday in November; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number voters, 235,606. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county 60 days; registration required. Insane, idiots, paupers, convicts, U. S. soldiers, and duelists excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, none. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 10.

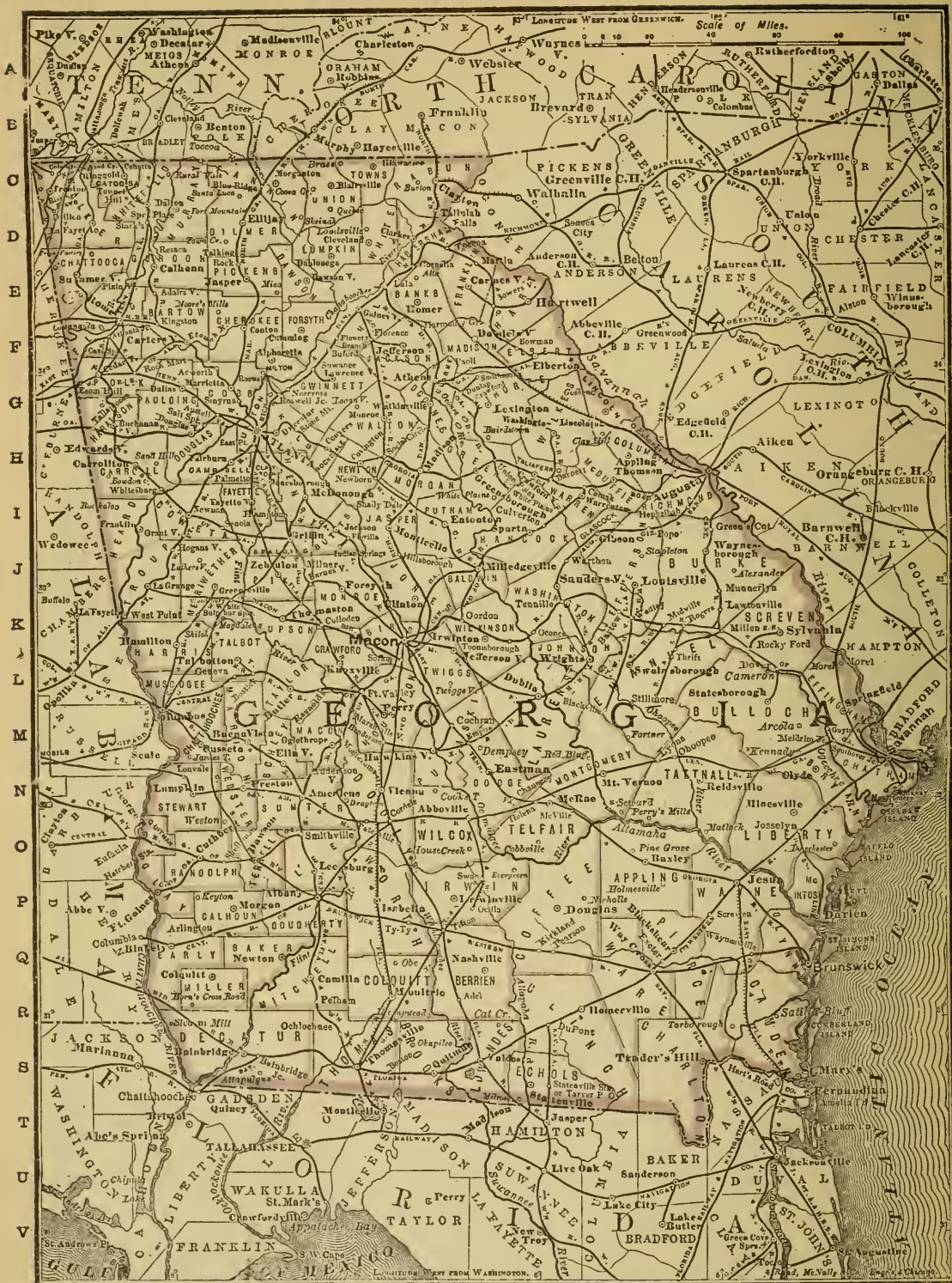
## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Abbeville, F-5	1,006	46,854	Edgefield, G-7	1,352	49,259	Marlboro, C-15	530	23,500
Aiken, I-8	1,068	31,822	Fairfield, E-10	775	28,599	Newberry, E-8	600	26,434
Anderson, D-4	690	43,696	Florence, F-15	578	25,027	Oconee, C-2	620	18,687
Barnwell, K-9	1,214	44,613	Georgetown, I-16	742	20,857	Orangeburg, I-11	1,400	49,393
Beaufort, O-11	967	34,119	Greenville, B-5	716	44,310	Pickens, B-4	464	16,389
Berkeley, K-14	1,742	55,428	Hampton, M-10	1,141	20,544	Richland, G-10	608	36,821
Charleston, L-15	193	59,903	Horry, G-18	980	19,256	Spartanburg, C-7	949	55,385
Chester, C-9	570	26,660	Kershaw, E-11	775	22,361	Sumter, F-12	870	43,605
Chesterfield, C-13	986	18,463	Lancaster, C-11	535	20,761	Union, C-8	660	25,363
Clarendon, H-13	664	23,233	Laurens, D-6	680	31,610	Williamsburg, H-15	948	27,777
Colleton, L-12	1,920	40,293	Lexington, G-9	780	22,181	York, B-9	750	38,831
Darlington, E-14	673	29,134	Marion, E-16	1,024	29,976	Total	30,170	1,151,149











# GEORGIA.

Jōr'je-a.  
"Cracker State."

Named in honor of George II, of England.

**HISTORICAL.**—First important settlement made by English at Savannah, February 1, 1733; became a Royal Colony, 1752; last of the Thirteen Original States settled, but fourth in point of time to ratify the Constitution of the United States; admitted into the Union January 2, 1788. Adopted a State constitution February 5, 1777; a second constitution was ratified January 4, 1789; a new one 1798, 1868, 1877. State seceded January, 1861; re-admitted December, 1870.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, 59,475 square miles; land, 58,980 square miles; water, 495 square miles; extreme length, north to south, 320 miles; greatest breadth, 256 miles. Georgia has a coast line of 128 miles, shores skirted with a chain of islands, which, with main shore, constitute 480 miles of coast. Numerous navigable rivers furnish an abundant water-power. State celebrated for its fine mountain scenery and the great beauty and grandeur of its many waterfalls.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Atlanta: Mean winter, 43°, extreme, —2°; summer, 78°, extreme, 100°; Augusta, winter, 47°, extreme, 6°; summer, 82°, extreme, 105°; Savannah, winter, 51°, extreme, 12°; summer, 82°, extreme, 105°. Average annual rainfall, Atlanta, 55.9 inches; Augusta, 48.6 inches; Savannah, 52.3 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Georgia ranked thirteenth in 1790, twelfth in 1800, eleventh in 1810 and 1820, tenth in 1830, ninth in 1840 and 1850, eleventh in 1860, twelfth in 1870, thirteenth in 1880, and twelfth in 1890. Total population, 1790, 82,548; 1800, 162,686; 1810, 252,433; 1820, 340,985; 1830, 516,823; 1840, 691,392; 1850, 906,185; 1860, 1,057,286; 1870, 1,184,109; 1880, 1,542,180; 1890, 1,837,353. (Classification: Male, 919,925; female, 917,428; native, 1,825,216; foreign, 12,137; white, 978,357; colored, 858,996—Africans, 858,815; Chinese, 108; Japanese, 5; Indians, 68.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Atlanta, the capital, an important railway and manufacturing center, population, 65,533; Savannah, a commercial center, the largest seaport, and terminus of important railway lines, population, 43,159; Augusta, an extensive cotton market and principal center of cotton manufactures, population, 33,300; Macon, center of the educational interests, population, 22,746; Columbus, a large cotton market, population, 17,303.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—State had nineteen cities and towns in 1880 with an aggregate population of 154,196; aggregate of same places in 1890, 249,128; increase, 94,932, or 61.57 per cent. Greatest numerical increases found in Atlanta, 28,124; Savannah, 12,480; Augusta, 11,409. Percentages of increase greatest in Waycross, 435 per cent.; Brunswick, 192.60 per cent.; Thomasville, 115.81 per cent.; Rome, 79.44 per cent.; Macon, 78.41 per cent.; Americus, 76.01 per cent.; Atlanta, 75.18 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Nearly all productions of temperate and sub-tropical regions are suc-

cessfully cultivated. Corn and cotton are the staple crops. Latest reports give crops: Corn, 37,829,000 bushels, value, \$26,102,070; cotton, 1,210,000 bales, value, \$41,842,000; oats, 7,238,000 bushels, value, \$4,342,754; annual production of sweet potatoes, 5,000,000 bushels; rice, 25,000,000 pounds. Sugar-cane, tobacco, and peanuts are grown. Cultivation of melons, tomatoes, and vegetables for Northern markets an important industry. Fruits of temperate and sub-tropical regions cultivated. Viticulture a growing industry; State has 1,938 acres of bearing vines and 2,154 acres in new vineyards. In 1889, 3,976,000 pounds of table grapes and 107,666 gallons of wine were produced. Value of all farm products, 1890, \$95,980,600.

**LIVE STOCK.**—During the past decade great improvement has been made in all grades of farm animals. Number and value 1891: Horses, 104,309, value, \$8,450,807; mules, 157,257, \$14,916,959; milch cows, 354,583, \$6,382,494; oxen and other cattle, 569,200, \$5,613,450; sheep, 383,017, \$673,956; swine, 1,691,275, \$5,692,832.

**FORESTRY AND LUMBER.**—State has an estimated area of 17,200,000 acres under forest. Wealth of the forests large and varied; Georgia pine leads all other varieties of that species in value and importance. Estimated amount of pine still standing, 18,130,000,000 feet. Georgia forests furnish the most valuable ship-timber grown in the United States. Atlantic coast line has a strip of live-oak timber 100 miles long and fifteen miles wide. There are 472 large saw-mills and wood-working establishments; value of lumber, shingles, etc., in 1890, \$8,253,000.

**MINERAL WEALTH.**—The abundant and varied mineral resources are largely undeveloped. Iron ores exist in inexhaustible quantities. Georgia ranked twelfth in 1890 among iron-producing States; stands second only to Virginia in production of manganese ores. Coal area in northwest covers 200 square miles, output 1889, 225,934 tons. Amount of gold deposited at mints and assay offices, from organization to January, 1891, \$8,872,130. Building stone, marble, and slate are abundant. State ranks sixth in production of granite, value of output, \$752,481; number cubic feet quarried, 2,425,622. Value of marble quarried in 1889, \$196,250. An important vein of black marble has been opened and is being developed. Cherokee and Pickens counties are principal seats of the industry.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Georgia leads the Southern States in cotton manufactures. Number mills 53, looms 10,206, spindles 436,973; amount of cotton manufactured into goods, 68,994,616 pounds. There are 19 establishments engaged in the woolen industry; capital invested, \$44,033, employes 528, value products, \$340,095. Amount of pig iron produced, 1890, 35,747 tons. Manufacture of lumber and naval stores among the most important industries of the State. Value of

naval stores—tar, pitch, resin, and turpentine — shipped from Savannah and Brunswick exceeds \$3,000,000 annually. Annual value of all manufactures over \$70,000,000.

**RAILWAYS.**—Georgia leads the Southern States in railway mileage. January, 1892, State had 4,826 miles of road in operation, or one mile of road to each 12.3 square miles. Number miles of road 1840, 185; 1850, 643; 1855, 1,020; 1860 and 1865, 1,420; 1870, 1,845; 1875, 2,264; 1880, 2,459; 1885, 3,116; 1890, 4,592; 1891, 4,826.

**EDUCATION.**—Previous to Civil War State had no system of common schools. Present system went into effect 1873. Number pupils in public schools 1889, 342,562; expenditures, \$967,590. School age, 6-18. Number pupils in private schools, 49,131. State has 7 colleges, 17 seminaries, and 86 academies. University of Georgia, Athens, organized 1785.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1 and 19, February 22, April 26, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial, first Wednesday in October. Congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 44; Representatives, 175; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in November; limit of session, 40 days. Number of electoral votes, 13; number voters, 398,122. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State, 1 year, of county, 6 months. Idiots, insane, and criminals excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 7 years; open accounts, 4; notes, 7; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 8.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Appling, P-10	1,074	8,676	Fayette, I-3	162	8,728	Newton, H-5	260	14,310
Baker, Q-4	355	6,144	Floyd, F-2	539	28,391	Oconee, G-7	168	7,713
Baldwin, J-7	240	14,608	Forsyth, F-5	297	11,155	Oglethorpe, G-8	528	16,951
Banks, E-6	359	8,562	Franklin, E-7	359	14,670	Paulding, G-2	340	11,948
Bartow, E-3	491	20,616	Fulton, G-4	166	84,655	Pickens, E-4	276	8,182
Berrien, Q-7	745	10,694	Gilmer, D-4	452	9,074	Pierce, Q-11	555	6,379
Bibb, K-6	235	42,370	Glascok, I-9	90	3,720	Pike, J-4	262	16,300
Brooks, S-6	529	13,979	Glynn, Q-12	427	13,420	Polk, G-2	330	14,945
Bryan, N-13	400	5,520	Gordon, D-2	351	12,758	Pulaski, M-7	435	16,599
Bulloch, L-12	903	13,712	Greene, I-7	361	17,051	Putnam, I-7	335	14,842
Burke, J-11	1,080	28,501	Gwinnett, G-5	450	19,899	Quitman, O-2	168	4,471
Butts, I-5	204	10,565	Habersham, D-6	347	11,573	Rabun, C-7	464	5,606
Calhoun, P-3	265	8,438	Hall, E-6	497	18,047	Randolph, O-3	449	15,267
Camden, R-12	769	6,178	Hancock, J-8	474	17,149	Richmond, I-11	329	45,194
Campbell, H-3	230	9,115	Haralson, G-1	269	11,316	Rockdale, H-5	126	6,813
Carroll, H-2	549	22,301	Harris, K-2	423	16,797	Schley, M-4	163	5,443
Catoosa, C-2	149	5,431	Hart, E-8	381	10,887	Screvyn, K-12	786	14,424
Charlton, S-10	1,055	3,335	Heard, I-2	290	9,557	Spalding, J-4	189	13,117
Chatham, N-14	433	57,740	Henry, I-4	322	16,220	Stewart, N-3	450	15,682
Chattahoochee, M-3	220	4,902	Houston, M-6	570	21,613	Sumter, N-5	515	22,107
Chattanooga, E-1	331	11,202	Irwin, P-7	601	6,316	Talbot, K-3	360	13,258
Cherokee, F-4	409	15,412	Jackson, F-6	328	19,176	Taliaferro, H-8	168	7,291
Clarke, G-7	140	15,181	Jasper, I-6	380	13,879	Tattnall, N-11	1,123	10,253
Clay, O-2	192	7,817	Jefferson, J-10	640	17,213	Taylor, L-4	356	8,666
Clayton, H-4	135	8,295	Johnson, L-9	266	6,129	Telfair, O-8	491	5,477
Clinch, R-9	988	6,652	Jones, J-6	386	12,709	Terrell, O-4	320	14,503
Cobb, G-3	379	22,286	Laurens, M-8	761	13,747	Thomas, S-5	784	26,154
Coffey, P-8	1,145	10,483	Lee, O-5	360	9,074	Towns, C-6	180	4,064
Colquitt, Q-6	550	4,794	Liberty, O-12	966	12,887	Troup, J-2	493	20,723
Columbia, H-10	333	11,281	Lincoln, G-9	309	6,146	Twiggs, L-7	376	8,195
Coweta, I-3	506	22,354	Lowndes, S-7	431	15,102	Union, C-5	325	7,749
Crawford, L-5	324	9,315	Lumpkin, D-5	267	6,867	Upson, K-4	321	12,188
Dade, C-1	186	5,707	McDuffie, I-9	235	8,789	Walker, C-1	404	13,282
Dawson, E-5	192	5,612	McIntosh, P-13	419	6,470	Walton, G-C	389	17,467
Decatur, R-4	1,106	19,949	Macon, M-5	288	13,183	Ware, Q-10	893	8,811
Dekalb, G-4	269	17,189	Madison, F-7	300	11,024	Warren, I-9	264	10,957
Dodge, N-8	414	11,452	Marion, M-4	330	7,728	Washington, J-10	688	25,237
Dooley, N-6	705	18,146	Meriwether, J-3	552	20,740	Wayne, P-11	721	7,485
Dougherty, P-4	312	12,206	Miller, Q-3	240	4,275	Webster, N-3	225	5,695
Douglas, H-3	178	7,794	Milton, F-4	110	6,208	White, D-6	170	6,151
Early, Q-3	429	9,792	Mitchell, Q-5	507	10,906	Whitfield, C-2	285	12,916
Echols, S-8	390	3,079	Monroe, J-5	490	19,137	Wilcox, O-7	563	7,980
Effingham, L-13	449	5,599	Montgomery, N-9	763	9,248	Wilkes, G-9	464	18,081
Elbert, F-8	406	15,376	Morgan, H-6	322	16,041	Wilkinson, K-7	417	10,781
Emanuel, L-10	1,026	14,703	Murray, C-3	410	8,461	Worth, P-6	750	10,048
Fannin, C-4	409	8,724	Muscogee, L-2	244	27,761	Total	58,980	1,837,353



# FLORIDA.

Flor'e-dah.  
"Peninsular State."

After Easter Sunday; Spanish, Pascua-Florida.

**HISTORICAL.**—Mainland discovered by Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday, 1512. Settled by Spaniards at St. Augustine in 1565. Florida ceded to Great Britain 1763; retroceded to Spain 1783; ceded to the United States in 1821. Territory organized 1822; admitted March 3, 1845; seceded 1861, readmitted 1868.

**AREA, ETC.**—58,680 square miles; land area, 54,240 square miles; water, 4,440. Coast-line 1,200 miles. Extreme length, 700 miles; length of peninsula, 275 miles; average breadth, 90 miles. Greatest elevation, 250 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Jacksonville: Mean winter, 55°, extreme, 15°; summer, 82°, extreme, 104°; Key West, winter 70°, extreme, 41°; summer, 84°, extreme, 100°; Pensacola, winter, 52°, extreme, 15°; summer, 81°, extreme, 99°. Average annual rainfall, Jacksonville, 56.3 inches; Key West, 39.9 inches; Pensacola, 63.6 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Florida ranked twenty-sixth in 1830, twenty-seventh in 1840, thirty-first in 1850 and 1860, thirty-third in 1870, thirty-fourth in 1880, and thirty-second in 1890. Total population, 1830, 34,730; 1840, 54,477; 1850, 87,445; 1860, 140,424; 1870, 187,748; 1880, 269,493; 1890, 391,422. Classification: Male, 201,947; female, 189,475; native, 368,490; foreign 22,932; white, 224,949; colored, 166,473—Africans, 166,180; Chinese, 108; Japanese, 14; Indians, 171.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Key West, the largest city; population, 18,080. Jacksonville, an important commercial point: population, 17,201. Pensacola, a port of entry; population, 11,750; increase during decade, 4,905. Tampa, population, 5,532; increase, 4,812. St. Augustine, oldest city in United States; population, 4,742. Tallahassee, the capital; population, 2,934.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Principal crops, 1891: Corn, 5,460,000 bushels; cotton, 80,000 bales. Of the famous Sea Island cotton Florida produces more than 56 per cent. of total yield; tobacco, 470,443 pounds. Total number farm animals 1891, 1,157,419, value, \$10,117,567.

**HORTICULTURE.**—State has 38,935 acres under bearing orange trees; total yield, 1890, 3,146,740 boxes; value, \$4,298,014. Number pineapples produced, 10,452,499, value, \$812,159; lemons, 252,948 boxes, value, \$450,247; pecans, 6,439,140 pounds, value, \$804,892; cocoanuts, 6,542,130, value, \$251,217; of limes 46,294 boxes were produced, value, \$62,496.

**PHOSPHATES.**—Most important of the mineral resources of the State, discovered 1888. Chief source of the world's supply. Value of shipments 1890, \$338,190. Number mining companies 1891, 215; output estimated at 250,000 tons.

**MANUFACTURES.**—The production of pine lumber, naval stores, cigars, and cottonseed oil are the chief manufactures. Value of cigars manufactured at Key West, \$5,000,000.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number of miles of road in 1850 and 1855, 21; 1860, 402; 1865, 416; 1870, 446; 1875, 484; 1880, 518; 1885, 1,654; 1890, 2,489; 1891, 2,573.

**EDUCATION.**—State has 91,118 pupils enrolled in public schools, and 5,815 in private schools. School age, 4-21. Normal schools at De Funiak Springs and Tallahassee. State University at Tallahassee organized 1884.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and any general election.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 32; Representatives, 76; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets Tuesday after first Monday in April; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 4. Number of voters, 96,213. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of State 1 year, of county, 6 months; registration required. Idiots, insane, criminals, bettors on elections, and duelists excluded.

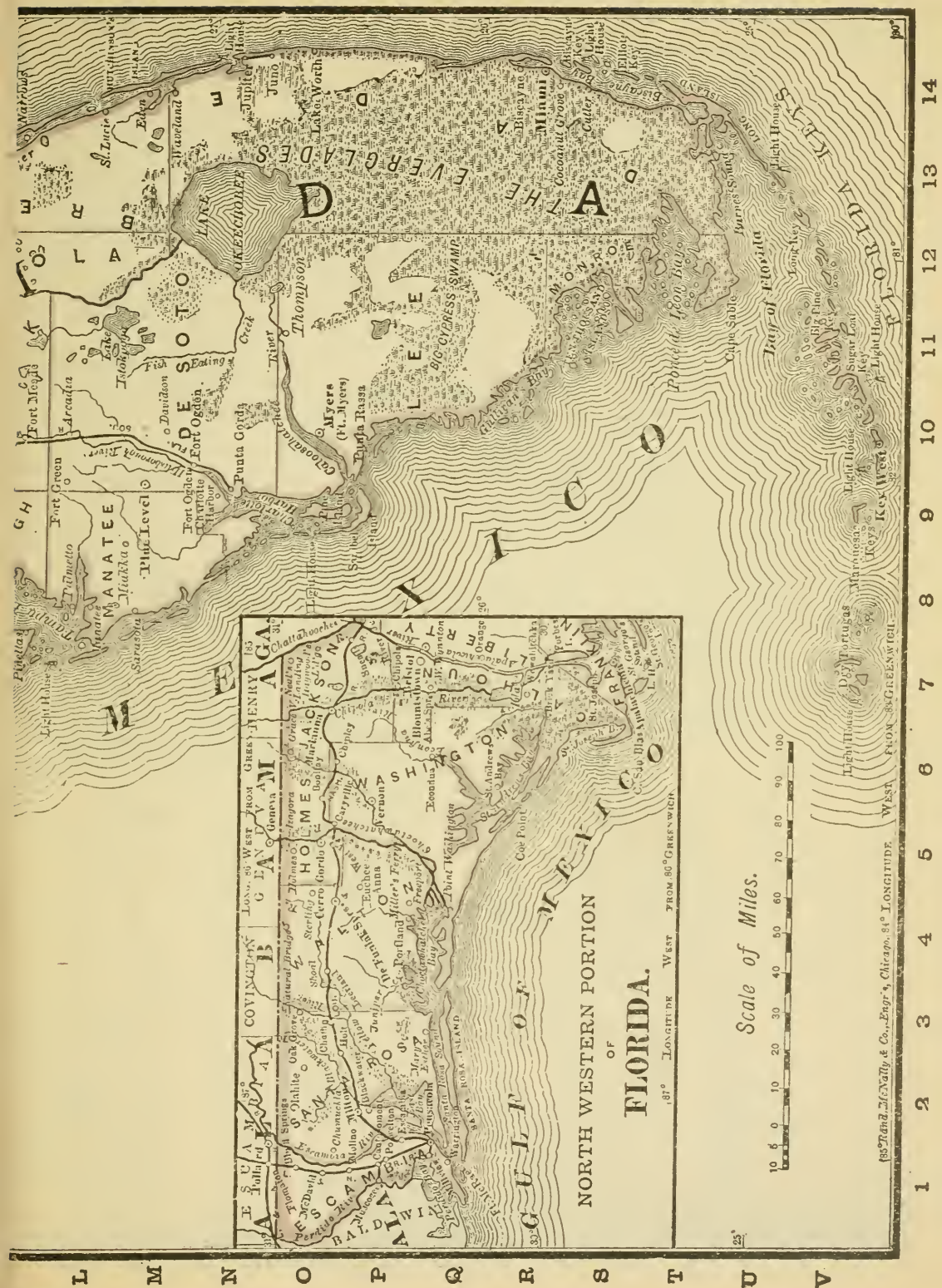
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts, 2; notes, 5; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 8; by contract, 10.

## COUNTIES.

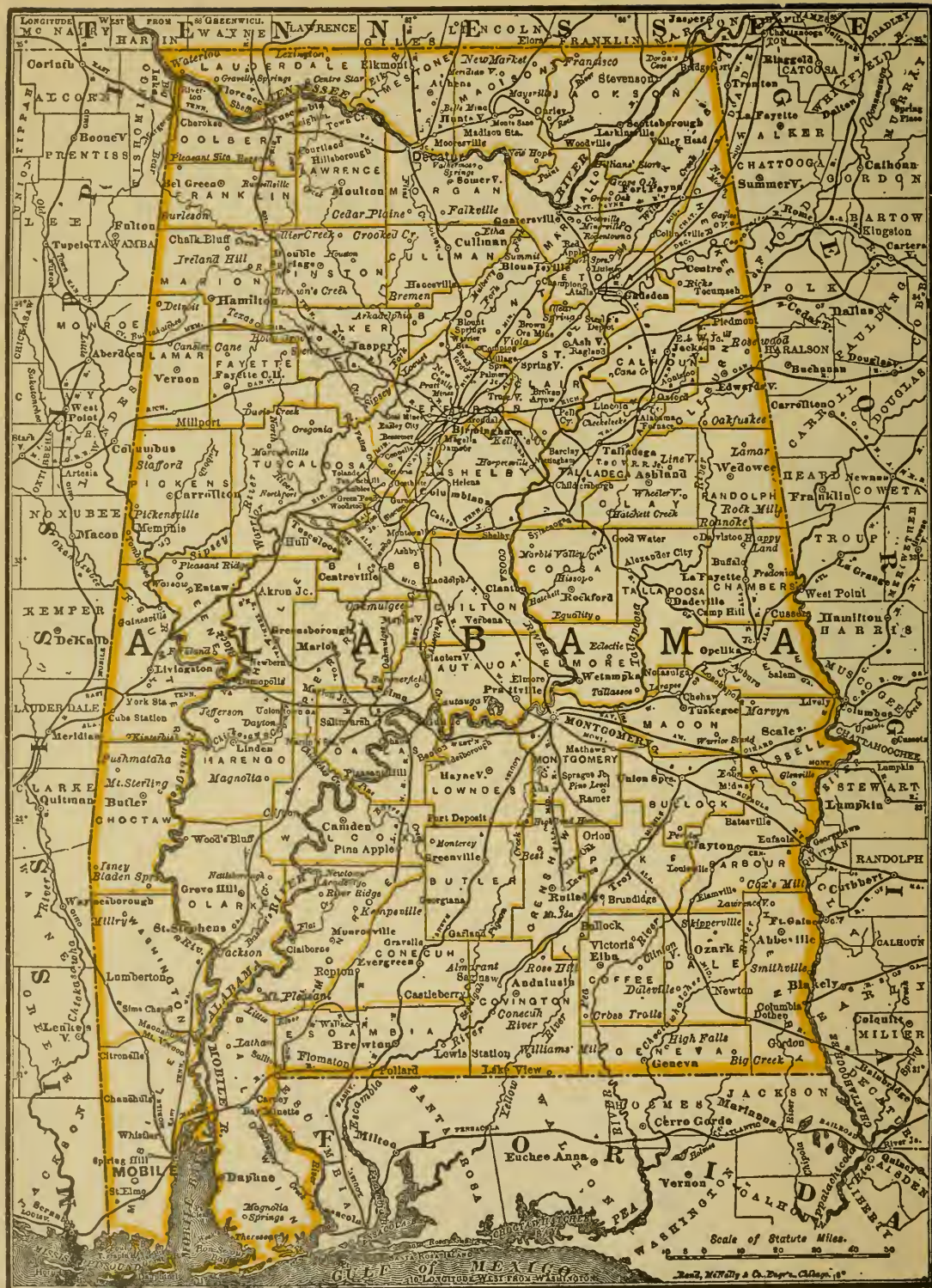
Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Alachua, D-8.....	1,282	22,954	Hillsborough, J-8.....	1,280	14,941	Orange, H-11.....	1,566	12,584
Baker, B-9.....	538	3,333	Holmes, O-5.....	535	4,336	Osceola, J-11.....	1,758	3,133
Bradford, C-8.....	560	7,516	Jackson, O-7.....	990	17,544	Pasco, I-8.....	800	4,249
Brevard, K-13.....	2,446	3,401	Jefferson, B-4.....	600	15,757	Polk, J-10.....	2,060	7,905
Calhoun, B-1.....	1,080	1,681	La Fayette, D-6.....	1,008	3,686	Putnam, D-10.....	776	11,186
Citrus, G-8.....	592	2,394	Lake, H-10.....	1,100	8,034	Saint Johns, D-11.....	990	8,712
Clay, C-10.....	634	5,154	Lee, P-11.....	4,000	1,414	Santa Rosa, P-2.....	1,296	7,961
Columbia, B-8.....	862	12,877	Leon, B-4.....	910	17,752	Sumter, H-9.....	600	5,363
Dade, Q-13.....	5,636	861	Levy, F-7.....	1,104	6,586	Suwannee, C-7.....	640	10,524
De Soto, M-10.....	3,272	4,944	Liberty, C-2.....	800	1,452	Taylor, C-5.....	1,079	2,122
Duval, B-10.....	900	26,800	Madison, B-5.....	830	14,316	Volusia, F-11.....	1,288	8,467
Escambia, P-1.....	680	20,188	Manatee, L-8.....	1,240	2,895	Wakulla, C-3.....	540	3,117
Franklin, D-2.....	690	3,308	Marion, F-9.....	1,600	20,796	Walton, P-4.....	1,360	4,816
Gadsden, A-3.....	550	11,894	Monroe, S-12.....	692	18,786	Washington, Q-6.....	1,340	6,426
Hamilton, B-7.....	576	8,507	Nassau, A-10.....	640	8,294	Total.....	54,240	391,422
Hernando, H-8.....	520	2,476						













## ALABAMA.

Al-a-bah'mah.  
"Cotton State."

Indian—Here we rest.

**HISTORICAL.**—First settlement made near Mobile Bay 1702 Territory organized 1817; admitted into the Union December 14, 1819, being the ninth State admitted; seceded in 1861; readmitted July, 1868.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, 52,250 square miles; water, 710 square miles; land, 51,540. Extreme length, 336 miles; greatest breadth, 200 miles. Seacoast, 58 miles. Greatest altitude, 2,407 feet. 1,500 miles navigable rivers.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Mobile: Mean winter, 50°, extreme, 11°; summer, 82°, extreme, 101°. Montgomery, winter, 48°, extreme, 5°; summer, 82°, extreme, 107°. Average annual rainfall: Mobile, 64.1 inches; Montgomery, 53.3 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Alabama ranked nineteenth in 1820, fifteenth in 1830, twelfth in 1840 and 1850, thirteenth in 1860, sixteenth in 1870, seventeenth in 1880 and 1890. Total population 1820, 127,901; 1830, 309,527; 1840, 590,756; 1850, 771,623; 1860, 964,201; 1870, 996,992; 1880, 1,262,505; 1890, 1,513,017. Classification: Male, 747,456; female, 755,561; native, 1,498,240; foreign, 14,777; white, 833,718; colored, 679,299—Africans, 678,489; Chinese, 48; Japanese, 3; Indian, 759.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Mobile, the metropolis, founded by French, 1711, population, 31,076; Birmingham, second in importance, population, 1890, 26,178; increase during decade, 23,092. Montgomery, capital, population, 21,883. Anniston, 9,998.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Principal staple, cotton; State ranks fourth in production. Crop of 1891, 1,060,000 bales; corn ranks second, 32,245,000 bushels grown in 1891; wheat, 2,251,000 bushels; oats, 5,180,000 bushels. Alabama ranks fourth in production of sweet potatoes. Value of all farm products, 1890, \$92,876,500.

**MINERALS.**—State ranked seventh as a producer of iron ore in 1880, and second in 1890. Output 1,570,319 tons, value, \$1,511,611. Coal area 8,660 square miles; output, 1880, 323,972 tons; 1889, 3,572,983 tons.

**MANUFACTURES.**—State occupied tenth place as producer of pig iron in 1880, third in 1890. Production, 1890, 890,432 tons; increase, 1,328 per cent. Value of lumber, shingles, etc., manufactured in 1890, \$10,321,000. Number cotton mills in State 1890, 13.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number miles in operation 1835 and 1840, 46; 1850, 183; 1855, 334; 1860, 743; 1865, 805; 1870, 1,137; 1875, 1,732; 1880, 1,843; 1885, 2,225; 1890, 3,422; 1891, 3,601.

**EDUCATION.**—Number pupils in public schools, 302,949; in private schools, 24,103; school age, 7-21. State has 5 colleges. University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, founded 1831.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, Mardi Gras, April 26, Good Friday, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, biennial, first Monday in August. Congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 33; Representatives, 100; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; sessions, biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting first Tuesday after second Monday in November; limit of session, 50 days. Number electoral votes, 11; number voters, 324,822. Voters must be actual citizens or declared intention, resident of State 1 year, of county 3 months, town and precinct 30 days; registration required. Convicts and idiots excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitations: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts, 3; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 2½ years. Legal interest rate, 8.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Autauga, L-8	660	13,330	Dallas, M-6	954	49,350	Marion, E-4	796	11,347
Baldwin, T-4	1,620	8,941	DeKalb, C-11	760	21,106	Marshall, D-9	580	18,935
Barbour, O-12	888	34,898	Elmore, L-9	652	21,732	Mobile, T-2	1,234	51,587
Bibb, J-6	625	13,824	Escambia, R-6	972	8,666	Monroe, P-5	990	18,990
Blount, E-8	752	21,927	Etowah, E-10	510	21,926	Montgomery, N-9	772	56,172
Bullock, N-11	640	27,063	Fayette, G-4	700	12,823	Morgan, C-7	686	24,089
Butler, O-8	782	21,641	Franklin, D-4	620	10,681	Perry, L-6	774	29,332
Calhoun, F-11	640	33,835	Geneva, S-11	640	10,690	Pickens, I-3	934	22,470
Chambers, J-12	600	26,319	Greene, K-3	544	22,007	Pike, O-10	710	24,423
Cherokee, E-11	586	20,459	Hale, K-4	732	27,501	Randolph, I-12	599	17,219
Chilton, K-8	710	14,549	Henry, Q-13	984	24,847	Russell, M-13	670	24,093
Choctaw, N-2	916	17,526	Jackson, B-10	1,144	28,026	Shelby, I-8	772	20,886
Clarke, P-4	1,160	22,624	Jefferson, G-7	1,092	88,501	St. Clair, G-9	648	17,353
Clay, I-11	599	15,765	Lamar, F-3	612	14,187	Sumter, L-3	970	29,574
Cleburne, G-12	545	13,218	Lauderdale, B-4	682	23,739	Talladega, H-9	784	29,346
Coffee, Q-10	728	12,170	Lawrence, C-5	768	20,725	Tallapoosa, J-11	795	25,460
Colbert, B-4	556	20,189	Lee, L-12	610	28,694	Tuscaloosa, I-5	1,346	30,352
Conecuh, Q-7	804	14,594	Limestone, B-7	596	21,201	Walker, F-6	824	16,078
Coosa, J-9	684	15,906	Lowndes, N-8	720	31,550	Washington, Q-3	1,050	7,935
Covington, R-8	994	7,536	Macon, M-11	622	18,439	Wilcox, O-5	940	30,816
Crenshaw, P-9	640	15,425	Madison, B-8	796	38,119	Winston, E-5	630	6,552
Cullman, E-7	577	13,439	Marengo, M-4	960	33,095	Total	51,540	1,513,017
Dale, Q-11	660	17,225						





## MISSISSIPPI.

Mis'sis-sip-pi.  
"Bayou State."

Indian origin—"Great Long River."

**HISTORICAL.**—First visited by Europeans, 1540. Natchez founded, 1716. Mississippi Territory organized, 1798; admitted as a State, December 10, 1817; the seventh State to enter the Union; seceded, January, 1861; readmitted, 1870. Present Constitution adopted 1890, limits right of suffrage to those who can read the Constitution.

**AREA, ETC.**—46,810 square miles; land area, 46,340 square miles; water, 470 square miles; extreme length, north and south, 330 miles; greatest breadth, 188 miles. Has 85 miles of seacoast. Has over 500 miles of water frontage on the Mississippi River.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Vicksburg: Mean winter, 47°, extreme, 3°; summer, 82°, extreme, 101°; average annual rainfall, 57.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Mississippi ranked twentieth in 1800 and 1810, twenty-first in 1820, twenty-second in 1830, seventeenth in 1840, fifteenth in 1850, fourteenth in 1860, eighteenth in 1870 and 1880, and twenty-first in 1890. Total population 1800, 8,850; 1810, 40,352; 1820, 75,448; 1830, 126,621; 1840, 375,651; 1850, 606,526; 1860, 791,305; 1870, 827,922; 1880, 1,131,597; 1890, 1,289,600. Classification: Male, 649,687; female, 639,913; native, 1,281,648; foreign, 7,952; white, 544,851; colored, 744,749—Africans, 742,559; Chinese, 147; Japanese, 7; Indians, 2,036.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Vicksburg, the metropolis and chief commercial city, population, 13,373; Meridian, a prominent railway center, number of inhabitants, 10,624; Natchez, an important cotton market, population, 10,101; Jackson, the capital, population, 5,920.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Chief industry, more

than 80 per cent. of working population engaged in it. State second only to Texas as a cotton producer. Crops of 1891: Cotton, 1,265,000 bales; corn, 29,665,000 bushels; oats, 3,747,000 bushels. Latest reports give product of rice, 52,000,000 pounds; sweet potatoes, 5,000,000 bushels. Strawberries, melons, and vegetables largely cultivated for Northern markets.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroads built 1840; number of miles in operation, 1844, 26; 1850, 75; 1855, 278; 1860, 862; 1865, 898; 1870, 990; 1875, 1,018; 1880, 1,127; 1885, 1,920; 1891, 2,471.

**EDUCATION.**—Number pupils in public schools, 1890, 350,619—193,000 colored, or over 55 per cent. of total; 21,383 in private schools. School age, 5-21. State Normal school at Holly Springs. State has 4 colleges. University of Mississippi, Oxford, organized 1844.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 45; Representatives, 133; sessions biennial in even-numbered years, meets Tuesday after first Monday in November; limit of session, none; term of Senators and Representatives, 4 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number voters, 271,080. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 2 years, of precinct 1 year; registration required. Idiots, insane, criminals, Indians not taxed, and delinquent tax-payers excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 7 years; open accounts, 3; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 10.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, P-3	400	26,031	Jackson, S-11	1,072	11,251	Pike, Q-6	720	21,203
Alcorn, A-12	410	13,115	Jasper, N-10	720	14,785	Pontotoc, D-10	530	14,940
Amite, Q-5	700	18,198	Jefferson, O-4	490	18,947	Prentiss, B-12	415	13,679
Attala, I-8	750	22,213	Jones, P-10	680	8,333	Quitman, D-6	400	3,286
Benton, B-10	436	10,585	Kemper, K-12	740	17,961	Rankin, M-7	755	17,922
Bolivar, F-4	876	29,980	LaFayette, C-9	720	20,553	Scott, L-9	600	11,740
Calhoun, F-9	600	14,688	Lauderdale, L-11	680	29,661	Sharkey, J-5	425	8,382
Carroll, H-7	615	18,773	Lawrence, P-7	630	12,318	Simpson, N-7	580	10,138
Chickasaw, F-11	520	19,811	Leake, J-9	560	14,803	Smith, N-9	630	10,635
Choctaw, H-10	404	10,847	Lee, D-11	470	20,040	Sunflower, G-5	720	9,384
Claiborne, N-4	452	14,516	Leflore, G-6	660	16,869	Tallahatchie, E-7	635	14,361
Clarke, N-11	660	15,826	Lincoln, P-6	570	17,912	Tate, B-7	390	19,253
Clay, G-11	420	18,607	Lowndes, H-12	536	27,047	Tippah, B-11	490	12,951
Coalhoma, D-5	500	18,342	Madison, K-7	720	27,321	Tishomingo, B-13	435	9,302
Copiah, N-6	760	30,233	Marion, Q-8	1,055	9,532	Tunica, C-6	450	12,158
Covington, O-8	570	8,299	Marshall, B-9	720	26,043	Union, C-10	424	15,606
De Soto, A-7	480	24,183	Monroe, F-12	770	30,730	Warren, L-5	590	33,164
Franklin, P-4	556	10,424	Montgomery, G-8	395	14,459	Washington, H-5	880	40,414
Greene, Q-11	820	3,906	Neshoba, K-10	560	11,146	Wayne, O-11	775	9,817
Grenada, F-8	430	14,974	Newton, L-10	576	16,625	Webster, G-9	430	12,060
Hancock, T-8	549	8,318	Noxubee, I-12	668	27,338	Wilkinson, Q-3	592	17,592
Harrison, S-10	990	12,481	Oktibbeha, H-11	460	17,694	Winston, I-10	640	12,089
Hinds, M-7	870	39,279	Panola, D-7	680	26,977	Yalobusha, E-8	472	16,629
Holmes, I-7	750	30,970	Pearl River, S-9	666	2,957	Yazoo, I-6	1,020	36,394
Issaquena, K-4	370	12,318	Perry, Q-10	1,116	6,494	Total	46,340	1,289,600
Itawamba, D-13	540	11,708						







# LOUISIANA.

Lo-ee-ze-ah'na.  
"Pelican State."

Named in honor of Louis XIV. of France.

**HISTORICAL.**—First visited by De Soto in 1541. New Orleans founded 1718. Territory of Orleans organized March 3, 1805; admitted into the Union, April 30, 1812; the fifth State to enter. State seceded 1861; re-admitted 1868.

**AREA, ETC.**—48,720 square miles; land area, 45,420 square miles; water, 3,300 square miles. Extreme length, east and west, 300 miles; breadth, 240 miles; Mississippi River flows through and along the border for 600 miles. Internal water communication, 2,500 miles.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at N-w Orleans: Mean winter, 54°, extreme, 13°; summer, 83°, extreme, 97°. Shreveport, winter, 45°, extreme, 1°; summer, 83°, extreme, 107°. Average annual rainfall: New Orleans, 64 inches; Shreveport, 52.2 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Louisiana ranked eighteenth in 1810, seventeenth in 1820, nineteenth in 1830 and 1840, eighteenth in 1850, seventeenth in 1860, twenty-first in 1870, twenty-second in 1880, and twenty-fifth in 1890. Total population in 1810, 76,556; 1820, 152,923; 1830, 215,739; 1840, 352,411; 1850, 517,762; 1860, 708,002; 1870, 726,915; 1880, 939,946; 1890, 1,118,587. Classification: Male, 559,350; female, 559,237; native, 1,068,840; foreign, 49,747; white, 558,395; colored, 560,192—Africans, 559,193; Chinese, 333; Japanese, 39; Indians, 627.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—New Orleans, the commercial metropolis of the Gulf States, chief cotton market of the country, population, 242,039; Shreveport, an export point for cotton and cattle, population, 11,979; Baton Rouge, the capital, population, 10,478.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Prominent as an agricultural State. Ranks first in production of sugar and molasses. Sugar-cane first cultivated in United States near New Orleans, 1751; first sugar mill used 1758. Leading products,

1891: Cotton, 590,000 bales; sugar, 495,000,000 pounds; molasses, 25,000,000 gallons; corn, 18,725,000 bushels. Latest reports give the rice crop as 74,750,000 pounds. Number animals on farms, 1891, 1,571,610, value, \$22,714,336.

**HORTICULTURE.**—All fruits of the temperate and some of the tropic zone thrive. Total number tropic and semi-tropic fruit and nut trees, 281,410; Bearing trees—54,000 pecans, 6,477 orange, 4,391 madeira nut, 4,051 fig. Yield, in 1889: Figs, 165,000 pounds; madeira nuts, 163,800 pounds; pecan, 4,400,000 pounds; orange, 2,208,750 boxes.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number of miles of railway in operation in 1835 and 1840, 40; 1850, 80; 1855, 203; 1860 and 1865, 335; 1870, 479; 1875, 539; 1880, 652; 1885, 1,370; 1890, 1,749; 1891, 1,903.

**EDUCATION.**—School age, 6-18. Number pupils in public schools, 1890, 124,370. State Normal school, Natchitoches. Pupils in private schools, 25,105. State has 12 colleges.

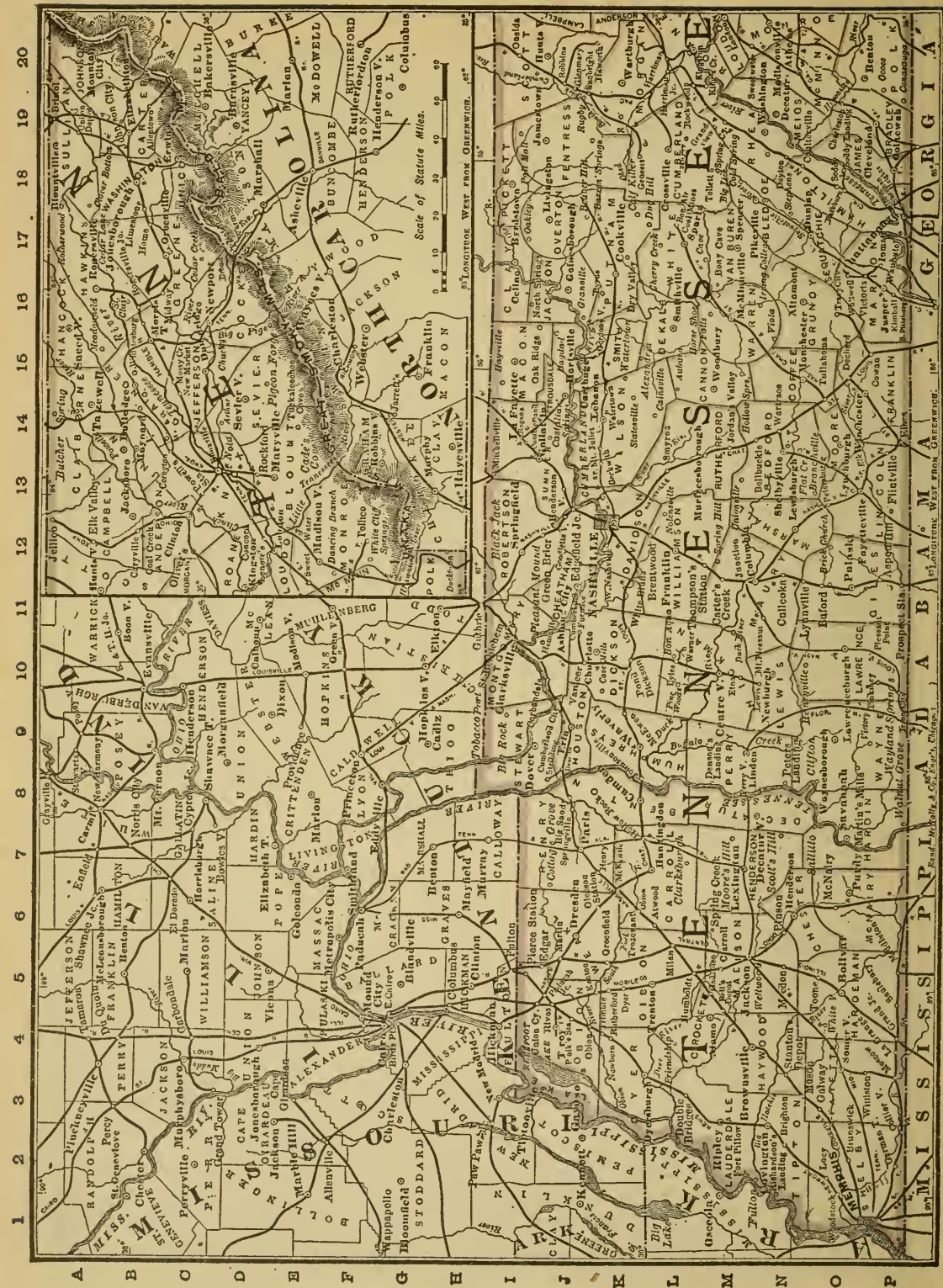
**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial, third Monday in April; congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 38; Representatives, 98; term, 4 years. Sessions biennial, in even-numbered years; meets second Monday in May; limit of session, 60 days. Number of electoral votes, 8; number voters, 250,563. Voters must be citizens or declared intentions, residents of State, 1 year, of county, 6 months, of precinct, 30 days; registration required. Idiots, insane, and criminals excluded.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1 and 8, February 22, Good Friday, March 4 July 4, December 25, and Mardi Gras

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 year; open accounts, 3 years; notes, 5 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 5; by contract, 8.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Acadia, K 8	630	13,231	Jackson, C-8	580	7,453	St. John the Baptist, L-14	195	11,359
Ascension, L-13	324	19,545	Jefferson, N-15	390	13,221	St. Landry, J-9	1,700	40,250
Assumption, M-12	335	19,629	Lafayette, L-9	264	15,966	St. Martin, L-10	620	14,884
Avozelles, H-9	858	25,112	Lafourche, N-14	1,020	22,095	St. Mary, N-11	640	22,416
Bienville, C-6	855	14,108	Lincoln, B-7	485	14,753	St. Tammany, K-15	915	10,160
Bossier, B-5	780	20,330	Livingston, K-13	620	5,769	Tangipahoa, J-14	780	12,655
Caddo, C-4	825	31,555	Madison, C-12	664	14,135	Tensas, E-11	610	16,647
Calcasieu, K-6	3,410	20,176	Morehouse, B-10	845	16,786	Terrebonne, O-13	1800	20,167
Caldwell, D-9	548	5,814	Natchitoches, F-6	1,285	25,836	Union, A-8	905	17,304
Cameron, M-6	1,552	2,828	Orleans, L-15	187	242,039	Vernillion, M-9	1,230	14,234
Catahoula, F-9	1,380	12,002	Ouachita, C-9	644	17,985	Vernon, H-6	1,540	5,903
Claiborne, A-7	800	23,312	Plaquemines, N-16	930	12,541	Washington, I-15	660	6,700
Concordia, G-10	680	14,871	Pte. Coupee, J-11	580	19,613	Webster, B-5	609	12,466
De Soto, D-4	865	19,860	Rapides, H-8	1,495	27,642	W. Baton Rouge, K-11	210	8,363
E. Bat. Rouge J-12	450	25,922	Red River, D-5	386	11,318	West Carroll B-11	380	3,748
E. Carroll, B-12	400	12,362	Richland, C-10	575	10,230	W. Feliciana, I-11	365	15,062
E. Feliciana, I-12	485	17,903	Sabine, F-5	1,010	9,390	Winn, E-8	960	7,082
Franklin, D-10	600	6,900	St. Bernard, M-16	680	4,326	Total	45,420	1,118,587
Grant, F-8	646	8,270	St. Charles, M-14	288	7,737			
Iberia, M-10	580	20,997	St. Helena, I-13	420	8,062			
Iberville, K-11	650	21,848	St. James, L-13	300	15,715			





# TENNESSEE.

Tén-nê-see'.

"Volunteer State."

Indian—signifies "River of big bend."

**HISTORICAL.**—A trading post was established at French Lick (Nashville) as early as 1714. First colony established at Fort Loudon, on Little Tennessee River, 1756; Colonists from North Carolina and Virginia located on Watauga and Holston Rivers, 1769-70. In 1789 became part of the United States Territory south of the Ohio. Organized as a Territory, 1794; admitted as a State June 1, 1796, the third State to enter the Union. Seceded February, 1861; re-admitted February, 1870.

**AREA, ETC.**—42,050 square miles; land area, 41,750 square miles; water, 300 square miles. State naturally divided into three parts—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. Extreme length, 432 miles; width, 109. Elevation ranges from 400 to 6,500 feet. Ranks among the first States in the extent and importance of its navigable waters. Total number miles of navigable waters, 2,200, or more than five times its extreme length, or twenty times its width.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Chattanooga: Mean winter, 41°, extreme, —7°; summer, 78°, extreme, 101°; Memphis, winter, 40°, extreme, —8°; summer, 81°, extreme, 102°; Nashville, winter, 38°, extreme, —10°; summer, 80°, extreme, 104°; average annual rainfall, Chattanooga, 56.5 inches; Memphis, 53.3 inches; Nashville, 51.4 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Tennessee ranked seventh in 1790, fifteenth in 1800, tenth in 1810, ninth in 1820, seventh in 1830, fifth in 1840 and 1850, tenth in 1860, ninth in 1870, twelfth in 1880, and thirteenth in 1890. Total population, 1790, 35,691; 1800, 105,602; 1810, 261,737; 1820, 422,771; 1830, 681,904; 1840, 829,210; 1850, 1,002,717; 1860, 1,109,801; 1870, 1,258,520; 1880, 1,542,359; 1890, 1,767,518. Classification: Male, 891,585; female, 875,933; native, 1,747,489; foreign, 20,029; white, 1,336,637; colored, 430,881—Africans, 430,678; Chinese, 51; Japanese, 6; Indians, 146.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Nashville, the capital and largest city, chief center of manufactures, population, 76,168; Memphis, most important commercial center, population, 64,495; Chattanooga, an important manufacturing city, population, 29,100; Knoxville, center of coal industry and marble quarries of East Tennessee, population, 22,535.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Latest reports give leading productions as follows: Corn, 82,552,000 bushels; wheat, 11,626,000 bushels; oats, 5,960,000 bushels; tobacco, 36,368,395 pounds; cotton, 345,000 bales; hay, 321,070 tons. State

ranks third in production of peanuts, annually produces from 750,000 to 1,250,000 bushels. Number farm animals 1890, 4,148,103, value, \$38,754,736; horses and mules, \$37,779,285.

**MINERALS.**—Principal minerals: Coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead, and manganese. Gold discovered 1831, total yield to 1890, \$89,647. Iron ore exists in half the counties in the State; number mines, 19; output, 1880, 93,272; 1890, 473,294, increase, 477.43 per cent. Coal area: 5,100 square miles; product 1889, 1,925,689 tons, value, \$2,333,309. Tennessee marble is noted for its use in interior decoration and furniture; the output 1889 was valued at \$419,467; granite, sandstone, and slate exist.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Iron manufactures coeval with settlement of the State. Furnaces were erected 1790-95. State ranked thirteenth in pig iron in 1880, ranked seventh in 1890; ranks third among Southern States: production, 1890, 290,747 tons; increase in ten years 507 per cent. First steel produced in South made at Chattanooga, 1878. State has 24 cotton and 55 woolen mills.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad begun—Nashville to Chattanooga—1848, completed 1853. Number of miles in operation 1855, 466; 1860, 1,253; 1865, 1,296; 1870, 1,492; 1875, 1,630; 1880, 1,843; 1885, 2,151; 1890, 2,798; 1891, 2,971. State has one mile of railway to each 14.15 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Common school system existed previous to Civil War. School fund, \$2,512,500. School age, 6-21; number pupils in public schools 1890, 455,732. State Normal school, Nashville. Pupils in private schools, 44,218. Number colleges, 21. University of Tennessee, Knoxville, organized 1794.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November: number of Senators, 33; Representatives, 99; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets first Monday in January; limit of session, 75 days. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 402,476. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county 6 months; no registration required. Convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area. Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Anderson, B-12...	360	15,128	Cannon, L-15....	280	12,197	Cocke, D-16.....	458	16,523
Bedford, M-13...	520	24,739	Carroll, L-6.....	600	23,630	Coffee, N-15.....	360	13,827
Benton, K-8.....	412	11,230	Carter, B-19....	298	13,389	Crockett, L-1....	260	15,146
Bledsoe, M-17....	300	6,134	Cheatham, J-11..	400	8,845	Cumberland, L-18	576	5,376
Blount, E-13....	614	17,589	Chester, N-6.....	288	9,069	Davidson, K-12...	508	108,174
Bradley, P-18....	280	13,607	Claiborne, A-14..	472	15,103	Decatur, M-7.....	310	8,995
Campbell, A-12..	488	13,486	Clay, I-16.....	260	7,260	Dekalb, L-15.....	310	15,650

## COUNTIES—Continued.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Dickson, K-10	620	13,645	Knox, D-13	520	59,557	Rhea, M-18	360	12,647
Dyer, K-3	495	19,878	Lake, J-3	210	5,304	Roane, L-20	450	17,418
Fayette, O-3	630	28,878	Lauderdale, M-2	450	18,756	Robertson, I-12	536	20,078
Fentress, J-18	510	5,226	Lawrence, O-10	676	12,286	Rutherford, M-13	580	35,097
Franklin, P-14	570	18,929	Lewis, N-10	280	2,555	Scott, I-19	620	9,794
Gibson, K-5	615	35,859	Lincoln, P-13	540	27,382	Sequatchie, N-17	252	3,027
Giles, O-11	656	34,957	Loudon, E-11	256	9,273	Sevier, D-14	560	18,761
Grainger, B-14	294	13,195	McMinn, N-19	452	17,890	Shelby, O-2	728	112,740
Greene, C-16	580	26,614	McNairy, O-6	350	15,510	Smith, K-15	368	18,404
Grundy, N-16	410	6,345	Macon, I-15	332	10,878	Stewart, I-9	500	12,193
Hamblen, B-15	150	11,418	Madison, M-5	520	30,497	Sullivan, A-19	410	20,879
Hamilton, O-17	440	53,482	Marion, O-16	500	15,411	Sumner, I-13	536	23,668
Hancock, A-15	260	10,342	Marshall, N-12	350	18,906	Tipton, N-2	404	24,271
Hardeman, O-5	640	21,029	Maury, N-11	600	38,112	Trousdale, I-14	166	5,850
Hardin, O-7	560	17,698	Meigs, N-19	200	6,930	Unicoi, C-18	196	4,619
Hawkins, A-16	490	22,246	Monroe, F-12	580	15,329	Union, B-13	220	11,450
Haywood, M-4	570	23,558	Montgomery, I-10	540	29,697	Van Buren, M-17	322	2,863
Henderson, M-7	530	16,236	Moore, O-14	170	5,975	Warren, M-15	446	14,413
Henry, I-7	580	21,070	Morgan, K-19	448	7,639	Washington, B-18	344	20,354
Hickman, M-10	648	14,499	Obion, J-4	540	27,273	Wayne, O-9	720	11,471
Houston, J-9	210	5,390	Overton, J-17	360	12,039	Weakley, J-6	620	28,955
Humphreys, K-9	420	11,720	Perry, M-8	420	7,785	White, L-17	390	12,248
Jackson, I-16	280	13,325	Pickett, I-18	240	4,736	Williamson, L-12	550	26,321
James, O-18	210	4,903	Polk, P-19	400	8,361	Wilson, K-14	536	27,148
Jefferson, C-14	310	16,478	Putnam, K-17	430	13,683	Total	41,750	1,767,518
Johnson, A-19	340	8,858						

## KENTUCKY. "Bluegrass State."

Indian origin—At the head of the River.

**HISTORICAL.** — Earliest explorations made by John Findlay, 1767. First visited by Daniel Boone, 1769. Harrodsburg, first settlement, founded 1774; Boonesboro laid out April, 1775. In 1775 the local government of Transylvania was organized. From 1776 to 1790 it was claimed by Virginia. In 1790 became part of the new United States Territory south of the Ohio. Admitted as a State June 1, 1792. The second admitted after the organization of the Government. Four constitutions, 1792, 1800, 1850, and 1891.

**AREA, ETC.**—40,400 square miles; land area, 40,000; water, 400; length from east to west, 458 miles; extreme width, 171 miles. Average elevation over 1,000 feet; 813 miles of boundary consist of navigable rivers; has 4,000 miles of navigable waters, 1,500 navigable at all stages. Entire river system of Mississippi Valley centers in State. Among interesting points are the numerous caverns, the best known being Mammoth Cave in Edmonson County.

**CLIMATE.** — Temperature at Louisville: Mean winter, 34°, extreme, — 20°; summer, 79°, extreme, 105°. Average annual rainfall, 46.9 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Kentucky ranked fourth in population in 1790, ninth in 1800, seventh in 1810, sixth in 1820, 1830, and 1840, eighth in 1850, ninth in 1860, eighth in 1870 and 1880, and eleventh in 1890. Total population 1790, 73,677; 1800, 220,955; 1810 406,511; 1820, 564,135; 1830, 687,917; 1840, 779,328; 1850, 982,405; 1860, 1,155,684; 1870, 1,321,311; 1880,

1,648,690; 1890, 1,858,635. Classification: Male, 942,758; female, 915,877; native, 1,799,279; foreign, 59,356; white, 1,590,462; colored, 268,173—Africans, 268,071; Chinese, 28; Japanese, 3; Indians, 71.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**— Louisville, the metropolis and chief commercial city, one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, population, 161,129; increase during past decade, 37,371 or 30.20 per cent.; Covington and Newport, opposite Cincinnati, populations, 37,371 and 24,918; Lexington, former capital, founded 1776, incorporated 1782, population, 21,567; Frankfort, the capital, population, 7,892; Louisville and Paducah, ports of entry.

**AGRICULTURE.** — Products widely varied; most prominent tobacco, cereals, and hemp. Ranks first in tobacco, yield in 1889, 221,880,303 pounds, value, \$34,844,449; leaf tobacco has netted growers from 1856-86, \$267,000,000. Corn crop 1891, 82,795,000 bushels, value, \$33,117,984; wheat, 13,181,000 bushels, value, \$11,862,854; oats, 8,175,000 bushels, value, \$9,412,735. State ranks first in hemp, produces 93.77 of the total yield; acreage 1889, 23,468, tons, 10,794, value, \$1,045,081.

**LIVE STOCK.**—State has a large amount of capital invested in live stock; much attention is given to the breeding of fine cattle, horses, and mules. State especially famous for the speed of its trotting and running horses. Number horses on f rms 1891, 402,373, value, \$27,890,626; mules, 151,026, value, \$10,472,211; milch cows, 320,264, value, \$6,965,742; cattle, 467,060, value, \$7,923,866; sheep, 773,336,



value, \$2,456,889; swine, 2,346,208, value, \$9,066,686.

**MINERALS.**—The coal areas of the State cover 14,000 square miles. Cannel coal mined in Kentucky is among the best known. Output of coal mines 1889, 2,399,755, value, \$2,374,339. Total number iron mines 1889, 6; output, 77,487 tons, value, \$133,559. State ranks third as a producer of carbonate ores. Lead, zinc, marls, limestone, and sandstone exist.

**MANUFACTURES.**—State occupies fourteenth place among iron-manufacturing States; production of pig-iron, 1890, 41,199 tons. State has 45 establishments engaged in the wool industry; capital invested, \$2,902,383, employes, 2,042, value of products 1890, \$2,784,768. In 1890 it ranked first in production of distilled spirits. Distilleries numbered over 500 and produced 36,373,767 gallons.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railway—Lexington to Frankfort—begun October, 1831, completed 1835. Number of miles in operation 1835, 15; 1840, 28; 1850, 78; 1855, 242; 1860, 534; 1865, 567; 1870, 1,017; 1875, 1,326; 1880, 1,530; 1885, 2,000; 1890, 2,946; 1891, 2,976.

**EDUCATION.**—A public school system framed 1838, present system came into force 1873. Public school age, 6-20. Pupils enrolled in public schools, 1890, 407,567; in private schools, 38,924. Transylvania University (now Kentucky University), Lexington, founded 1798. Number colleges in State, 17.

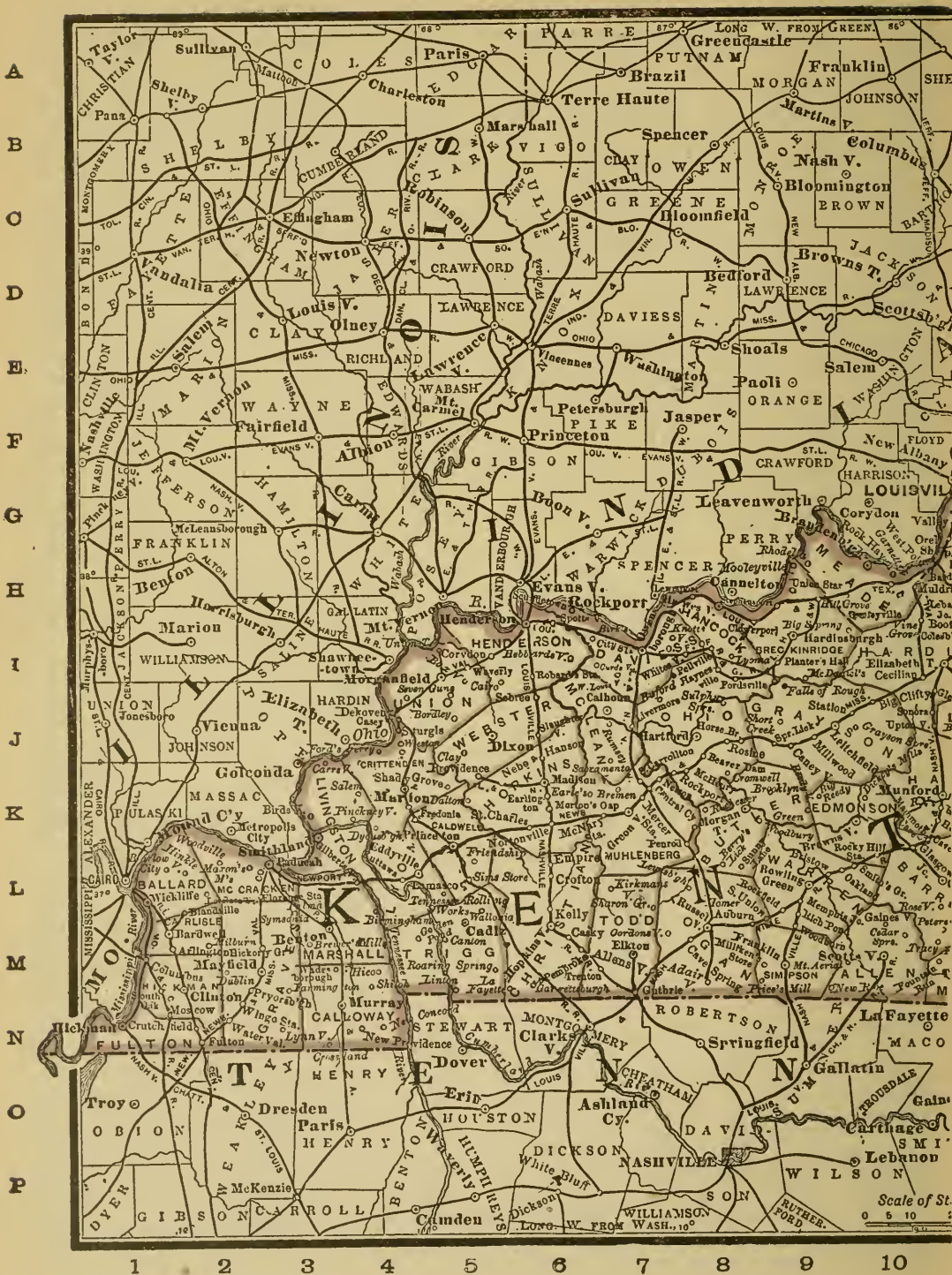
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and public fast days.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections. Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 38; Representatives, 100; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 13; number voters, 450,792. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 2 years, county 1 year, precinct 60 days; no registration required. Convicts excluded.

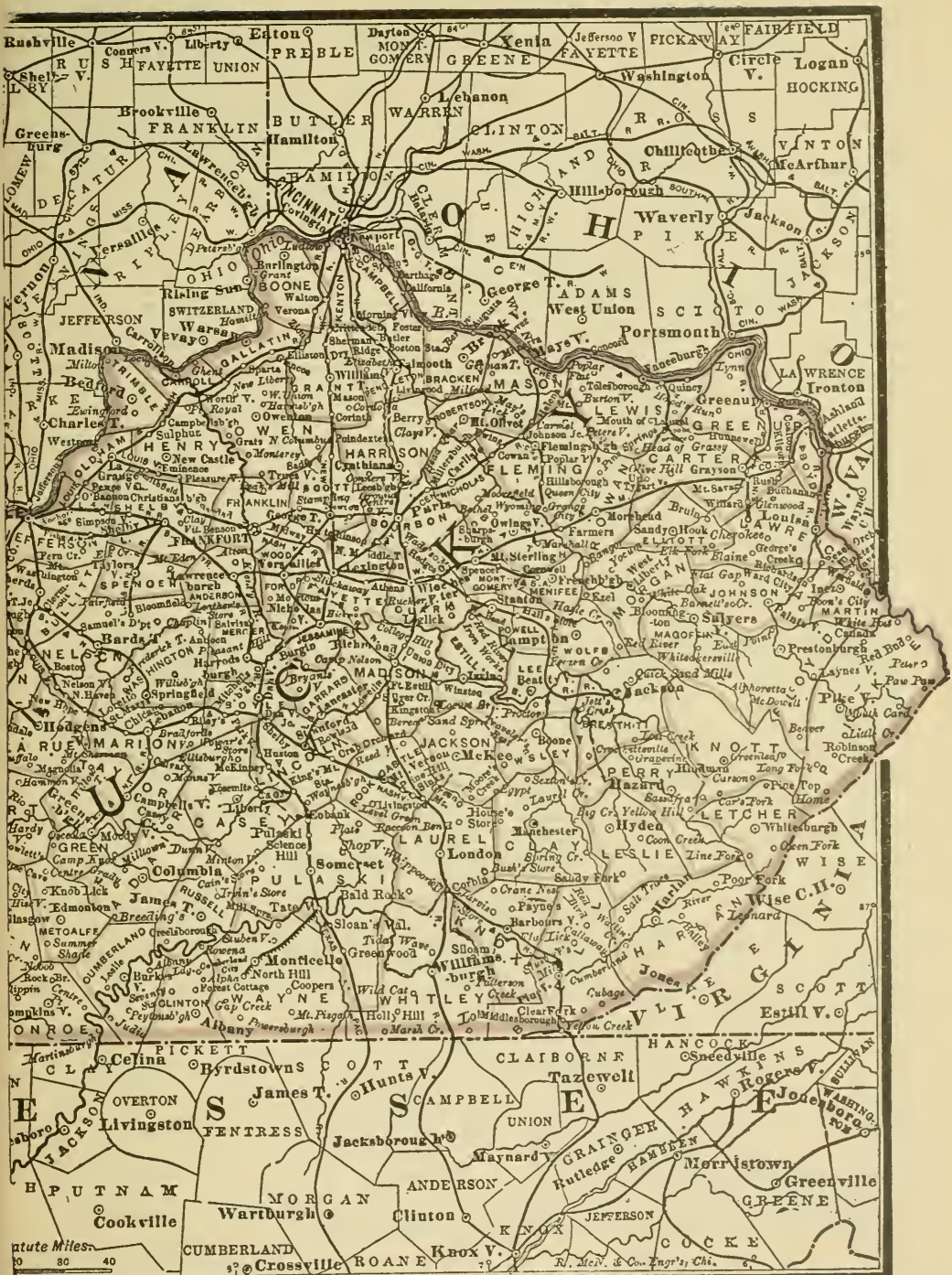
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 15 years; open accounts, 5; notes, 15; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8.

## COUNTIES.

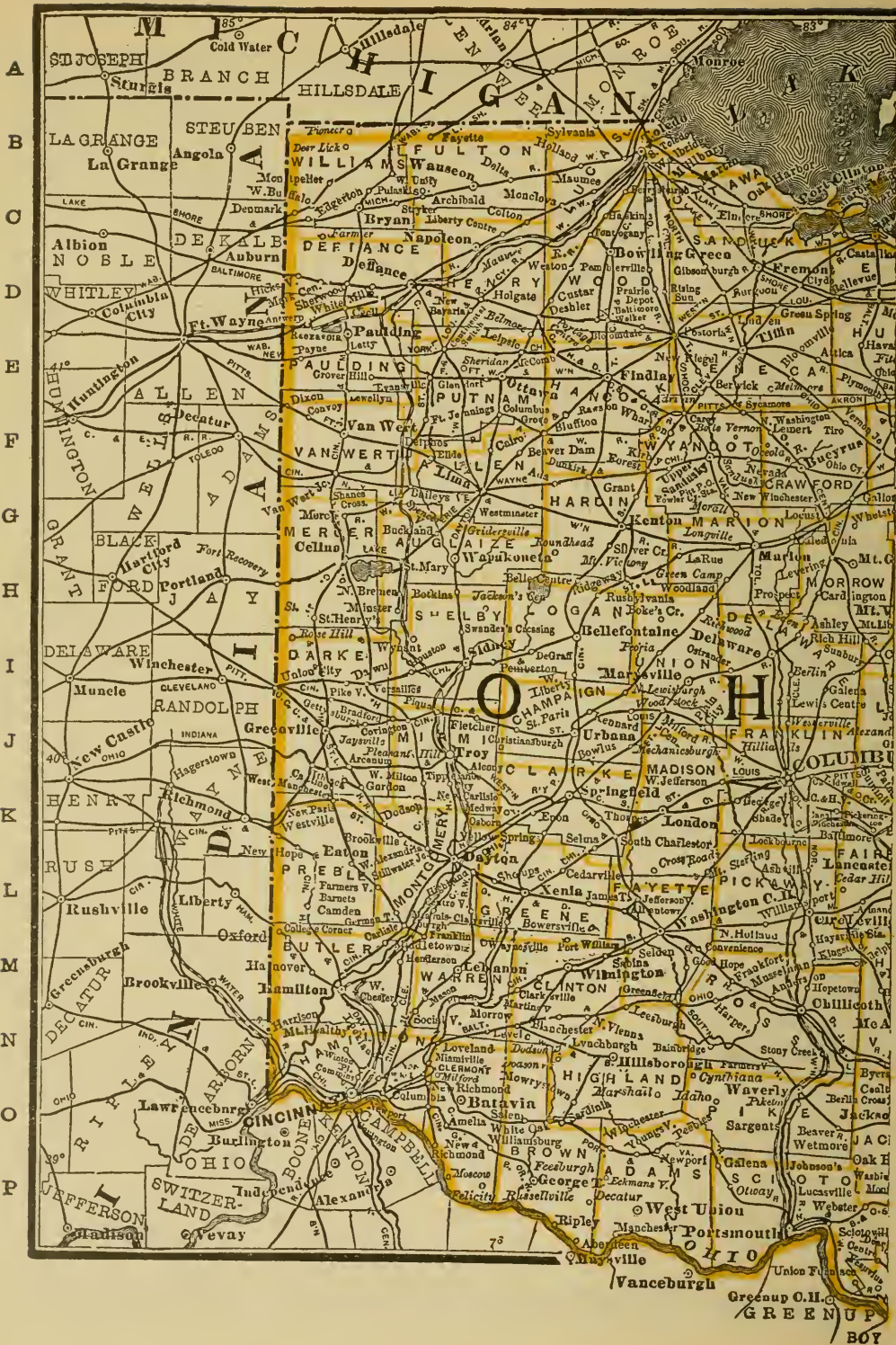
Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adair, K-12.....	400	13,721	Graves, M-3.....	550	28,534	Mercer, H-13....	250	15,034
Allen, M-10.....	335	13,692	Grayson, J-9....	570	18,688	Metcalfe, L-11..	410	9,871
Anderson H-13....	200	10,610	Green, K-12.....	275	11,463	Monroe, M-11....	272	10,989
Ballard, L-1.....	250	8,390	Greenup, F-19....	352	11,911	Montgomery,		
Barren, L-10.....	445	21,490	Hancock, H-8....	200	9,214	G-16.....	200	12,367
Bath, G-16.....	270	12,813	Hardin, I-10.....	580	21,304	Morgan, H-18....	288	11,249
Bell, M-17.....	350	10,312	Harlan, L-19....	410	6,197	Muhlenberg,		
Boone, D-14.....	270	12,246	Harrison, F-15....	315	10,914	K-7.....	484	17,955
Bourbon, G-15....	244	16,976	Hart, K-11.....	410	16,439	Nelson, H-12....	380	16,417
Boyd, F-20.....	180	14,033	Henderson, I-6....	472	20,536	Nicholas, F-16..	190	10,764
Boyle, I-14.....	180	12,948	Henry, F-13.....	272	14,164	Ohio, J-8.....	610	22,946
Bracken, E-16....	200	12,369	Hickman, M-1....	240	11,637	Oldham, F-12....	170	6,754
Breathitt, I-18....	450	8,705	Hopkins, K-6.....	550	23,505	Owen, F-14.....	312	17,676
Breckinridge, I-9	520	18,976	Jackson, J-16....	305	8,261	Owsley, J-17....	176	5,975
Bullitt, H-12.....	272	8,291	Jefferson, G-11..	375	188,598	Pendleton, E-15.	310	16,346
Butler, K-8.....	452	13,956	Jessamine, H-15.	162	11,248	Perry, J-18.....	448	6,331
Caldwell, K-5.....	315	13,186	Johnson, H-19....	300	11,027	Pike, J-20.....	780	17,378
Calloway, N-4.....	434	14,675	Kenton, D-15....	152	54,161	Powell, H-17....	144	4,698
Campbell, D-15....	140	44,208	Knott, J-19.....	365	5,438	Pulaski, K-14....	870	25,731
Carlisle, L-1.....	190	7,612	Knox, L-16.....	350	13,762	Robertson, E-16	210	4,684
Carroll, E-13....	165	9,266	Larue, I-11.....	260	9,433	Rockcastle, J-15.	280	9,841
Carter, F-19.....	544	17,204	Laurel, K-16....	450	13,747	Rowan, G-18....	320	6,129
Casey, K-13.....	444	11,848	Lawrence, G-20..	465	17,702	Russell, L-13....	260	8,136
Christian, L-6.....	708	34,118	Lee, I-17.....	228	6,205	Scott, F-14.....	272	16,546
Clark, H-15.....	260	15,434	Leslie, K-18.....	420	3,964	Shelby, G-12....	405	16,521
Clay, K-17.....	580	12,447	Letcher, K-19....	310	6,920	Simpson, M-9....	320	10,878
Clinton, M-13....	220	7,047	Lewis, E-18.....	450	14,803	Spencer, H-12....	200	6,760
Crittenden, J-4....	340	13,119	Lincoln, J-14....	328	15,962	Taylor, J-12....	270	9,353
Cumberland, L-12	315	8,452	Livingston, K-3..	360	9,474	Todd, L-7.....	360	16,814
Daviess, I-7.....	410	33,120	Logan, L-8.....	544	23,812	Trigg, M-5.....	425	13,902
Edmonson, K-9....	348	8,005	Lyon, L-4.....	275	7,628	Trimble, E-12....	155	7,140
Elliott, G-18.....	970	9,214	McCracken, L-2..	250	21,051	Union, I-5.....	380	18,229
Estill, H-16.....	250	10,836	McLean, J-6.....	256	9,887	Warren, L-9.....	530	30,158
Fayette, H-15....	252	35,698	Madison, I-15....	385	24,348	Washington, I-12	300	13,622
Fleming, F-17....	340	16,078	Magoffin, H-19....	300	9,196	Wayne, M-14....	590	12,852
Floyd, I-20.....	410	11,256	Marion, J-12....	336	15,648	Webster, J-6....	340	17,196
Franklin, F-14....	200	21,267	Marshall, M-3....	330	11,287	Whitley, M-16..	580	17,590
Fulton, N-1.....	190	10,005	Martin, H-20....	235	4,209	Wolfe, H-17....	190	7,180
Gallatin, D-14....	130	4,611	Mason, E-17....	225	20,773	Woodford, G-14.	247	12,380
Garrard, I-14....	225	11,138	Meade, H-10....	332	9,484	Total.....	40,000	1,858,635
Grant, E-14.....	280	12,671	Menifee, H-17....	150	4,066			



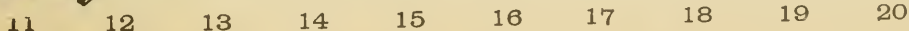












## OHIO.

O-hi'o.

"Buckeye State."

Indian—Beautiful.

**HISTORICAL.**—Earliest explorations made by the French. In 1748, English traders established themselves near present site of Piqua. First permanent settlement made at Marietta, 1788; Columbia established, 1788; Losantiville and Fort Washington, 1789; the three now included in Cincinnati. Became part of Northwest Territory, 1787; act admitting State ratified Nov. 29, 1802; approved by U. S. Feb. 19, 1803. Fourth State to enter the Union after the formation of the Government.

**AREA, ETC.**—41,060 square miles; land area, 40,760 square miles; water, 300 square miles; extreme length, east and west, 2.5 miles; breadth, 210 miles. Highest elevation in the State, H. H. H. Hills, 1,540 feet; average elevation, 750 feet. Commerce largely facilitated by the extent of lake and river frontage; coast-line on Lake Erie, 230 miles; Ohio River frontage, 436 miles; it has a number of important tributaries. A number of those flowing into Lake Erie have been improved, and their mouths afford harbor facilities; Muskingum is navigable for nearly 100 miles. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo are ports of entry; in addition there are a number of lake ports.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Cincinnati: Mean winter, 33°, extreme, -12°; summer, 78°, extreme, 104°. Columbus, winter, 28°, extreme, -20°; summer, 75°, extreme, 103°. Toledo, winter, 26°, extreme, -16°; summer, 74°, extreme, 99°. Average annual rainfall, Cincinnati, 41 inches; Columbus, 39.3 inches; Toledo, 31.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Ohio ranked eighteenth in 1800, thirteenth in 1810, fifth in 1820, fourth in 1830, third in 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, and fourth in 1890. Total population, 1800, 45,365; 1810, 230,760; 1820, 581,295; 1830, 937,903; 1840, 1,519,467; 1850, 1,980,329; 1860, 2,339,511; 1870, 2,665,200; 1880, 3,198,062; 1890, 3,672,316. Classification: Male, 1,855,736; female, 1,816,580; native, 3,213,023; foreign, 459,293; white, 3,584,805; colored, 87,511—Africans, 87,113; Chinese, 183; Japanese, 22; Indians, 193.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Cincinnati, the metropolis of Southwestern Ohio, founded 1788; population, 296,908. Cleveland, the metropolis of Northern Ohio, laid out 1796; has one of the finest harbors on the lake; population, 261,353. Columbus, the capital, laid out 1812; incorporated, 1814; prominent railroad center; population, 88,150. Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Cincinnati are ports of entry.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Seventy cities have a population of 4,000 or more; aggregate population, 1,387,572. In 1880, but 46 cities had this population, the aggregate being 892,112, an increase, in cities of this size, of 55.54 per cent. Greatest numerical increase in Cleveland—101,207, or 63.20 per cent.; Cincinnati, the largest city, shows an increase of 41,769, or 16.37 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—State ranks high in cereal production and stock-raising. Latest reports give grain products, in bushels: Corn,

94,092,000; wheat, 45,531,000; oats, 28,523,000; rye, 892,256; buckwheat, 122,422. Other products: Potatoes, 11,361,606 bushels; sweet potatoes, 95,612; hay, 2,009,179 tons; tobacco, 37,853,563 pounds; flax-seed, 150,127 pounds; fiber, 6,838,555 pounds; honey, 1,933,628 pounds; wool, 18,287,869 pounds. Total value of farm products of all kinds, \$198,000,000.

**HORTICULTURE, ETC.**—Ohio has 393 nurseries, valued at \$3,159,358; capital invested, \$4,178,518; acres under trees and plants, 11,695—more than one-fifth under apples; next in importance, plums, pears, cherries, and peaches, etc. State has 32 seed-farms, comprising 19,048 acres, total value, \$2,110,000. In viticulture, Ohio occupies third place; area in bearing vines, 28,087 acres; new vineyards, 4,956 acres; grapes sold for table use, 1890, 77,894,000 pounds; wine made, 1,934, 833 gallons. Among American vintages, Ohio wines rank high. Orchard products, in bushels, 1891: Apples, 11,431,068; peaches, 735,323; pears, 230,136; cherries, 108,326; plums, 19,274. Number of florist establishments, 393, value, \$2,590,228; plant sales, \$1,051,058; cut flowers, \$586,278.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Ranks among the first States in thoroughbred cattle and the production of pork. Number and value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, 888,448, \$66,658,761; mules, 18,947, \$1,546,195; milch cows, 783,403, \$19,585,075; cattle, 871,662, \$19,559,404; sheep, 4,468,087, \$14,724,581; swine, 2,851,228, \$13,258,212.

**MINERALS.**—Principal minerals, coal, iron, glass-sand, sandstone, limestone, clays, salt, oil, and gas. Coal area, 10,000 square miles; regular mines, 323, local, 1,745; output, 1889, 9,976,787 tons, value, \$9,355,400. Among iron-producing States, Ohio occupies eleventh place. Number mines, 74; output, 1889, 254,294 tons—all carbonate ore; outranks all other States in this production, contributing more than one-half the total output. State has \$2,953,750 capital invested in natural gas industry, value of gas supplied and used, 1889, \$1,130,997; coal displaced, 1,660,456 tons, value, \$5,123,569. Ohio ranks second as a producer of petroleum; production, 1889, 12,471,466 barrels, value, \$2,173,995.

**SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE.**—Sandstone underlies more than half the State. As a producer, Ohio leads all others; number quarries, 192; output, 1889, 16,016,258 cubic feet, value, \$3,046,656, or nearly one-third that of total yield. Limestone deposits almost equal the sandstone; quarries number 221, total value of production, \$1,514,934; 9,754,989 cubic feet quarried for building; 1,725,336 barrels of lime manufactured. Clays are worked for pottery, earthenware, and brick.

**MANUFACTURES.**—One of the leading States in manufacturing industries. State has 12,354 large industrial establishments; capital invested, \$185,127,506; yearly value of products, \$259,834,570. Rolling-mills, iron manufacturing, glass factories, breweries, and dis-



tilleries are represented. State manufactures one-fourth of all agricultural implements produced in the country, annual production nearly \$12,000,000. Largest encaustic tile factory in the world at Zanesville. There are 133 establishments engaged in wool industry; capital invested, \$3,857,889; employes, 3,865; value of products, \$3,969,462.

**FISHERIES.**—Ohio occupies first place in Lake Erie fisheries, taking two-thirds of entire yield. State has 27 vessels of 43,970 tons engaged in the industry; capital employed, \$1,207,166; yield, 47,449,481 pounds, value, \$683,590. Of herring alone 28,731,860 pounds are taken, value, \$47,833.

**RAILWAY.**—First railroad built and operated west of New York—Erie & Kalamazoo, Toledo to Adrian, Mich., constructed 1836. Number miles, 1840, 30; 1850, 575; 1855, 1,486; 1860, 2,946; 1865, 3,331; 1870, 3,538; 1875, 4,461; 1880, 5,792; 1885, 7,304; 1890, 7,988.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—Educational institutions for deaf and dumb, blind, and feeble-minded youth, Columbus; Industrial School for Boys, near Lancaster; Industrial School for Girls near Delaware; Working Home for the Blind, Iberia; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Sandusky; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Xenia; Insane asylums, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Athens, Dayton, and Toledo; Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus.

**EDUCATION.**—One of the earliest States to adopt common school system. Compulsory education a law. School age, 6-21. Number

school districts, 2,185; pupils in public schools, 549,269; expenditures for the year, \$11,074,490; number Normal schools, 10. Pupils in private schools, 93,769. State has 34 colleges, 40 academies, 11 seminaries. State University at Columbus; Ohio University at Athens.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POSTAL.**—Total number postoffices, 3,166; number of presidential offices, 176 — 8 first class, 48 second class, 129 third class; number fourth class offices, 2,990; money order, 630.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Ohio furnished 313,180 men—304,814 white troops, 3,274 sailors and marines, 5,091 colored troops; aggregate number deaths, 35,475. State has 75,498 pensioners on the rolls.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, annual. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 31; Representatives, 107; term, 2 years; sessions biennial in odd-numbered years, first Monday in January; limit of session, none. Number of electoral votes, 23; number voters, 1,016,464. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State, 1 year, of county, 30 days, of precinct 20 days; no registration required. Idiots, insane, and convicts, unless restored to citizenship, excluded.

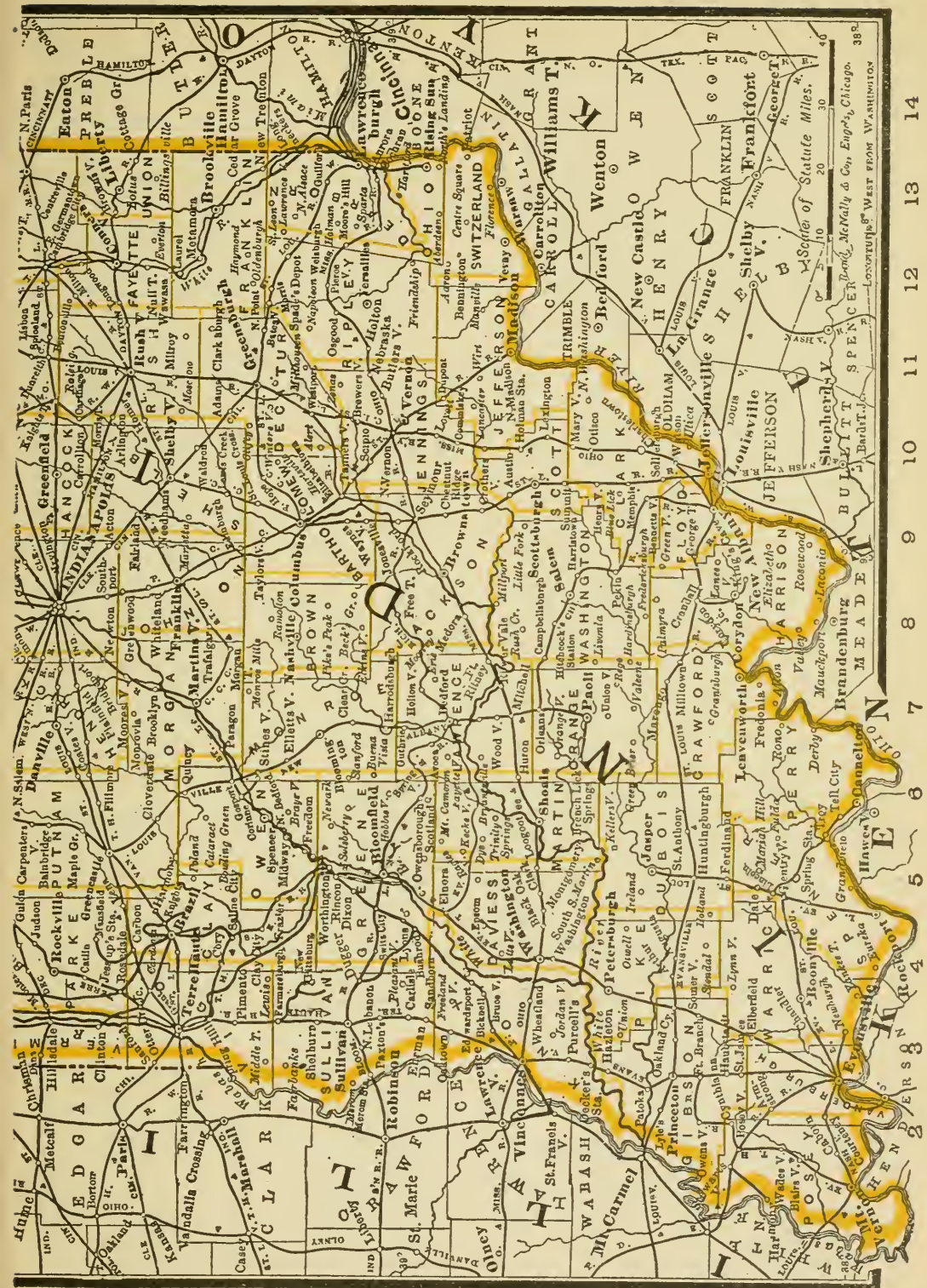
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 15; redemption of tax sales 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, P-8.....	488	26,093	Hamilton, N-4....	400	374,573	Noble, K-14.....	415	20,753
Allen, F-5.....	447	40,644	Hancock, E-7.....	512	42,563	Ottawa, C-8.....	311	21,974
Ashland, F-12....	437	22,223	Hardin, G-7.....	425	28,939	Paulding, E-4....	414	25,932
Ashtabula, B-17..	700	43,655	Harrison, I-16....	405	20,830	Perry, K-12.....	402	31,151
Athens, N-12.....	485	35,194	Henry, D-6.....	420	25,080	Pickaway, L-9....	501	26,959
Auglaize, G-5.....	398	28,100	Highland, N-7....	527	29,048	Pike, O-9.....	436	17,482
Belmont, J-16....	520	57,413	Hoeking, M-11....	408	22,658	Portage, E-15....	480	27,568
Brown, O-6.....	460	29,899	Holmes, G-13....	436	21,139	Preble, L-4.....	432	23,421
Butler, M-4.....	475	48,597	Huron, E-10.....	480	31,949	Putnam, E-6.....	480	30,188
Carroll, G-16....	401	17,566	Jackson, O-11....	392	28,408	Richland, G-11....	487	38,072
Champaign, J-6..	447	26,980	Jefferson, H-17..	435	39,415	Ross, M-9.....	618	39,454
Clarke, J-7.....	393	52,277	Knox, I-11.....	527	27,600	Sandusky, C-9....	418	30,617
Clermont, N-5....	496	33,553	Lake, B-15.....	240	18,335	Scioto, P-9.....	613	35,377
Clinton, M-7.....	384	24,240	Lawrence, P-11..	430	39,556	Seneca, E-9.....	544	40,869
Columbiana, F-17	538	59,029	Licking, I-11....	685	43,279	Shelby, H-5.....	420	24,707
Coshocton, H-13..	550	26,703	Logan, H-7.....	448	27,386	Stark, F-15.....	560	84,170
Crawford, G-9....	393	31,927	Lorain, D-12....	530	40,295	Summit, D-14....	391	54,089
Cuyahoga, C-14..	480	309,970	Lucas, C-7.....	430	102,296	Trumbull, D-17..	625	42,373
Darke, I-4.....	600	42,961	Madison, J-8.....	465	20,057	Tuscarawas, H-14	539	46,618
Defiance, C-4.....	414	25,769	Mahoning, E-17..	422	55,979	Union, I-8.....	427	22,860
Delaware, H-9....	452	27,189	Marion, G-9.....	416	24,727	Van Wert, F-4....	405	29,671
Erie, D-11.....	260	35,462	Medina, E-13....	420	21,742	Vinton, N-11....	402	16,045
Fairfield, K-10....	474	33,939	Meigs, N-13.....	415	29,813	Warren, M-5.....	428	25,468
Fayette, L-8.....	398	22,309	Mercer, G-4.....	460	27,220	Washington, M-14	635	42,380
Franklin, J-9.....	524	124,087	Miami, J-5.....	396	39,754	Wayne, F-13.....	540	39,005
Fulton, B-5.....	402	22,023	Monroe, L-16....	468	25,175	Williams, B-4....	415	24,897
Gallia, P-11.....	441	27,005	Montgomery, K-5	480	100,852	Wood, D-7.....	623	44,392
Geauga, C-15.....	400	13,489	Morgan, L-13....	400	19,143	Wyandot, F-8....	404	27,722
Greene, L-6.....	416	29,820	Morrow, H-10....	432	18,120	Total.....	40,760	3,672,316
Guernsey, J-14..	517	28,645	Muskingum, K-13	651	51,210			







# INDIANA.

In-de-an'ah.  
"Hoosier State."

Derived from "Indian."

**HISTORICAL.**—Originally a part of New France. First visited by the Jesuits, 1672. First permanent settlement made by French at Vincennes, 1727. Country came under English rule, 1763. Vincennes captured by Col. Clark, of Virginia, 1779, and Indiana became American territory. Under ordinance of 1787, formed part of the Northwest Territory. Indiana Territory organized, 1800; admitted into the Union as a State December 11, 1816; the sixth State admitted. State constitutions adopted 1816 and 1851.

**AREA, ETC.**—36,350 square miles; land area, 35,910 square miles; water, 440 square miles; extreme length, 276 miles; average breadth, 145 miles; greatest altitude, 1,140 feet; lowest, 370 feet; mean average, 735; coast line on Lake Michigan, 60 miles; Michigan City only lake harbor. Ohio river forms entire southern boundary. Wabash, the largest river in the State, drains three-fourths of the entire area. State well watered, but few of the streams navigable.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Indianapolis: Mean winter, 28°, extreme, -25°; summer, 76°, extreme, 101°. Average annual rainfall, Indianapolis, 44.4 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Indiana ranked twenty-first in 1800 and 1810, eighteenth in 1820, thirteenth in 1830, tenth in 1840, seventh in 1850, sixth in 1860, 1870, and 1880, and eighth in 1890. Total population, 1800, 5,641; 1810, 24,520; 1820, 147,178; 1830, 343,031; 1840, 685,866; 1850, 988,416; 1860, 1,350,428; 1870, 1,680,637; 1880, 1,978,301; 1890, 2,192,404. Classification: Male, 1,118,347; female, 1,074,057; native, 2,046,199; foreign, 146,205; white, 2,146,736; colored, 45,668—Africans, 45,215; Chinese, 92; Japanese, 18; Indians, 343.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Indianapolis, the capital and chief city, prominent as a railroad and manufacturing center, population, 105,436; Evansville, the commercial center of the southwest, and second city in importance, population, 50,756; Fort Wayne, most important city of the northeast, prominent in manufactures, population, 35,393; Terre Haute, an active commercial and educational center, population, 30,217; South Bend, an important manufacturing point in the north, population, 21,819.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—At the census of 1890, twenty-seven cities and towns had a population of 4,000 or more, aggregate population being 327,248; during the past decade the number of cities having 4,000 or more population increased to thirty-seven, aggregate population, 507,133, increase, 179,885 or 54.97 per cent. Greatest numerical increase, Indianapolis, 30,380 or 40.48 per cent.; Evansville, 21,476 or 73.35 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Cultivation of the soil forms the chief industry. Stock-raising and dairy farming successfully and extensively carried on. State ranks fourth in production of corn, wheat, and swine. Acreage and yield of principal crops 1891: Corn, 3,712,380 acres, 123,622,000 bushels; wheat, 2,917,518

acres, 52,807,000 bushels; oats, 895,067 acres, 21,034,000 bushels. Latest reports give yield of buckwheat, 99,959 bushels; barley, 250,200 bushels; rye, 877,532 bushels; hay, 1,812,500 tons, value, \$18,995,000; tobacco, 7,710,297 pounds.

**HORTICULTURE, ETC.**—Apples, pears, plums, peaches, and small fruits are cultivated extensively. Wine culture begun by Swiss settlers of Vevay in 1813; State now has 3,850 acres under bearing vines, 1,000 acres under new vineyards; 10,780,000 pounds grapes sold for table use, and 224,500 gallons of wine made in 1889. The State has 223 nurseries, with a total of 5,464 acres; capital invested, \$1,056,611; number acres under apples, 1,025; small fruits, 1,298; plum, pear, and peach trees follow in order. Indiana has 107 establishments engaged in floriculture—13 owned and managed by women; total value, \$782,607; plant sales, \$276,909; cut flowers, \$184,647.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Number and value of farm animals 1891: Horses, 725,256, \$53,388,703; mules, 56,841, \$4,342,014; milch cows, 657,048, \$15,276,366; cattle, 1,085,236, \$20,925,520; 33 per cent. of total number cattle high-grade stock; sheep, 1,161,702, \$4,298,762; swine, 2,586,380, \$12,787,060.

**MINERAL RESOURCES.**—Principal minerals, coal, iron, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sandstone; fire, pottery, and terra cotta clays; white sand for manufacturing plate glass, molding sand, and at Michigan City an extensive supply of sand for green and colored glass. Salt and medicinal springs are numerous in the south. Coal measures are bituminous, they include Indiana block—600 square miles—coking and canal coals; total area of coal field, 7,000 square miles, belongs to Central or Illinois field; product of mines, 1889, 2,845,057 tons, value, \$1,454,327.

**LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE.**—Stone industry advanced rapidly in importance during past decade. Among the North Central States, Indiana stands second in importance as a producer of limestone; ranks third in country in total value of production, but second in limestone quarried for building; number quarries, 1889, 172, total value of output, \$1,889,336; cubic feet quarried for building, 7,402,345; lime manufactured, 1,074,517 barrels. State has 11 sandstone quarries, output 1889, 334,441 cubic feet, value, \$43,983. Orange County produces superior quality for abrasive purposes, 38,113 cubic feet quarried there in 1889.

**PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.**—Indiana produced 32,758 barrels of petroleum in 1889, and 63,496 barrels in 1890. State has about sixty towns with paying gas wells; capital invested in gas industry, 1889, \$8,205,813; amount of coal displaced by gas, 1890, 897,000 tons, value, \$2,242,500; wood displaced, 30,000 cords, value, \$60,000.

**MANUFACTURES.**—State possesses excellent facilities for extensive manufactures. Chief among the present industries are the



manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, railway cars, lumber, flour, pork packing, and woolen goods. Latter industry has sixty-five establishments, with a total capital of \$3,827,195; number of employes, 3,109, wages paid, \$817,387; value of products, \$3,869,786. Indiana has 6 mills engaged in cotton manufactures—capital invested, \$1,744,720; number of employes, 1,325—325 men, 749 women, 235 children; amount paid in wages, \$332,676; cost of materials used, \$919,566; total value of products, \$1,350,042. State occupies thirteenth place as a producer of steel and eighteenth place in pig iron production.

**RAILWAYS.**—State well supplied with railway facilities. Number miles in operation: 1846, 22; 1850, 111; 1855, 1,406; 1860, 2,163; 1865, 2,217; 1870, 3,177; 1875, 3,963; 1880, 4,373; 1885, 5,614; 1890, 6,106. State has one mile of railway to each 5.95 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Common school system established under constitution of 1851, in operation since 1853. School age, 6-21. Number pupils in public schools, 1890, 597,264. State Normal school, Terre Haute. Number pupils in private schools, 43,505. State has 15 colleges, 2 seminaries, and 18 academies. Indiana State University, Bloomington, organized 1820.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving, December 25, public fast, and election.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—Institutions for education of the blind and deaf and dumb,

at Indianapolis; school and asylum for feeble-minded youth, Fort Wayne; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, near Knightstown; Eastern Indiana Hospital for Insane, Richmond; Southern Insane Hospital, Evansville; Northern, Long Cliff, near Logansport; Central, Indianapolis. State prisons at Jeffersonville and Michigan City; woman's prison and reform school for girls, Indianapolis; reform school for boys at Plainfield.

**POSTAL.**—Total number post offices 2,093; number presidential offices, 107—5 first-class, 24 second-class, 78 third-class; number fourth-class offices, 1,986; money order, 399.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 196,363 men—193,748 white troops, 1,078 sailors and marines, 1,537 colored troops; aggregate number deaths, 26,672. State had 55,704 pensioners on the rolls, June, 1891.

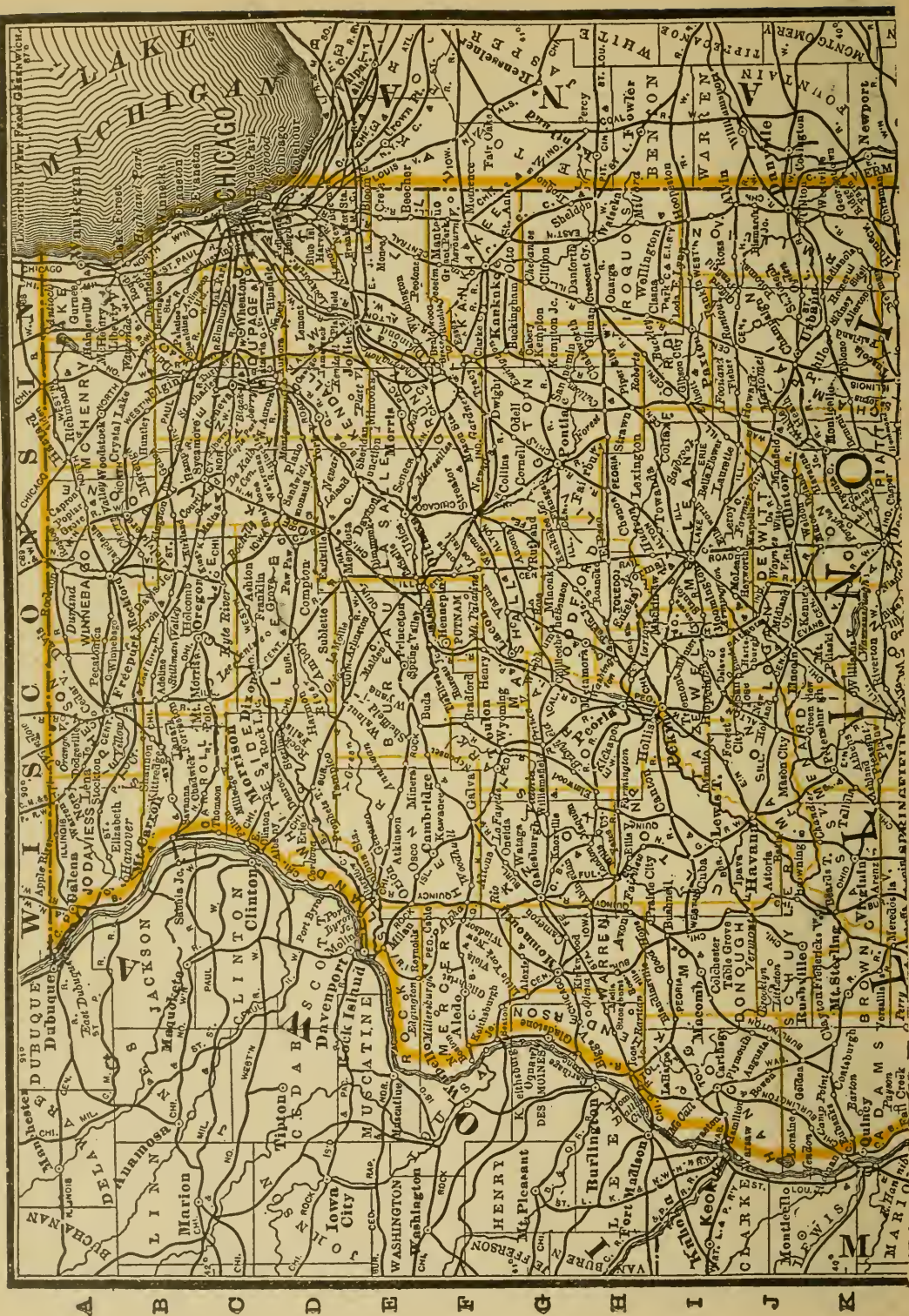
**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 100; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; limit of session, 61 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 15; number voters, 595,066. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of State 6 months, of county 60 days, and of precinct 30 days; registration not required. Convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 10; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8.

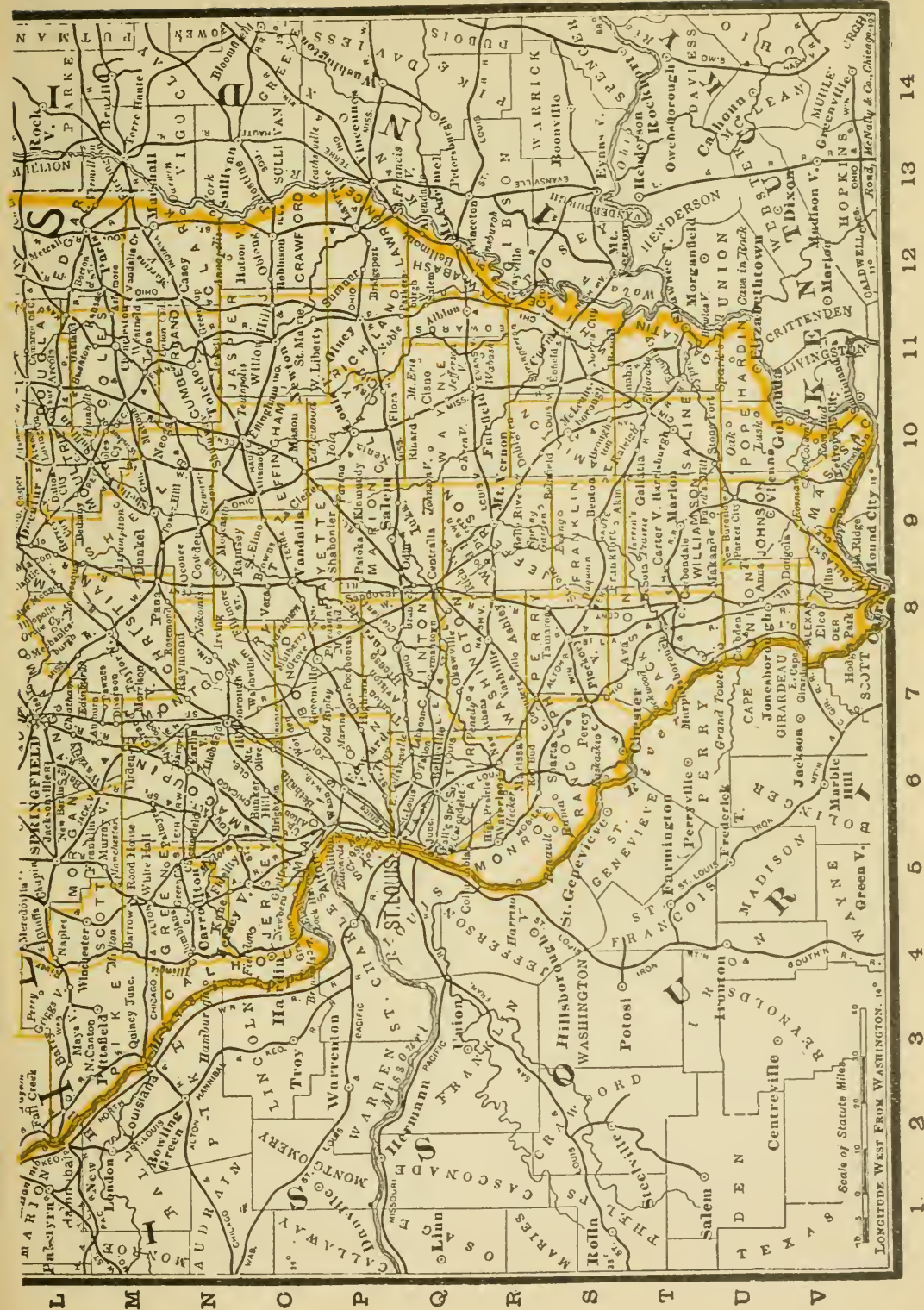
## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, G-13.....	330	20,181	Hendricks, L-7.....	400	21,498	Pike, T-4.....	310	18,544
Allen, D-12.....	650	66,689	Henry, K-11.....	400	23,879	Porter, C-4.....	410	18,052
Bartholomew, P-9.....	400	23,867	Howard, H-8.....	300	26,186	Posey, V-1.....	398	21,529
Benton, G-3.....	503	11,903	Huntington, F-11.....	380	27,614	Pulaski, E-6.....	430	11,233
Blackford, H-11.....	170	10,461	Jackson, Q-8.....	510	24,139	Putnam, L-5.....	490	22,335
Boone, K-7.....	420	26,572	Jasper, E-4.....	570	11,185	Randolph, J-12.....	460	28,085
Brown, O-8.....	330	10,308	Jay, I-12.....	396	23,478	Ripley, P-11.....	450	19,350
Carroll, G-6.....	370	20,021	Jefferson, R-11.....	370	24,507	Rush, M-11.....	414	19,034
Cass, F-7.....	420	31,132	Jennings, Q-10.....	350	14,608	St. Joseph, B-8.....	470	42,457
Clark, T-10.....	381	30,259	Johnson, N-8.....	320	19,561	Scott, R-9.....	190	7,833
Clay, N-4.....	360	30,536	Knox, R-3.....	510	28,044	Shelby, N-9.....	400	25,454
Clinton, I-7.....	400	27,370	Kosciusko, D-9.....	556	28,645	Spencer, V-5.....	390	22,060
Crawford, T-7.....	270	13,941	Lagrange, B-11.....	384	15,615	Starkie, D-6.....	300	7,339
Daviess, R-4.....	430	26,227	Lake, C-3.....	500	23,886	Steuben, A-12.....	330	14,478
Dearborn, P-13.....	287	23,364	Laporte, B-6.....	540	34,445	Sullivan, P-3.....	440	21,877
Decatur, O-10.....	380	19,277	Lawrence, Q-7.....	452	19,792	Switzerland, R-12.....	330	12,514
DeKalb, C-12.....	370	24,307	Madison, J-10.....	450	36,487	Tippecanoe, I-5.....	500	35,078
Delaware, I-11.....	400	30,131	Marion, L-8.....	400	141,156	Tipton, I-8.....	260	18,157
Dubois, T-5.....	410	20,253	Marshall, C-8.....	441	23,818	Union, M-13.....	170	7,006
Elkhart, B-9.....	470	39,201	Martin, S-5.....	340	13,973	Vanderburg, V-2.....	230	59,809
Fayette, M-12.....	210	12,630	Miami, F-8.....	360	25,823	Vermillion, L-3.....	270	13,154
Floyd, T-9.....	140	29,458	Monroe, O-7.....	430	17,673	Vigo, N-3.....	410	50,195
Fountain, J-4.....	390	19,558	Montgomery, J-5.....	504	28,025	Wabash, F-9.....	430	27,126
Franklin, N-12.....	400	18,366	Morgan, N-7.....	430	18,643	Warren, I-4.....	360	10,955
Fulton, E-8.....	380	16,746	Newton, E-3.....	400	8,803	Warrick, V-4.....	390	21,161
Gibson, T-2.....	430	24,920	Noble, C-11.....	420	23,359	Washington, S-8.....	500	18,619
Grant, H-10.....	400	31,493	Ohio, Q-12.....	90	4,955	Wayne, L-12.....	380	37,628
Greene, P-5.....	510	24,379	Orange, S-7.....	400	14,678	Wells, G-12.....	357	21,514
Hamilton, J-8.....	400	26,123	Owen, O-5.....	390	15,040	White, G-5.....	500	15,671
Hancock, L-9.....	307	17,829	Parke, L-4.....	440	20,296	Whitley, D-11.....	330	17,768
Harrison, U-8.....	470	20,786	Perry, V-6.....	380	18,240	Total.....	35,910	2,192,404









## ILLINOIS.

Il-lin-oi'.

"Prairie or Sucker State."

From Indian, "Illini," men, and French, "ois," tribe of men.

**HISTORICAL.**—The eighth State admitted into the Union. First mission by the French established near Utica in 1675; first permanent settlement made at Cahokia about 1682; Kaskaskia settled in 1700; Illinois Territory organized 1809; admitted as a State 1818; second constitution adopted 1848; present constitution ratified in 1870.

**AREA.**—56,650 square miles; land, 56,000 square miles; water, 650 square miles; greatest length, 385 miles; greatest breadth, 218 miles; highest land, 1,150 feet; number of counties, 102; number of miles of navigable streams, 4,000.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Chicago: Mean winter, 24°, extreme, -23°; summer, 72°, extreme, 107°; average rainfall, 36.2 inches. Springfield, winter, 25°, extreme, -22°; summer, 77°, extreme, 102°; average rainfall, 40.7 inches. Cairo, winter, 34°, extreme, -16°; summer, 79°, extreme, 103°; average rainfall, 43.6 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Illinois ranked twenty-fourth in population in 1810 and 1820, twentieth in 1830, fourteenth in 1840, eleventh in 1850, fourth in 1860, 1870, and 1880, third in 1890. Population 1810, 12,282; 1820, 55,162; 1830, 157,445; 1840, 476,183; 1850, 851,470; 1860, 1,711,951; 1870, 2,539,891; 1880, 3,077,871; 1890, 3,826,351. Classification: Male, 1,972,308; female, 1,854,043; native, 2,984,004; foreign, 842,347; white, 3,768,472; colored, 57,879—Africans, 57,028; Chinese, 740; Japanese, 14; Indians, 97.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Kaskaskia first capital, seat of government removed to Vandalia, 1818; and to Springfield, 1837; Legislature first met at Springfield, 1839. Chicago, "Garden City of the West," population, 1892, 1,438,010; Peoria ranks second, population, 41,024; Quincy third, population, 31,494; Springfield, capital, ranks fourth, population, 24,963; Rockford ranks fifth, population, 23,584; Joliet sixth, population, 23,264.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Large increase in urban population since enumeration of 1880. Tenth census showed 38 cities with a population of 4,000 or more; aggregate population, 844,462; eleventh shows 47 cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or more; aggregate population, 1,604,943. Numerical increase greatest in Chicago—596,665 or 113.58 per cent.; percentage of increase greatest in Anstin—198 per cent.; Oak Park—152.70 per cent; practically suburbs of Chicago, and Streator—121.33 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Illinois, a leading agricultural State, has 42,000 square miles of fertile upland prairie. State ranks first in oats, area grown in 1890, 3,372,451 acres, product, 70,821,000 bushels; ranks second in corn, area, 7,154,424 acres, product, 187,446,000 bushels; area under wheat, 1,853,173 acres, product, 18,161,000 bushels.

**HORTICULTURAL, ETC.**—Illinois ranks second in number, and third in capital invested in nurseries. Industry established 1840-50. Number nurseries, 1890, 434; acreage, 17,812, value, \$3,595,850; capital invested, \$4,778,083;

one-fourth total acreage under apples, plums rank second. State has 21 seed farms of 13,357 acres, capital invested, \$1,717,432; number florist establishments, 330—20 owned and managed by women; total square feet of glass, 3,236,750, value of establishments, \$2,945,442; plant sales, \$605,796; cut flowers, \$1,888,722.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Illinois leads in value of horses, number in 1890, 1,123,973, value, \$83,301,912; ranks second in swine, having 5,433,250, value, \$30,517,479; third in cattle, 1,713,966, value, \$32,076,531; fourth as a dairy State, 1,072,473 milch cows, value, \$24,259,339.

**COAL.**—First discovery of coal in United States by Father Hennepin, near Ottawa, 1698. State second only to Pennsylvania in production of bituminous coal; coal area, 37,000 square miles; number of mines in State, 1,000; coal mined in 60 counties; total product, 1890, 12,638,000 tons, value, \$11,755,000.

**LIMESTONE.**—Of the North Central States, Illinois ranks first in the production of limestone. Number of quarries, 104; 21,433,967 cubic feet quarried for building; value, \$1,084,556; 877,274 barrels of lime manufactured, value, \$366,245; total value of product, \$2,190,607.

**MANUFACTURES.**—In the manufacture of distilled spirits, Illinois leads; latest reports give product as 33,000,000 gallons; State is fourth in fermented liquors; breweries produced 2,380,000 gallons. In the packing of meat Illinois ranks ahead of all other States. It is second in the production of steel, produces 20 per cent. of the entire product of the States, or 863,000 tons; ranks fourth in the production of pig iron, producing 674,000 tons. In 1880, the State had 67 establishments engaged in the wool industry; capital invested, \$1,433,353; cost of materials used, \$1,623,693; value of products, \$2,380,584. Total number of establishments in 1890, 63; capital invested, \$3,265,794; cost of materials used, \$1,766,270; value of products, \$3,289,541.

**RAILWAYS.**—Illinois ranks first in railway mileage. State has 6 per cent. of total mileage of United States. One mile of railway to each 5.5 square miles. Number of miles of railway in 1850, 111; 1855, 887; 1860, 2,790; 1865, 3,157; 1870, 4,823; 1875, 7,109; 1880, 7,851; 1885, 8,901; 1890, 10,129; 1891, 10,189. Capital Stock of Illinois railroads, \$847,188,296; bonds, \$920,683,061. Amount of stock held in Illinois, \$32,480,885.

**EDUCATION.**—School system founded 1855; township high schools first established 1867; school age, 6-21; permanent school fund, over \$12,800,000; number of public school-houses, 12,252; 778,319 pupils enrolled in public schools; 105,020 in private schools. Illinois State Normal University located at Normal, over 1,100 students; Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, 1,400 students; Cook County Normal School at Chicago; University of Illinois, at Urbana, over 500 students.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—For education of deaf, dumb, and blind at Jacksonville; Asylum



for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln; Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal; State Reform School at Pontiac; Northern Hospital for Insane at Elgin; Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee; Central Hospital for Insane, Jacksonville; Southern Hospital for Insane, Anna; Asylum for Insane Criminals at Chester; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy; Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago; State Penitentiaries, Joliet and Chester.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1st, February 12th, February 22d, May 30th, July 4th, first Monday in September, any day appointed by Governor or President for Fast or Thanksgiving, December 25th. If Sunday, then Monday is holiday. Notes payable on Saturday.

**POSTAL.**—Illinois has 2,462 post offices, 220 of which are presidential offices; there are six offices of the first class; 40, second class; 174, third class; 2,242 fourth class. Number of money-order offices, 719; money-order stations, 34; postal note offices, 32.

**CIVIL WAR.**—During the Civil War, Illinois furnished a total of 259,092 men; 255,057 white troops, 2,224 sailors and marines, and 1,811 colored troops. The total number of deaths from all causes was 34,834. June 30, 1891, there were 54,336 pensioners on the rolls of the Chicago agency, 319 were for the war of 1812, and

1,007 for the war with Mexico; number pensioners in the State, 49,711.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 51; Representatives, 153; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 24. Number voters, 1,072,663. Voters must be actual citizens; residents of State, one year, of county, 90 days, of precinct, 30 days; registration required; convicts, unless pardoned, excluded.

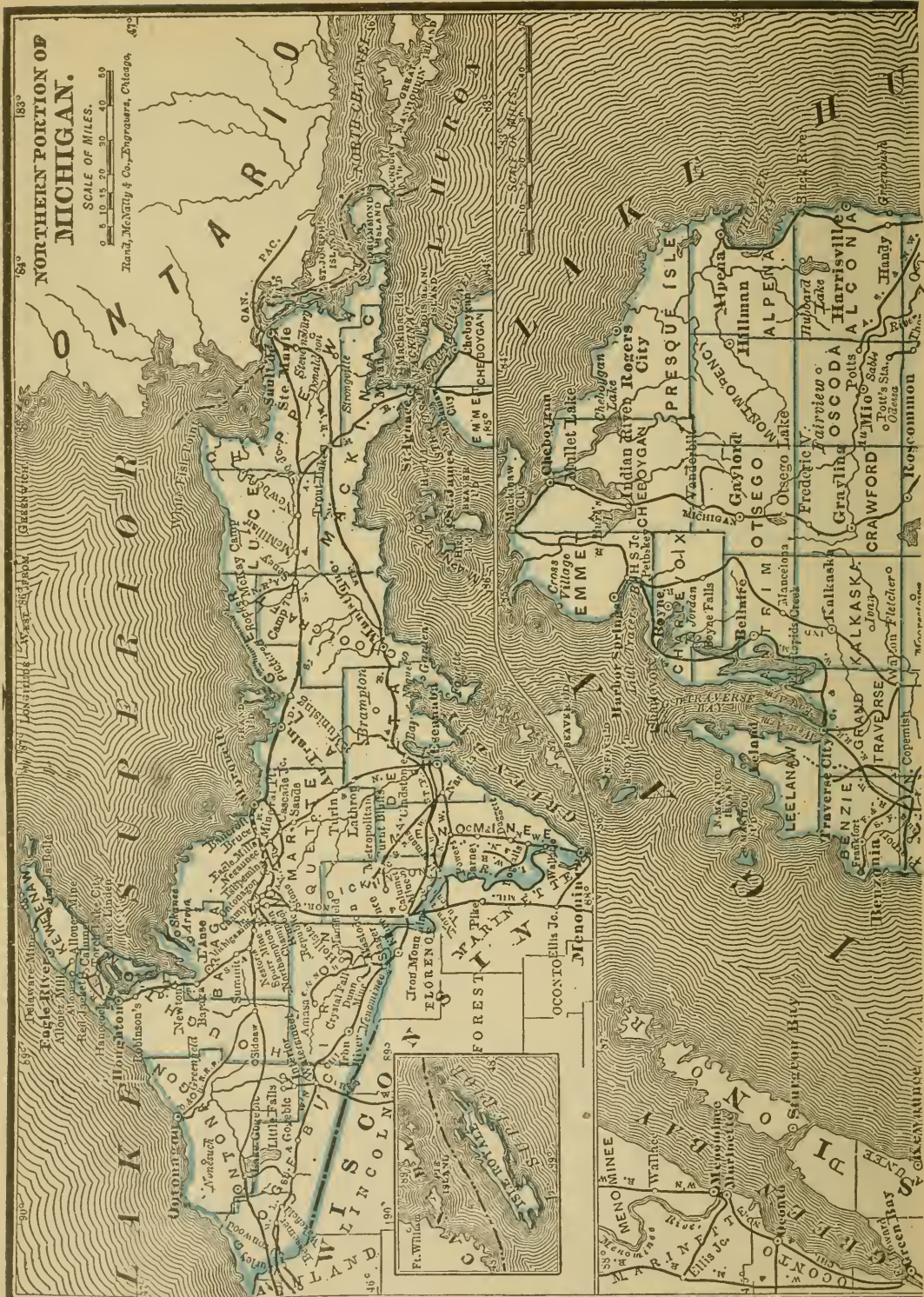
**SUPREME COURT.**—There are seven judges, one from each of the seven districts; term, nine years; elections in June of the year in which any term expires; State divided into Northern, Central, and Southern Grand Divisions; Court terms, Central Grand Division, held at Springfield, January and June; Northern Grand Division, Ottawa, March and October; Southern Grand Division, Mount Vernon, May and November.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 7 years; notes, 10 years; open accounts, 5 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Rate of taxation, .33 on \$100. Legal interest, 5; by contract, 7; usury forfeits entire interest.

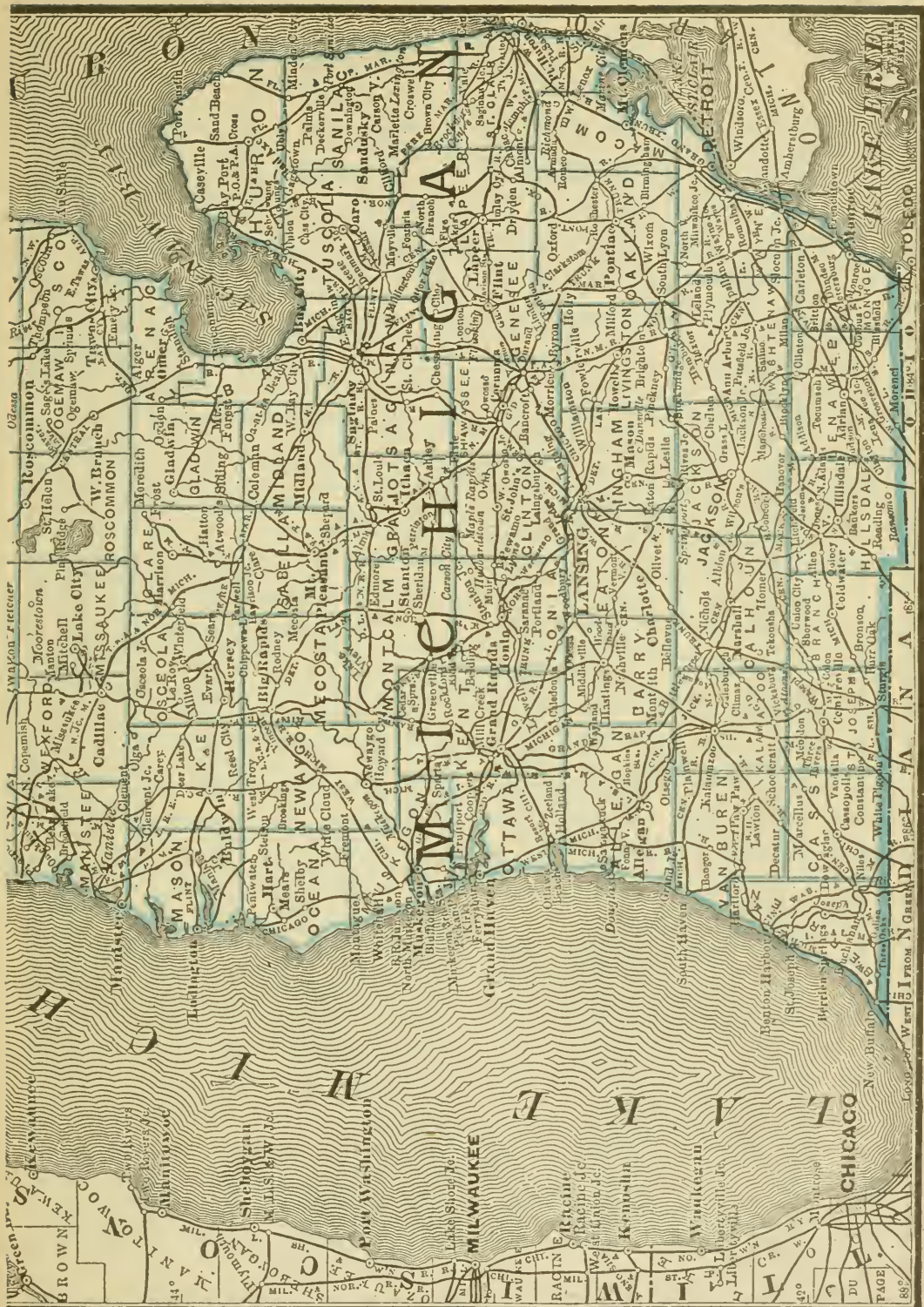
## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, K-2.....	830	61,888	Hardin, U-11....	194	7,234	Morgan, L-5....	580	32,636
Alexander, V-8....	230	16,563	Henderson, H-3..	380	9,876	Moultrie, L-10..	340	14,181
Bond, O-7.....	380	14,550	Henry, E-5.....	830	33,338	Ogle, C-8.....	780	28,710
Boone, A-9.....	290	12,203	Iroquois, H-12..	1,120	35,167	Peoria, H-6.....	615	70,378
Brown, K-3.....	300	11,951	Jackson, T-7....	580	27,809	Perry, R-8.....	440	17,529
Bureau, E-7.....	870	35,014	Jasper, O-11....	506	18,188	Piatt, K-10.....	410	17,062
Calhoun, N-4....	260	7,652	Jefferson, R-9...	580	22,590	Pike, M-3.....	795	31,000
Carroll, C-6.....	440	18,320	Jersey, O-5.....	360	14,810	Pope, U-10.....	360	14,016
Cass, K-5.....	360	15,963	Jo Daviess, A-5..	663	25,101	Pulaski, V-9....	190	11,355
Champaign, K-11.....	1,000	42,159	Johnson, U-9...	340	15,013	Putnam, F-8....	170	4,730
Christian, M-8....	710	30,531	Kane, C-10.....	540	65,061	Randolph, S-6..	560	25,049
Clark, N-12....	510	21,899	Kankakee, F-12..	680	28,732	Richland, P-11..	361	15,019
Clay, P-10.....	470	16,772	Kendall, D-11...	330	12,106	Rock Island, E-3	440	41,917
Clinton, D-8....	494	17,411	Knox, G-5.....	720	38,752	St. Clair, Q-6...	680	66,571
Coles, M-11....	520	30,093	Lake, A-11.....	490	24,235	Saline, T-10....	380	19,342
Cook, C-12.....	960	1,191,922	LaSalle, E-9....	1,152	80,798	Sangamon, L-7..	860	61,195
Crawford, O-12..	452	17,283	Lawrence, Q-12..	360	14,693	Schuyler, J-4....	430	16,013
Cumberland, N-11.....	350	15,443	Lee, C-8.....	740	26,187	Scott, M-4.....	250	10,304
DeKalb, C-9.....	650	27,066	Livingston, G-10.....	1,026	38,455	Shelby, L-9.....	776	31,191
DeWitt, J-9.....	405	17,011	Logan, J-7.....	620	25,459	Stark, F-6.....	290	9,982
Douglas, L-11... 410		17,669	McDonough, J-4..	580	27,467	Stephenson, A-6	560	31,338
DuPage, C-11... 340		22,551	McHenry, A-10... 624		26,114	Tazewell, I-7....	650	29,556
Edgar, K-12.... 630		26,787	McLean, I-9..... 1,166		63,036	Union, U-8.....	400	21,549
Edwards, Q-11... 220		9,444	Macon, K-9..... 580		38,083	Vermillion, J-12	926	49,905
Effingham, O-10 490		19,358	Macoupin, N-6... 864		40,380	Wabash, Q-12... 220		11,866
Fayette, P-9.... 720		23,367	Madison, P-6.... 740		51,535	Warren, H-4.... 540		21,281
Ford, I-11..... 490		17,035	Marion, P-8..... 580		24,341	Washington, R-7	540	19,262
Franklin, S-9.... 430		17,138	Marshall, G-7... 400		13,653	Wayne, Q-10.... 720		23,806
Fulton, I-5..... 570		43,110	Mason, J-6..... 560		16,067	White, S-11.... 500		25,005
Gallatin, T-11... 349		14,935	Massac, V-10.... 240		11,313	Whiteside, C-6.. 700		30,854
Greene, N-5..... 544		23,791	Menard, K-6.... 320		13,120	Will, E-12..... 850		62,007
Grundy, E-11.... 440		21,024	Mercer, F-3..... 555		18,545	Williamson, U-9 440		22,226
Hamilton, S-10... 440		17,800	Monroe, R-5.... 380		12,948	Winnebago, A-8 552		39,938
Hancock, J-2.... 769		31,907	Montgomery, N-7..... 702		30,003	Woodford, G-8.. 540		21,429
						Total.....	56,000	3,826,351









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L M N O P Q R S T U V

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# MICHIGAN.

Mish'e-gan.

"Wolverine State."

Indian—Signifies "A weir for fish."

**HISTORICAL.**—Country first explored by Jesuit Missionaries early in the 17th century. First permanent settlement made by French, at Sault Ste. Marie, 1668. Detroit founded, 1701. Country passed into the hands of the English, 1763. This brought about the conspiracy of Pontiac, the destruction of Mackinaw, and siege of Detroit. British held Michigan after the Revolution until 1796. Michigan Territory formed out of Northwest Territory, 1805. Territory scene of active warfare during war of 1812-15. Michigan State admitted into the Union, 1837. The thirteenth State to enter.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, 58,915 square miles; land area, 57,430 square miles; water, 1,485. State naturally divided into two peninsulas—Upper and Lower. Lower peninsula has an average width, east and west, of 200 miles; length, north to south, 300 miles. Length of Upper Peninsula, east to west, 318 miles; width, 30 to 164 miles. Coast line 1,600 miles in length. Vessels of 2,000 tons may pass entire distance in sight of land. Greatest elevation, Upper Peninsula, Porcupine Mountain, 2,043 feet; Lower Peninsula, 574 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Grand Haven: Mean winter, 24°, extreme, -24°; summer, 69°, extreme, 92°; Marquette, winter, 16°, extreme, -27°; summer, 65°, extreme, 99°; Port Huron, winter, 21°, extreme, -25°; summer, 69°, extreme, 99°. Average annual rainfall: Grand Haven, 37.9 inches; Marquette, 32.6 inches; Port Huron, 32.1 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Michigan ranked twenty-fifth in population in 1810, twenty-seventh in 1820 and 1830, twenty-third in 1840, twentieth in 1850, sixteenth in 1860, thirteenth in 1870, ninth in 1880 and 1890. Total population, 1810, 4,762; 1820, 8,765; 1830, 31,639; 1840, 212,267; 1850, 397,654; 1860, 749,113; 1870, 1,184,059; 1880, 1,636,937; 1890, 2,093,889. Classification: Male, 1,091,789; female, 1,002,109; native, 1,550,009; foreign, 543,880; white, 2,072,884; colored, 21,005—Africans, 15,223; Chinese, 120; Japanese, 38; Indians, 5,624.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Detroit, the metropolis, a port of entry, and center of an extensive railway system, population, 205,876; Grand Rapids, an important manufacturing center, second in size, population, 60,378; Saginaw and Bay City are important points for export of lumber and salt; population, Saginaw, 46,322; Bay City, 27,839; Lansing, the capital, has a population of 13,102. Beside Detroit, Marquette, Port Huron, and Grand Haven are ports of entry.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—There are thirty-nine cities and towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants. Greatest numerical increases during decade found in Detroit, 89,536; Grand Rapids, 28,262; Saginaw, 16,781; Muskegon, 11,440. Percentages of increase greatest in Menominee, 223.30 per cent; West Bay City, 102.92 per cent; Muskegon, 101.58 per cent; Marquette, 93.88 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture, a leading

industry. Wheat, the most important crop, production, 1891, 30,305,000 bushels, value, \$7,486,910; oats, 30,380,000 bushels, value, \$9,689,441. State occupies an important place among those that produce buckwheat. Latest reports give area under buckwheat as 70,046 acres, yield, 811,977 bushels; barley, 99,305 acres, yield, 2,522,376 bushels.

**HORTICULTURE.**—As a grower of peaches, apples, strawberries, and other fruits of the temperate climate, Michigan is one of the foremost states in the country. In 1890 there were 210,164 acres under apples; sales aggregated, 1,499,153 bushels; peaches, 20,124 acres; sales, 40,625 bushels; value of apples and peaches, \$944,332; value cherries, pears, and plums sold, \$65,217; strawberries, \$166,033; other berries, \$267,398; grapes, \$122,394.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Farm animals, 1891: Horses, 519,896, value, \$40,757,393; mules, 3,779, value, \$353,991; milch cows, 459,475, value, \$11,137,674; oxen, and other cattle, 508,928, value, \$10,521,389; sheep, 2,353,779, value, \$7,560,338; swine, 892,037, value, \$4,611,833.

**FISHERIES.**—The fresh-water fisheries are among the most productive in the country. Over 1,700 men engaged in the industry on the Great Lakes. Capital invested, \$950,653. Total yield of all fish, 34,490,184 pounds, value, \$1,066,249. Among the fish taken, the most valuable are whitefish, trout, herring, and sturgeon. Whitefish, the most popular of those taken, yield, 10,348,133 pounds, value, \$458,445; lake trout, one of most important, yield, 6,967,995 pounds, value, \$275,305; herring, most abundant, 3,616,290 pounds taken, value, \$69,133; sturgeon, the largest fish found in the Great Lakes, yield, 1,215,958 pounds, value, \$41,701.

**MINERALS.**—State occupies first place among iron-producing states; output quadrupled during past decade. Michigan's tonnage equals 40.34 per cent of total output of country. Value represents 47.38 per cent of the total value of entire country. Total number long tons mined, 5,856,169, value, \$15,800,521. State ranks second only to Montana in copper production; output for year, 87,455,675 pounds. Coal area, 7,000 square miles, production, 1889, 67,431 tons, value, \$115,011. Michigan excels all other states in production of salt, producing more than one-half the entire product of United States. Production, 1890, 3,837,632 barrels, value, \$2,302,579. State divided into nine districts: most productive, Saginaw and Manistee. There are large deposits of gypsum, 131,767 tons mined 1889, value, \$373,740—\$215,497 stucco.

**BUILDING STONES.**—Sandstone, limestone, and slate are quarried. Marble, equal in quality to Mexican onyx, reported at Ishpeming, Marquette County. Michigan ranked eighth in sandstone; output, 1889, 658,318 cubic feet, value, \$246,570. Among states producing limestone it occupied twenty-sixth place; number quarries, 8, value of output, \$85,952.



**LUMBER.**—State leads all others in the lumber industries. In 1890, Michigan had 1,957 establishments engaged in the various industries; capital invested, \$111,902,797; employes, 43,060; wages paid, \$12,813,335; total value of all products and manufactures, \$68,141,189. Mill productions: Lumber, 4,311,340,000 feet; shingles, 2,841,213,000; staves, 247,875,000; sets of headings, 32,085,000. Value of forest products, not included in the mill product, \$5,909,584.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 87,364 men—\$5,479 white troops, 498 sailors and marines, and 1,357 colored troops; aggregate number deaths, 14,753; number pensioners in State, 1891, 34,447.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad chartered, 1832. Michigan Central completed, Detroit to Ypsilanti, 1838. Number of miles in operation in 1840, 59; 1846, 238; 1850, 342; 1855, 474; 1860, 779; 1865, 941; 1870, 1,638; 1875, 3,391; 1880, 3,938; 1885, 5,301; 1890, 7,108; December, 1891, 7,187. State has one mile of railway to each 8.19 square miles of territory.

**EDUCATION.**—Compulsory education a law since 1883. All districts required to furnish text books to pupils, free of cost, since 1889. School age, 5-20. Number pupils in public schools, 427,032; in private schools, 45,047. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, organized 1837, has 2,650 students; State Normal School, Ypsilanti; Agricultural College, Lansing; Mining College, Houghton. Number colleges in State, 10.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, De-

cember 25, and any fast day. When holiday falls on Sunday the following Monday is observed.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing; School for Deaf, Flint, established, 1854; State Reform School, Lansing; State Industrial School for Girls, Adrian; School for Dependent children, Coldwater; Michigan Insane Asylum, Kalamazoo, established, 1859; Eastern Insane Asylum, Pontiac, established, 1878; Asylum for Insane Criminals, and State Reformatory are at Ionia; Northern Michigan Asylum, Traverse City; State Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids; State Prison, Jackson.

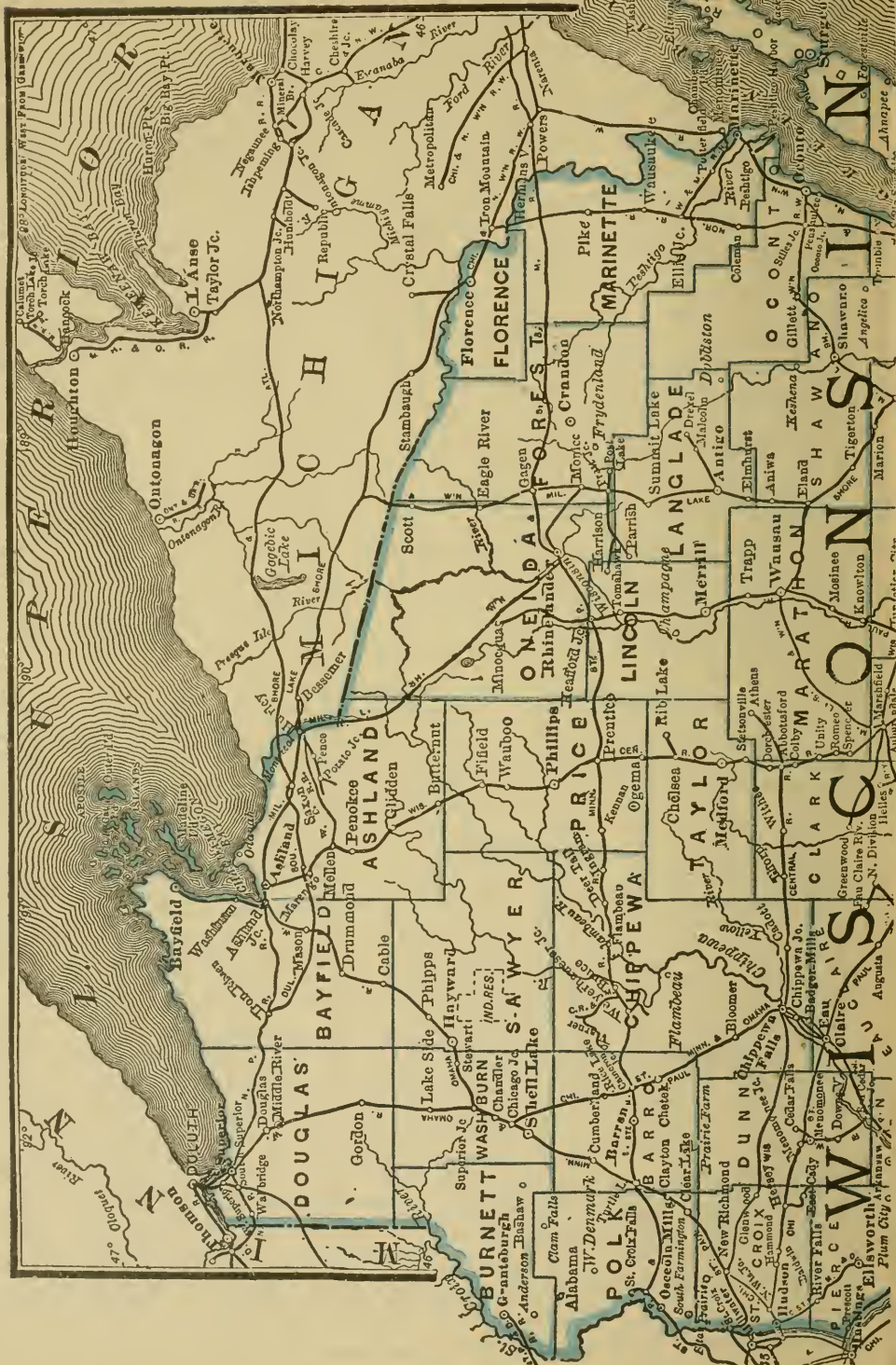
**POSTAL.**—Total number postoffices, 1,923; number presidential offices, 150—4 first-class; 29 second-class; 117 third-class; number fourth-class offices, 1,773; money-order offices, 445.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 32; Representatives, 100; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; limit of session, none. Number of electoral votes, 14. Number voters, 617,445. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, resident of State 3 months, of county and precinct 10 days; registration required. Aliens, who have not declared intention 6 months previous to election, Indians, and duelists excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 6 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales 1 year. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8.

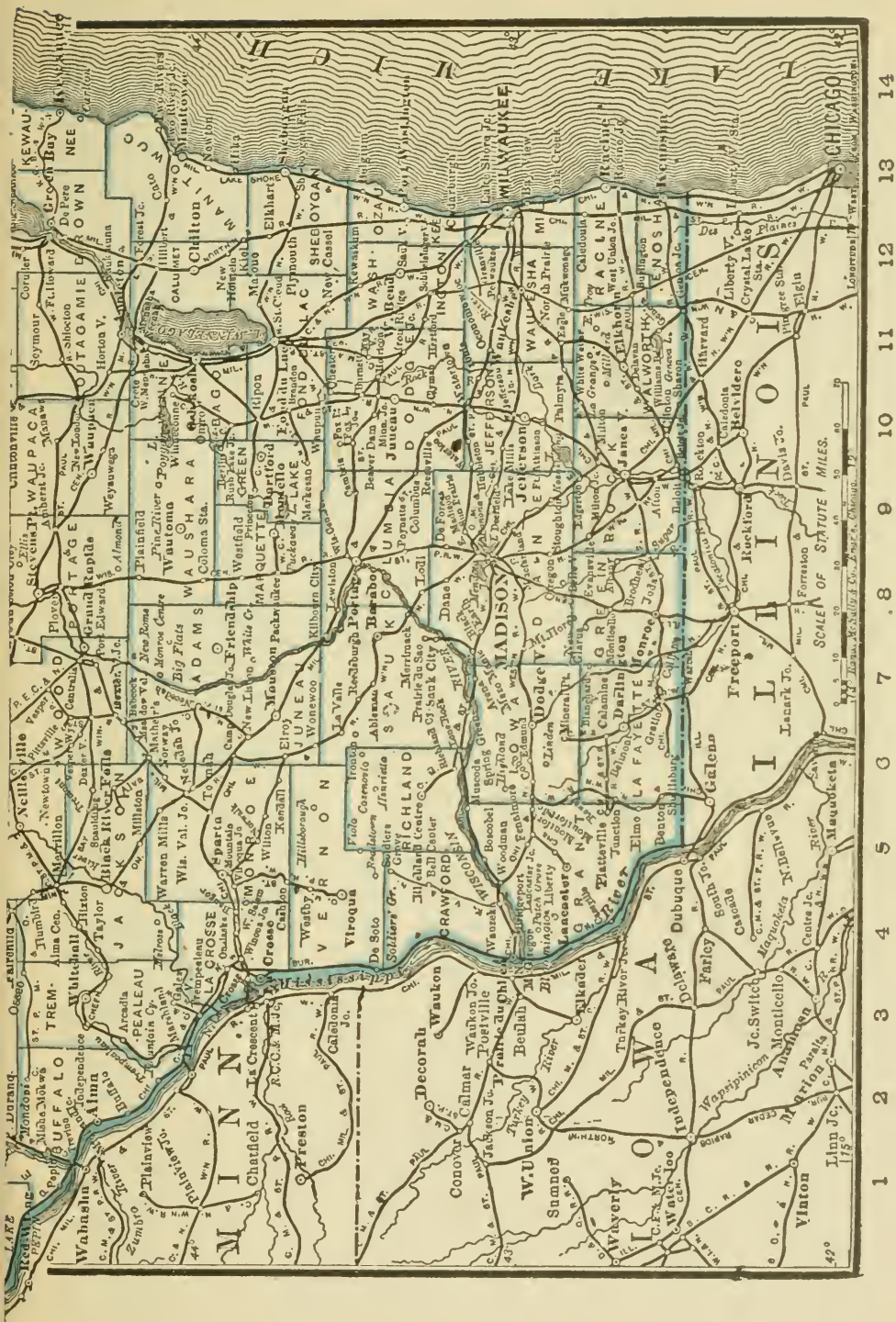
## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Alcona, K-12.....	700	5,409	Hillsdale, V-9....	597	30,660	Missaukee, L-8....	580	5,048
Alger, D-7.....	983	1,298	Houghton, C-4....	1,000	35,389	Monroe, V-12....	530	32,337
Allegan, S-6.....	835	38,961	Huron, N-13.....	750	28,545	Montcalm, P-8....	720	32,637
Alpena, J-11.....	580	15,581	Ingham, S-10....	552	37,666	Montmorency,		
Antrim, J-8.....	538	10,413	Ionia, R-8.....	580	32,801	J-10.....	580	1,847
Arenac, M-11....	388	5,683	Iosco, L-12.....	563	15,224	Muskegon, P-5....	520	40,013
Baraga, C-4.....	915	3,036	Iron, D-4.....	1,100	4,432	Newaygo, O-6....	860	20,476
Barry, S-7.....	580	23,783	Isabella, O-9.....	580	18,784	Oakland, S-12....	900	41,245
Bay, O-11.....	466	56,412	Isle Royal, F-2....	215	135	Oceana, O-5.....	540	15,698
Benzie, K-5.....	340	5,237	Jackson, T-10....	720	45,031	Ogemaw, L-10....	570	5,583
Berrien, U-5.....	570	41,285	Kalamazoo, U-7....	576	39,273	Ontonagon, C-2..	1,342	3,756
Branch, V-8.....	504	26,791	Kalkaska, K-8....	580	5,160	Osceola, M-7.....	580	14,630
Calhoun, T-8....	720	43,501	Kent, Q-7.....	860	109,922	Oscoda, K-10....	580	1,904
Cass, U-6.....	504	20,953	Keweenaw, A-5....	350	2,894	Otsego, J-9.....	540	4,272
Charlevoix, I-8....	427	9,686	Lake, N-6.....	580	6,505	Ottawa, R-6.....	570	35,358
Cheboygan, H-9....	815	11,986	Lapeer, Q-13....	660	23,213	Presque Isle, I-11	715	4,687
Chippewa, D-10..	606	12,019	Leelanaw, J-6....	350	7,944	Roscommon, L-9	580	2,033
Clare, M-9.....	580	7,558	Lenawee, V-10....	720	48,448	Saginaw, P-11....	816	82,273
Clinton, R-9.....	580	26,500	Livingston, S-11..	580	20,558	St. Clair, Q-14....	705	52,105
Crawford, K-9....	580	2,932	Luce, C-9.....	915	2,455	St. Joseph, V-7....	504	25,356
Delta, E-7.....	718	15,330	MacKinae, E-10..	1,045	7,830	Sanilac, O-14....	960	32,589
Dickinson, D-5....	580	4,208	Macomb, S-13....	498	31,813	Schoolcraft, D-8..	1,216	5,818
Eaton, S-9.....	580	32,024	Manistee, L-6....	550	24,230	Shiawassee, Q-10	528	30,952
Emmet, G-8.....	488	8,756	Manitou, F-9.....	120	860	Tuscola, O-12....	830	32,508
Genesee, R-11....	640	39,490	Marquette, D-5..	2,399	39,521	Van Buren, T-6....	630	30,541
Gladwin, N-10....	540	4,208	Mason, N-5.....	500	16,885	Washtenaw, U-11	720	42,210
Gogebie, D-2.....	1,115	13,166	Mecosta, O-7.....	580	19,697	Wayne, U-12.....	565	257,114
Grand Traverse,			Menominee, F-5..	1,362	33,639	Wexford, L-7.....	580	11,278
K-7.....	485	13,355	Midland, O-10....	590	10,657	Total.....	57,430	2,093,889
Gratiot, P-9.....	560	28,668						



A B C D E F G H I J K





# WISCONSIN.

Wis kōn'sin.  
"Badger State."

Indian—"Wild Rushing Channel."

**HISTORICAL.**—Earliest explorations made by French, 1634; Jesuit missions founded at La Pointe, 1665, Green Bay, 1669; first settlers located on present site of Prairie du Chien, 1726; trading post established at Milwaukee, 1785; Portage City founded, 1793. Development of the lead regions, 1822-32, led to the settlement of Mineral Point, Dodgeville, and Platteville. Wisconsin Territory organized, April 20, 1836. State admitted into the Union, May 29, 1848; seventeenth State admitted.

**AREA, ETC.**—State has a total area of 56,040 square miles; land surface, 54,450 square miles; water, 1,590; extreme length, north and south, 300 miles; breadth, east and west, 250 miles; shore line on Lakes Superior and Michigan, over 500 miles. Mississippi River navigable throughout southwestern boundary. Elevation of State ranges from 610 to about 1,800 feet. Fox, Wisconsin, Chippewa, and other rivers furnish extensive water power.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at La Crosse: Mean winter, 15°, extreme, -43°; summer, 73°, extreme, 101°; Milwaukee, winter, 19°, extreme, -25°; summer, 69° extreme, 100°. Average annual rainfall: La Crosse, 31.9 inches; Milwaukee, 32.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Wisconsin ranked thirtieth in population in 1840, twenty-fourth in 1850, fifteenth in 1860 and 1870, sixteenth in 1880, and fourteenth in 1890. Total population, 1840, 30,945; 1850, 305,391; 1860, 775,881; 1870, 1,054,670; 1880, 1,315,497; 1890, 1,686,880. Classification: Male, 874,951; female, 811,929; native, 1,167,681; foreign, 519,199; white, 1,680,473; colored, 6,407—Africans, 2,444; Chinese, 119; Japanese, 9; Indians, 3,835.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Milwaukee, the metropolis, a prominent manufacturing and railway center; its lake commerce extensive and rapidly increasing, population, 204,468; La Crosse, second city in size, has numerous manufactories and a large shipping trade, population, 25,090; Oshkosh, a prominent lumber center, population, 22,836; Racine, one of the finest harbors on Lake Michigan; city has many important manufactures, population, 21,014; population Eau Claire, 17,415; Sheboygan, 16,359; Madison, the capital, population, 13,426.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Census of 1890 returns thirty-five cities and towns showing more than 4,000 inhabitants. Greatest numerical increases at Milwaukee, 88,881; Superior, 11,983—this city did not exist in 1880, county containing but 655 inhabitants; La Crosse, 11,535; Sheboygan, 9,045. Percentages of increase greatest in Kaukauna, 459.59 per cent.; Marinette, 319; Sheboygan, 123.67; Chippewa Falls, 117.73; Wausau, 116.34; Waukesha, 112.90.

**AGRICULTURE.**—State census of 1885 gave 332,500 persons engaged in agriculture; total value of farms and farm products, \$568,187,288. State well adapted to the growing of cereals. Latest reports give cereal products

in bushels: Corn, 34,624,216; wheat, 11,698,922; oats, 60,739,052; barley, 15,225,872; rye, 4,520,582; buckwheat, 1,064,178. Average annual production of potatoes, about 10,000,000 bushels; value of hay, \$15,000,000. Excellent tobacco, hops, and flax are grown. Wisconsin ranks seventh among tobacco producing states; number pounds grown, 1889, 19,389,166; value, \$1,260,565. Dane County, one of the leading tobacco producing districts of the country, produced 10,040,199 pounds. State produced 68,227 bushels of flax seed and 4,591 pounds of fibre; total value, \$79,958; hops, 428,547 pounds; value, \$51,983.

**HORTICULTURE, ETC.**—Latest reports give production of apples, 1,670,845 bushels; value, \$638,565; grapes, 541,735 pounds; value, \$29,961; berries, 70,768 bushels; value, \$179,464; maple sugar, 166,803 pounds; maple molasses, 37,014 gallons; honey, 1,432,766 pounds; sorghum, 599,031 gallons. Number of nurseries, 117, with 1,651 acres of land; capital invested, \$492,277. Seed farms, 21; acreage, 2,919; capital, \$180,878. State has 105 florists' establishments—6 owned and managed by women; value of establishments, \$450,584; plant sales, \$101,952; cut flower sales, \$200,711.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Number and value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, 463,783, \$34,441,649; mules, 5,342, \$438,819; milch cows, 701,774, \$14,414,438; oxen and other cattle, 836,975, \$13,749,322; sheep, 907,708, \$2,688,630; swine, 1,109,660, \$5,925,584. Dairying has long been an important industry; butter and cheese of State bear a high reputation; latest available reports, census of 1885, give production of cheese, 33,480,000 pounds; butter, 36,240,000 pounds.

**MINERALS.**—State occupies fifth place as a producer of iron; number of mines, 16; output, 837,399 tons—735,429 red hematite—value, \$1,840,908; lead and zinc mining showing renewed activity; output of mines, 1889: Lead, 3,355,159 pounds; value, \$64,062; zinc, 49,663,765 pounds; value, \$400,567. State ranks fourth in production of zinc. Granite industry developed during past decade; number quarries, 8; output, 1,385,600 cubic feet; value, \$266,095. Among North Central States, Wisconsin ranks third in production of sandstone; 32 quarries; production, 1,146,736 cubic feet; number limestone quarries, 79; total value of products, \$813,963; 4,537,351 cubic feet of building stone quarried; 1,561,611 barrels of lime manufactured; in 1891, 425,000 barrels natural rock cement produced; value of metallic paint produced, \$31,035.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Ranks tenth in production of pig iron; manufactured, 1890, 210,037 tons; number woolen mills, 65; capital, \$4,049,529; employes, 3,513—876 men, 2,481 women, 156 children; wages paid, \$819,623; cost of materials used, \$2,015,658; value of products, \$3,493,155; number cotton mills, 4; capital, \$892,509; employes, 501; wages paid, \$142,470; cost of materials used, \$382,183; value of products, \$620,196. Milwaukee re-



ports 174 separate industries, total establishments, 2,867; capital invested, \$64,285,595; employes, 41,127; wages paid, \$19,298,998; materials, \$51,717,457; value of products, \$91,354,933. Most important manufactures: Malt liquors, packed meats, leather, foundry and machine-shop products, and flour.

**LUMBER.**—Wisconsin River Valley, center of most productive white-pine districts in the world. In 1890, State had 863 establishments engaged in the lumber industry; capital invested, \$84,586,623; employes, 31,050; wages paid, \$8,813,188; value materials used, \$30,755,875; products and manufactures, \$49,547,410; value of forest products, \$2,361,357. Production of mills, 2,861,517,000 feet of lumber, 1,366,022,000 shingles, 58,187,000 staves, and 7,19,000 sets of headings. Number establishments, 1880, 704; employes, 7,748; capital, \$19,824,059; products, \$17,952,347.

**FISHERIES.**—Inland lakes and streams contain numerous varieties of excellent fish. The Wisconsin Fish Commission annually stocks the waters with trout, white-fish, pike, and carp. Fisheries of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior employ 687 men, with 514 boats; value of boats and apparatus, \$204,249; capital invested, \$289,399. Total number of pounds taken, 14,774,500; value, \$363,026. Most important were trout, of which 2,885,207 pounds, valued at \$130,973, were taken; herring, 6,589,629 pounds; value, \$123,659; white-fish, 1,433,041; value, \$57,522.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 91,327 men—91,029 white troops, 133 sailors and marines, 165 colored troops, total number deaths, 12,301. Number pensioners in State, 1891, 20,969.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railway in the State, 20 miles in length, constructed, 1850; number of miles in operation, 1855, 187; 1860, 905; 1865, 1,010; 1870, 1,525; 1875, 2,566; 1880, 3,155; 1885, 4,383; 1890, 5,615. State has one mile of railway to each 10 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—State makes liberal provisions for its common schools. In 1890, 350,342 pupils were enrolled in public schools; expenditures, \$8,711,286; school age, 4-20; number pupils in private schools, 58,948. University of Wisconsin, Madison, chartered 1848, has 1,097 students. State normal schools at Oshkosh, Platteville, Whitewater, River Falls, and Milwaukee. Number colleges, 9.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, June 10, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and general election.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—Wisconsin School for the Deaf, at Delavan, established, 1852; School for the Blind, Janesville, established, 1850; Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha; Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee; The State Public School is at Sparta; Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee; Asylums for Insane, Winnebago and Mendota; State Prison, Waupun.

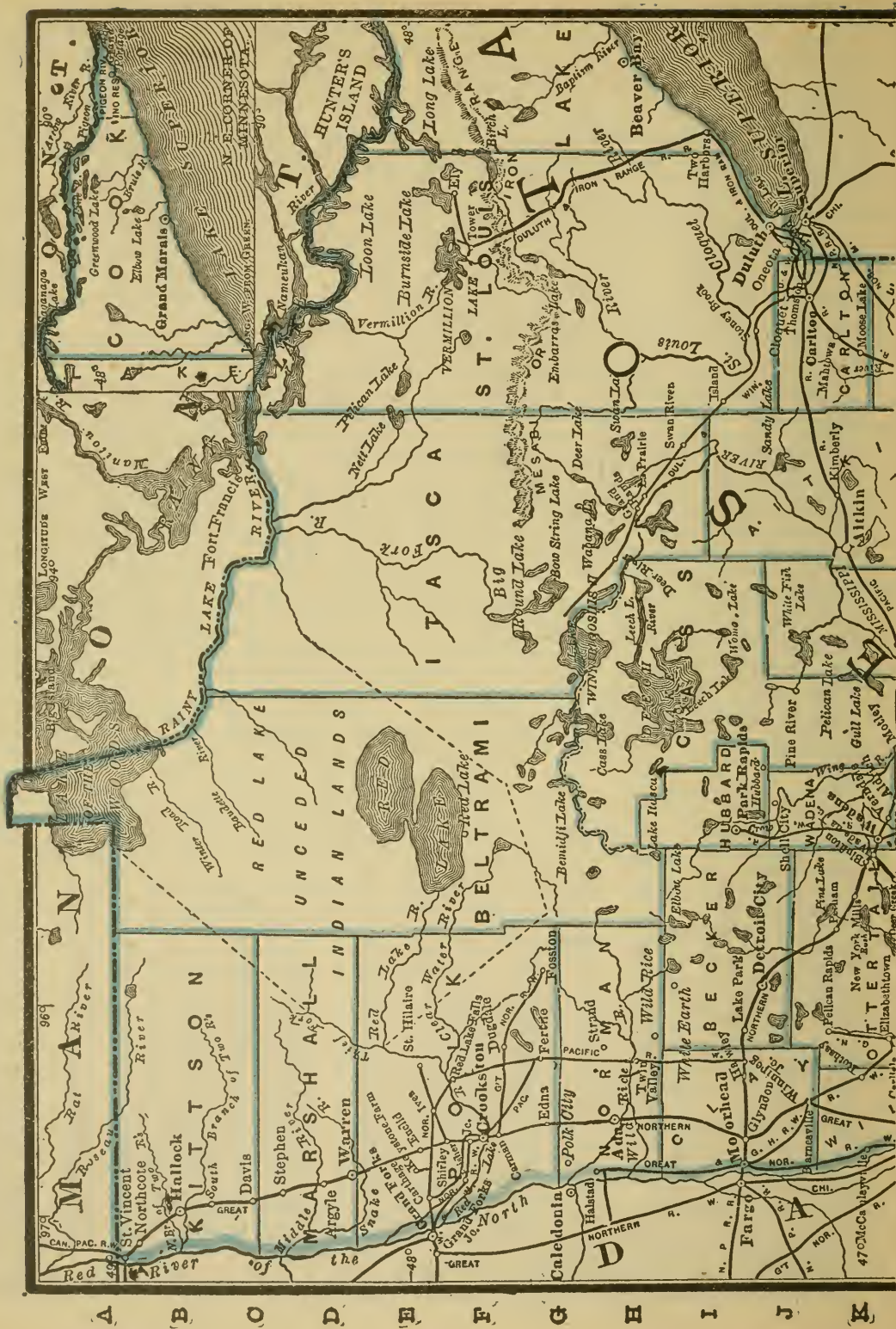
**POSTAL.**—Total number postoffices, 1,706; number presidential offices, 104—2 first-class, 21 second-class, 81 third-class; number fourth-class offices, 1,602; money order, 338; postal note, 21.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 33, Representatives, 100; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets second Wednesday in January; limit of session, none. Term of Senators, 4 years, Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 461,722. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of State 1 year; registration required. Insane, idiots, and convicts, unless pardoned, excluded.

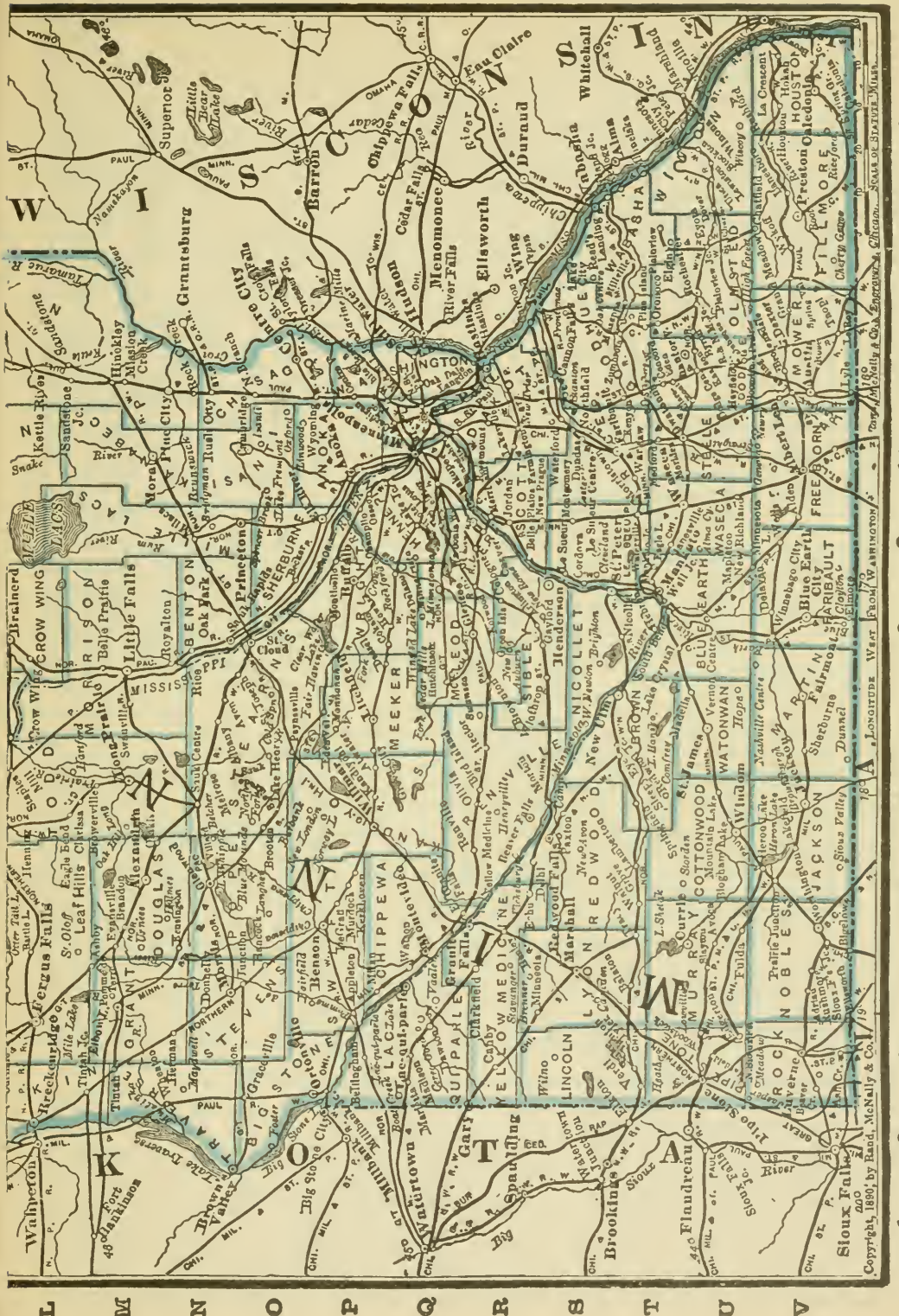
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts and notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 3 years; legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 10.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, N-7	690	6,889	GreenLake, O-10	360	15,163	Portage, L-8	792	24,798
Ashland, E-6	1,648	20,063	Iowa, R-6	740	22,117	Price, G-6	1,160	5,258
Barron, H-2	900	15,416	Jackson, M-5	992	15,797	Racine, S-12	340	36,268
Bayfield, D-4	1,406	7,390	Jefferson, R-10	570	33,530	Richland, Q-6	570	19,121
Brown, L-12	530	39,164	Juneau, O-7	800	17,121	Rock, T-9	720	43,220
Buffalo, L-2	657	15,997	Kenosha, T-12	280	15,581	Saint Croix, Q-7	730	23,139
Burnett, F-1	891	4,393	Keauaunee, L-13	336	16,153	Sauk, G-4	837	30,515
Calumet, N-12	340	16,639	Lacrosse, N-4	450	38,801	Sawyer, K-10	1,368	1,977
Chippewa, H-4	1,980	25,143	Lafayette, T-6	630	20,265	Shawano, P-12	1,152	19,236
Clark, K-5	1,224	17,708	Langlade, I-9	876	9,465	Sheboygan, J-1	515	42,489
Columbia, Q-9	780	28,350	Lincoln, H-8	700	12,008	Taylor, I-6	990	6,731
Crawford, Q-5	535	15,987	Manitowoc, N-13	587	37,831	Trempealeau, M-3	722	18,920
Dane, S-8	1,200	59,578	Marathon, J-8	1,584	30,369	Vernon, P-5	800	25,111
Dodge, Q-10	900	44,984	Marinette, H-12	1,118	20,304	Walworth, T-11	570	27,860
Door, J-14	450	15,682	Marquette, O-9	481	9,676	Washburn, F-2	864	2,926
Douglas, D-2	1,336	13,468	Milwaukee, S-13	232	236,101	Wash'gton, Q-12	430	22,751
Dunn, J-2	860	22,664	Monroe, O-5	900	23,211	Waukesha, R-11	576	33,270
Eau Claire, K-4	648	30,673	Oconto, J-12	1,127	15,009	Waupaca, L-10	756	26,794
Florence, F-11	498	2,604	Oneida, G-8	2,036	5,010	Waushara, N-9	645	13,507
Fond du Lac, O-11	720	44,088	Outagamie, L-11	640	38,690	Win'ebago, N-11	460	50,097
Forest, G-10	1,276	1,012	Ozaukee, Q-13	232	14,943	Wood, L-7	828	18,127
Grant, S-5	1,130	36,651	Pepin, L-2	244	6,932	Total	54,450	1,686,890
Green, S-8	576	22,732	Pierce, K-1	570	20,385			
			Polk, H-1	955	12,968			







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# MINNESOTA.

Min-ne-sō'ta.  
"Gopher State."

Indian—"Minne Sotah," signifies "Cloudy Water."

**HISTORICAL.**—Name first applied to the river, whose waters were usually tinged with blue clay from its main tributary. First recorded explorations made by Hennepin, 1680; forts established on Lake Pepin, 1688 and 1727. First extensive explorations made by Maj. Long, 1817 to 1823; Fort Snelling established, 1819; trading post established on site of St. Paul, 1838; town of St. Paul platted, 1847; became permanent capital, 1851. Minnesota Territory organized, March 3, 1849. State entered the Union, May 11, 1858; the nineteenth State admitted.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, 83,365 square miles; land, 79,205; water, 4,160; extreme length, north and south, 380 miles; breadth ranges from 183 miles in center to 262 miles on southern boundary and 337 miles near northern boundary. Shore line of navigable waters within the State, 2,746 miles. Mississippi rises in Minnesota and is navigable for 540 miles. Numerous lakes—estimated number, 10,000—range from one to thirty miles in diameter. Greatest elevation, 1,826 feet; average, 1,000 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Duluth: Mean winter, 10°, extreme, —41°; summer, 66°, extreme, 99°; St. Paul, winter, 11°, extreme, —41°; summer, 72°, extreme, 100°; St. Vincent, winter, —8°, extreme, —54°; summer, 65°, extreme, 103°. Average annual rainfall: Duluth, 32.5 inches; St. Paul, 27.8 inches; St. Vincent, 16.6 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Minnesota ranked thirty-sixth in population in 1850, thirtieth in 1860, twenty-eighth in 1870, twenty-sixth in 1880, and twentieth in 1890. Total population, 1850, 6,077; 1860, 172,023; 1870, 439,706; 1880, 780,773; 1890, 1,301,826. Classification: Male, 695,321; female, 606,505; native, 834,470; foreign, 467,356; white, 1,296,159; colored, 5,667—Africans, 3,683; Chinese, 94; Japanese, 2; Indians, 1888.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Minneapolis, the largest city in point of population, has extensive manufactures; one of the leading cities in the country in production of flour and lumber; number of inhabitants, 164,738; St. Paul, the capital, also prominent as a manufacturing center, population, 133,156; Duluth, an important grain market; capacity of its elevators, 21,250,000 bushels, population, 33,115; population of Winona, 18,208; Stillwater, 11,260.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—The past decade shows a large increase in the urban population. State has now thirty-one cities and towns with 2,000 or more inhabitants. Numerical increases were greatest in Minneapolis, 117,851; St. Paul, 91,683; Duluth, 32,277, and Winona, 8,000. Largest percentages of increase: Duluth, 3,851.67 per cent.; Little Falls, 363.39; South St. Paul, 358.49; Minneapolis, 251.35; St. Paul, 221.07.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State. Number of farms, 94,458. Wheat the staple crop; Minnesota leads all other States in production of this cereal; yield, 1891, 55,333,000, bushels, value,

\$43,159,692; corn, 21,586,000 bushels, value, \$2,418,436; oats, 52,015,000 bushels, value, \$14,044,163; census returns give 9,100,683 bushels of barley; 1,252,663 rye; 281,705 buckwheat. State ranks first in value and production of flax; yield of seed, 1889, 2,721,987 bushels; fiber, 8,609 pounds; total value, \$2,811,384; potatoes, 7,557,000 bushels; hay, 2,112,000 tons.

**HORTICULTURE, ETC.**—Fruit culture is receiving increasing attention. Among the indigenous fruits are crab-apples, cranberries, strawberries, plums, and grapes. Latest returns give 169,926 bearing apple trees. State has 69 nurseries, area, 1,726 acres; value, \$504,045. There are six seed farms, area, 1,140 acres; capital \$47,737. State has 51 florists' establishments—5 owned and managed by women; value, \$388,181; total number plants propagated, 1,489,200; plant sales, \$96,823; cut flower sales, \$205,672.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The live-stock interest an important and growing industry. Number and value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, 461,185, \$35,309,345; mules, 10,271, \$869,410; milch cows, 577,254, \$11,112,140; swine, 591,885, \$3,429,384; sheep, 357,101, \$998,598; oxen and other cattle, 641,946, \$10,187,680; over 12 per cent. of cattle high grade stock. Soil and climate peculiarly adapted to sheep-raising; wool clip yearly averages 1,650,000 pounds. Dairy interest an important one; total value for 1888, \$44,325,000; latest reports give 27,953,028 pounds of butter and 1,303,329 pounds of cheese.

**MINERALS.**—Iron the principal mineral. State ranks sixth in total production—third in production of red hematite ore; output, 1889, 864,508 tons, value, \$2,478,041; copper exists on shores of Lake Superior. The stone industry has made remarkable advances during past decade. Total number quarries, 1880, 41; value of product, \$255,818; number quarries, 1889, 102, production, \$1,102,008. Value of granite quarried, 1880, \$13,075; 1889, \$356,782. Minnesota ranks ninth in total production of limestone and fifth in building stone; total output, 7,277,348 cubic feet, value, \$380,556; number sandstone quarries, 7; output, 4,156,224 cubic feet; production of natural rock cement, 1890, 87,650 barrels, value, \$65,737.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Principal branches—lumbering, flouring and grist mills, brewing, agricultural machinery, furniture, and wagon making. Lumber and flour lead in importance. Minneapolis is the center of the flour industry; capital invested, 1890, \$9,960,997; value of products, \$27,758,790. Total number of industries in the city, 162; capital, \$40,763,718; value of products, \$7,146,451. St. Paul reports 116 industries, with 1,421 establishments; capital, \$21,438,588; value of products, \$31,068,200. In 1880 the manufactures of St. Louis County, including those of Duluth, were valued at \$203,783. In 1890, Duluth had 53 industries with 285 establishments; capital, \$5,411,614; employes, 4,445; wages paid, \$2,183,510; value of products, \$8,902,718. Lumber ranked first in importance.



**WOOL INDUSTRY.**—In 1880, Minnesota had 14 establishments engaged in the wool manufactures; capital invested, \$198,500; employes, 241; wages paid, \$48,927; cost of materials used, \$160,867; value of products, \$263,378. In 1890, establishments numbered 27; capital, \$885,716; employes, 470; wages, \$167,323; materials used, \$399,487; products, \$730,226.

**LUMBER.**—State has 320 establishments engaged in the lumber industry; capital invested, \$27,497,187; employes, 9,927; wages paid during year, \$2,860,090; value of materials used, \$11,972,854; value of products, \$19,123,023; production of mills, 1,028,665,000 feet of lumber; 460,472,000 shingles; 6,300,000 staves; 450,000 sets of headings. In 1880, Minneapolis ranked third in importance among the six principal lumbering cities in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; in 1890 it ranked first. Value of total production was \$25,837,239, of which over one-fourth, or \$6,584,456, was produced in Minneapolis.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad, St. Paul to St. Anthony—10 miles—completed, July 2, 1862. Number of miles in operation in 1863, 31; 1865, 213; 1870, 1,092; 1875, 1,990; 1880, 3,151; 1885, 4,319; 1890, 5,545; Jan. 1, 1892, 5,629. State has one mile of railway to each 14 square miles.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 24,020 men—23,913 white troops; sailors and marines, 3; colored troops, 104; number deaths, 2,584. State has 10,876 pensioners.

**EDUCATION.**—State had 281,859 pupils enrolled in common schools, 1890; expenditures, \$4,033,516. School age, 5-21; number pupils in private schools, 36,907. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, established 1869,

has 1,200 students. Normal schools, Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud, and Moorhead—over 1,500 students enrolled. State has 6 colleges.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—Schools for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded at Fari-bault; State Reform School, St. Paul; State Public School, Owatonna, established 1885; State Reformatory, St. Cloud; Minnesota Hospital for Insane, Saint Peter, established 1866; Hospital for Insane, Rochester, established 1878; at Fergus Falls, opened 1889. Minnesota Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha Falls, established, 1887. State Prison, Stillwater.

**POSTAL.**—Total number post offices, 1,309; number presidential offices, 71—3 first-class; 8 second-class; 60 fourth-class; number of fourth-class offices, 1,238; money order, 249; postal note, 17.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 54; Representatives, 114; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years—meets Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 90 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number voters, 376,036. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of State 4 months, of county and precinct, 10 days; registration required. Idiots, insane, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 3 months; legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 10.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Aitkin, J-9.....	4,900	2,462	Isanti, O-10.....	450	7,607	Pope, N-5.....	720	10,032
Anoka, P-10.....	430	9,884	Itasca, E-8.....	5,430	743	Ramsey, Q-10.....	162	139,796
Becker, I-4.....	1,400	9,401	Jackson, V-5.....	720	8,924	Redwood, S-5 ..	870	9,386
Beltrami, F-6.....	5,040	312	Kanabec, M-9.....	522	1,579	Renville, R-6 ..	900	17,099
Benton, N-8.....	390	6,284	Kandiyohi, P-6 ..	860	13,997	Rice, S-10.....	505	23,968
Bigstone, O-2.....	450	5,722	Kittson, B-3.....	2,245	5,387	Rock, V-3.....	470	6,817
Blue Earth, T-8 ..	750	29,210	Lac-quiParle, Q-3	650	10,382	St. Louis, F-12..	5,860	44,862
Brown, S-7.....	585	15,817	Lake, G-14.....	2,380	1,299	Scott, R-9.....	355	13,831
Carlton, K-11.....	860	5,272	Lesueur, S-9.....	460	19,037	Sherburne, O-8 ..	424	5,908
Carver, R-9.....	340	16,532	Lincoln, S-3.....	500	5,691	Sibley, R-7.....	588	15,199
Cass, I-7.....	2,990	1,247	Lyon, S-4.....	720	9,501	Stearns, O-7.....	1,334	34,844
Chippewa, P-4.....	575	8,555	McLeod, Q-7.....	504	17,026	Steele, T-10.....	430	13,232
Chisago, O-11.....	435	10,359	Marshall, D-3 ..	1,810	9,130	Stevens, N-3.....	576	5,251
Clay, I-2.....	1,009	11,517	Martin, V-7.....	720	9,403	Swift, P-4.....	653	10,161
Cook, A-12.....	1,520	98	Meeker, P-7.....	630	15,456	Todd, L-6.....	972	12,930
Cottonwood, T-5 ..	640	7,412	Millelacs, M-9 ..	580	2,845	Traverse, N-2....	552	4,516
Crow Wing, L-8 ..	550	8,852	Morrison, M-7 ..	970	13,325	Wabasha, S-12..	540	16,970
Dakota, R-10.....	575	20,240	Mower, V-11.....	675	18,019	Wadena, J-6.....	540	4,053
Dodge, U-11.....	430	10,864	Murray, T-4.....	720	6,692	Wadena, T-9.....	430	13,313
Douglas, M-5.....	720	14,606	Nicollet, S-7.....	455	13,382	Washington, Q-11	400	25,992
Faribault, V-8.....	720	16,708	Nobles, V-4.....	720	7,958	Watonwan, U-7 ..	430	7,746
Fillmore, V-12.....	864	25,966	Norman, H-3.....	1,440	10,618	Wilkin, K-2.....	725	4,346
Freeborn, V-10.....	720	17,962	Olmsted, U-12 ..	648	19,806	Winona, T-13....	630	33,797
Goodhue, S-11.....	755	28,806	Orttail, K-4.....	2,200	34,232	Wright, P-8.....	684	24,164
Grant, M-3.....	576	6,875	Pine, M-11.....	1,400	4,052	Yellow Medicine,		
Hennepin, P-9.....	580	185,294	Pipestone, T-3 ..	460	5,132	R-4.....	612	9,854
Houston, V-13.....	565	14,653	Polk, F-2.....	3,030	30,192	Total.....	79,205	1,301,826
Hubbard, I-6.....	575	1,412						









## IOWA.

I'o-wah.

"Hawkeye State."

Franco-Indian—"Drowsy," applied to a tribe of Indians.

**HISTORICAL.**—First settlement made near present site of Dubuque, 1788. Country formed part of Louisiana purchase of 1803. Permanent settlements were made at Fort Madison, Burlington, and Dubuque, 1833. Des Moines established, 1843. Iowa Territory organized, June, 1838. State constitution adopted, 1846. State admitted, December 28, 1846, the sixteenth admitted after the adoption of the Federal constitution.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Des Moines: Mean winter, 17°, extreme, —30°; summer, 75°, extreme, 104°; Dubuque: winter, 17°, extreme, —32°; summer, 75°, extreme, 101°; Keokuk: winter, 23°, extreme, —24°; summer, 77°, extreme, 104°. Average annual rainfall, Des Moines, 36.4 inches; Dubuque, 37.3 inches; Keokuk, 36.5 inches.

**AREA, ETC.**—State has an area of 56,025 square miles; 55,475 square miles land, 550 square miles water; length, east and west, 300 miles; breadth, 208 miles. Lies entirely within the Prairie region of the Mississippi Valley; surface generally undulating; elevation ranging from 500 to 1,700 feet; mean elevation, 925 feet. Mississippi and Missouri rivers form the eastern and western boundaries; both are navigable. Principal interior rivers, Des Moines, Iowa, and Little Sioux. Big Sioux bounds the State on the northwest.

**POPULATION.**—Iowa ranked twenty-ninth in 1840, twenty-seventh in 1850, twentieth in 1860, eleventh in 1870, tenth in 1880 and 1890. Total population, 1840, 43,112; 1850, 192,214; 1860, 674,913; 1870, 1,194,020; 1880, 1,624,615; 1890, 1,911,896. Classification: Male, 994,453; female, 917,443; native, 1,587,827; foreign, 324,069; white, 1,901,086; colored, 10,810—Africans, 10,685; Chinese, 64; Japanese, 1; Indians, 60.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Des Moines, the capital and largest city, population, 50,093; Sioux City, second in importance, prominent railroad and manufacturing center, population, 37,806; Dubuque, center of an important trade, is a United States port of delivery, population, 30,311. Population of Davenport, 26,872; Burlington, 22,565; Council Bluffs, 21,474.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Census of 1890 gives twenty-three cities and towns with 4,000 or more inhabitants. Many cities show large increases over the population of 1880. Greatest increase shown in Sioux City; population, 1880, 7,366; 1890, 37,806; increase, 30,440, or 413.25 per cent. Increase in Des Moines, 27,685 or 123.55 per cent.; Cedar Rapids, 78.35 per cent.; Ottumwa, 55.50; Clinton, 50.45.

**AGRICULTURE.**—One of the greatest of the agricultural states. Soil and climate especially fitted for the industry, the main occupation of the people. Area of cultivated land, 1890, 17,563,200 acres. State leads all others in production of corn; yield, 1891, 350,878,000 bushels, value, \$105,263,483; wheat, 27,586,000 bushels, value, \$22,345,025; oats, 102,577,000 bushels, value, \$26,669,900; barley, 1890, 13,466,122 bushels; rye, 1,445,283 bushels; buck-

wheat, 286,746 bushels. In 1890 there were 12,560,890 acres under cereals. Potatoes, flax, tobacco, and castor-oil plant largely grown. Irish potatoes average 98 bushels to the acre; average annual value about \$5,000,000; average yield sweet potatoes per acre, 90 bushels, annual value, nearly \$3,000,000. Iowa ranks second among flax-producing states, yield of seed, 1889, 2,282,359 bushels; fiber, 6,281 pounds; value of products, \$2,323,974; tobacco crop, 74,396 pounds.

**HORTICULTURE, ETC.**—Fruit culture attracting great attention. Apples are largely grown, and pears, grapes, and small fruits are successfully cultivated. Value of orchard and vineyard product, 1891, \$3,000,000; small fruits, \$750,000. State has 183 nurseries of 12,049 acres of land; capital invested, \$1,591,790. Of fruit trees, apples lead in importance; total number acres in nurseries, under apples, 1,741; plums, 562; cherries, 506; pears, 258; among small fruits 475 acres are under strawberries. Iowa has 18 seed farms with 11,152 acres of land; value, \$633,923. Number establishments engaged in floriculture, 69—9 owned and managed by women; number feet of glass, 476,583; value, \$424,158; plant sales, \$125,164; cut flowers, \$107,633.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The live stock interests are large and yearly increasing in importance. Number and value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, 1,314,360, \$86,921,929; mules, 41,029, \$2,995,598; milch cows, 1,304,184, \$24,479,534; cattle, 2,707,049, \$50,792,352; sheep, 565,031, \$1,933,084; swine, 7,105,320, \$41,645,703. In the number and value of swine, Iowa exceeds all other states. It is only excelled by New York in number and value of milch cows. Average wool clip, 1,750,000 pounds. Value of poultry product, \$5,600,000.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—The dairy interest is rapidly becoming as important as that of farming. Excellent butter and cheese are largely produced and shipped to Eastern and Southern markets. Butter product, 1891, 168,690,715 pounds, value, \$33,738,148; cheese, 5,000,000 pounds, value, \$450,000.

**MINERALS.**—Coal occupies chief place in mineral resources; Iowa ranks fifth in production; area, 1,800 square miles; coal is mined in 26 counties; output, 1889, 4,095,358 tons, value, \$5,426,509. Lead district in northeastern part of State covers 700 square miles. Mines in vicinity of Dubuque—area about 15 square miles—have been most productive; ores yielded 70 per cent of lead. Zinc produced, 1889, 450 tons; iron is found in a limited extent. Limestone quarried chiefly in eastern and southeastern parts of State; value of output, 1889, \$530,863; number sandstone quarries, 11; output, \$80,251; gypsum deposits large; 23,000 tons of land plaster sold 1889 and 5,507 tons of plaster paris made; total value of products, \$55,250.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Manufacturing industries rapidly increasing in importance. Chief articles manufactured, flour, packed



meats, furniture, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, woolens, and foundry and machine shop products. Number woolen mills, 1890, 24; capital, \$901,900; employes, 387; wages paid, \$135,790; cost of materials used, \$507,478; value of products, \$700,981. Des Moines reports a total of 79 industries with 297 establishments; an invested capital of \$2,792,979; value of products, \$5,242,992. Sioux City, 50 industries, 195 establishments; \$4,938,606 capital; \$14,164,667 products, of which \$7,589,228 represented meat products.

**RAILWAYS.**—State had 68 miles of railroad in operation in 1855; 1860, 653 miles; 1865, 891; 1870, 2,683; 1875, 3,850; 1880, 5,400; 1885, 7,525; 1890, 8,416; January 1, 1892, 8,444 miles, or one mile of railway to each 6.63 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Iowa has 493,260 pupils enrolled in its common schools. Expenditures, 1890, \$6,700,000; permanent school fund, 1891, \$4,475,000. School age, 5-21. Number pupils in private schools, 36,038. State University, Iowa City, established, 1847. Normal school opened at Cedar Falls, 1876. State Agricultural College, Ames, opened 1869. State has 20 colleges.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—Iowa College for Blind at Vinton; Institute for Deaf and

Dumb, Council Bluffs; Industrial School for boys, Eldora; School for Girls, Mitchellville; Asylum for feeble-minded children, Glenwood; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport; Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown; Insane asylums, Mount Pleasant, Independence, and Clarinda; State penitentiaries, Fort Madison and Anamosa.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Iowa furnished 76,242 men—75,797 white troops; 5 sailors and marines; 440 colored troops; total number deaths, 13,001; number pensioners in State, 1891, 28,430.

**POSTAL.**—Total number post offices, 1,795; number presidential offices, 156—7 first class; 21 second class; 128 third class; number fourth class offices, 1,639; money order, 628.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 100; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years, meets second Monday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 13; number voters, 520,332. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 6 months, of county 60 days; registration required. Idiots, insane, and criminals, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 5; notes, 10; redemption of tax sales, 3 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adair, L-7.....	576	14,534	Franklin, E-11.....	576	12,871	Montgomery, M-5.....	432	15,848
Adams, M-7.....	432	12,292	Fremont, O-4.....	500	16,842	Muscatine, K-18.....	432	24,504
Allamakee, B-17.....	615	17,907	Greene, I-8.....	576	15,797	O'Brien, C-4.....	576	13,060
Appanoose, O-13.....	500	18,961	Grundy, G-13.....	504	13,215	Osceola, B-4.....	408	5,574
Audubon, J-6.....	432	12,412	Guthrie, J-7.....	576	17,380	Page, N-5.....	528	21,341
Benton, I-15.....	720	24,178	Hamilton, G-10.....	576	15,319	Palo Alto, D-7.....	576	9,318
Blackhawk, G-14.....	576	24,219	Hancock, D-10.....	576	7,621	Plymouth, E-2.....	818	19,568
Boone, I-9.....	576	23,772	Hardin, G-11.....	576	19,003	Pocahontas, E-7.....	576	9,553
Bremer, E-14.....	432	14,630	Harrison, K-3.....	605	21,356	Polk, J-10.....	576	65,410
Buchanan, F-16.....	576	18,997	Henry, N-17.....	432	18,895	Pottawattamie, L-4.....	900	47,430
Buena Vista, E-5.....	576	13,548	Howard, B-14.....	480	11,182	Poweshiek, J-14.....	576	18,394
Butler, F-13.....	576	15,463	Humboldt, E-8.....	432	9,836	Ringgold, O-8.....	515	13,556
Calhoun, G-7.....	576	13,107	Ida, G-4.....	432	10,705	Sac, G-5.....	576	14,522
Carroll, I-6.....	576	18,828	Iowa, J-15.....	576	18,210	Scott, K-20.....	440	43,164
Cass, L-6.....	576	19,645	Jackson, H-20.....	612	22,771	Shelby, J-5.....	576	17,611
Cedar, J-18.....	576	18,253	Jasper, K-12.....	720	24,943	Sioux, D-2.....	768	18,370
Cerro Gordo, D-11.....	576	14,864	Jefferson, M-16.....	432	15,184	Story, H-11.....	576	18,127
Cherokee, F-4.....	576	15,659	Johnson, K-17.....	575	23,082	Tama, H-14.....	720	21,651
Chickasaw, D-14.....	504	15,019	Jones, H-18.....	576	20,233	Taylor, O-7.....	510	16,384
Clarke, M-10.....	432	11,332	Keokuk, L-15.....	576	23,862	Union, N-8.....	432	16,900
Clay, D-5.....	576	9,309	Kossuth, C-8.....	984	13,120	Van Buren, O-15.....	480	16,253
Clayton, E-17.....	745	26,733	Lee, O-17.....	486	37,715	Wapello, N-14.....	432	30,426
Clinton, I-20.....	680	41,199	Linn, H-17.....	720	45,303	Warren, L-10.....	576	18,269
Crawford, I-4.....	720	18,894	Louisa, M-18.....	300	11,873	Washington, L-16.....	576	18,468
Dallas, J-9.....	576	20,479	Lucas, N-11.....	432	14,563	Wayne, O-11.....	525	15,670
Davis, O-14.....	500	15,358	Lyon, B-2.....	600	8,680	Webster, G-8.....	720	21,582
Decatur, O-10.....	534	15,643	Madison, L-9.....	576	15,977	Winnebago, B-10.....	408	7,325
Delaware, F-17.....	576	17,349	Mahaska, L-13.....	576	28,805	Winneshiek, C-16.....	696	22,528
Des Moines, N-18.....	400	35,324	Marion, L-12.....	576	23,058	Woodbury, G-2.....	800	55,632
Dickinson, B-5.....	408	4,328	Marshall, I-12.....	576	25,842	Worth, B-11.....	408	9,247
Dubuque, G-9.....	600	49,848	Mills, N-4.....	448	14,548	Wright, E-10.....	576	12,057
Emmet, B-7.....	408	4,274	Mitchell, B-13.....	480	13,299	Total.....	55,475	1,911,896
Fayette, E-16.....	720	23,141	Monona, I-3.....	684	14,515			
Floyd, D-13.....	504	15,424	Monroe, N-12.....	432	13,666			







# MISSOURI.

Mis-soo'ree.

Indian—Signifies "Muddy."

**HISTORICAL.**—Fort Orléans (near Jefferson City), built 1719. First settlement, that made by French, at Ste. Genevieve, early in eighteenth century. St. Louis founded, 1764. Country under Spanish and French authority until 1803, when purchased by United States. Constituted Louisiana Territory until 1812, when it became the Territory of Missouri. Act enabling Missouri to become a State—known as Missouri Compromise—approved June 26, 1821. State, the eleventh in order of admission. Constitutions adopted 1820, 1865, amended 1869 and 1875.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total number square miles, 69,415; water surface, 690 square miles; land surface, 68,735 square miles; extreme length, north and south, 275 miles; average breadth, 245 miles; varies from 208 miles in the north to 312 in the south. Greatest altitude, Cedar Gap, 1,675 feet. Mississippi River frontage nearly 500 miles; Missouri River, crossing the State in an easterly direction, principal natural feature.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at St. Louis: Mean winter, 30°, extreme, —22°; summer, 79°, extreme, 106°. Springfield, winter, 32°, extreme, —11°; summer, 75°, extreme, 99°. Average annual rainfall, 38.4 inches; Springfield, 48.5 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Missouri ranked twenty-third in population in 1810 and 1820, twenty-first in 1830, sixteenth in 1840, thirteenth in 1850, eighth in 1860, fifth in 1870, 1880, and 1890. Total population, 1810, 20,845; 1820, 66,557; 1830, 140,455; 1840, 383,702; 1850, 682,044; 1860, 1,182,012; 1870, 1,721,295; 1880, 2,168,380; 1890, 2,679,184. Classification: Male, 1,385,238; female, 1,293,946; native, 2,444,315; foreign, 234,869; white, 2,528,458; colored, 150,726—Africans, 150,184; Chinese, 409; Japanese, 6; Indians, 127.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—St. Louis, the metropolis, commercial and financial center of State and the Mississippi Valley, fifth important city in United States, population, 451,770; Kansas City, second in commercial importance, prominent as a railroad center, population, 132,716; St. Joseph, an important railroad center in the northwest, population, 52,324; Springfield, most important town of Southwestern Missouri, population, 21,850; Jefferson City, the capital, population, 6,742.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—State shows large increase during past decade. In 1880, fourteen cities and towns had a population of 4,000 or more; aggregate being 505,903. In 1890, twenty-nine cities had 4,000 or more inhabitants; aggregate, 811,568. Numerical increases greatest in St. Louis, 101,252; Kansas City, 76,931; St. Joseph, 19,893; Springfield, 15,323. Largest percentages of increase—Nevada, 279.61 per cent.; Springfield, 235; Webb City, 217.57.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Staple products, cereals, tobacco, and fruit. State is second only to Illinois and Iowa as a producer of corn. Principal crops, 1891: Corn, 203,210,000 bushels;

wheat, 25,732,000 bushels; oats, 27,568,000 bushels. Latest reports give tobacco product, 9,424,823 pounds; hay, potatoes, and sweet potatoes are also grown. Missouri occupies an important place among fruit-producing States; apples, peaches, and grapes are grown in all parts of the State. Missouri has 10,000 acres under bearing vines, yield per acre, 6,000 pounds. In 1889, 45,000,000 pounds of grapes sold for table use, and 1,250,000 gallons of wine made. State ranks fourth in the industry.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Stock breeding and grazing the leading interest on farms. State second only to Iowa and Illinois in number of swine—4,632,264. In 1891, led in number and value of mules—248,850, \$15,911,437; value of cattle and milch cows, \$47,042,051; horses, \$54,892,332.

**MINERALS.**—Missouri is rich in mineral wealth. Coal, iron, lead, and zinc are mined. Coal is produced in thirty-five counties, area, 26,900 square miles; output, 1889, 2,557,823 tons; iron and lead deposits, chiefly south of Missouri River, yield of eight iron mines in 1889, 265,718 long tons. Missouri ranks second only to Colorado in value and production of lead, yield, 1889, 44,482 tons. State leads in production of zinc ore, produced 93,131 tons, valued at \$3,595,218. Copper and petroleum exist.

**QUARRIES.**—Granite, sandstone, and limestone are quarried. In the Ozark region, valuable deposits of onyx have been discovered; the industry is now being developed. State has 10 granite quarries; output, 1889, 1,264,317 cubic feet, value, \$500,642. Ranks twelfth in production of sandstone; 17 quarries, output, 734,370 cubic feet, value, \$155,557; limestone industry large and important. State occupies fourth place as a producer, value of total product, \$1,859,969; lime, \$465,390.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Among the most extensive in the country. Prominent among manufactures are those of iron, agricultural implements, flour, beer, and meat-packing. St. Louis is the center of the manufacturing industries. In 1890, the city reported 6,148 establishments; employes, 93,610; capital invested, \$140,775,392; cost of materials used, \$122,010,805; value of products, \$228,714,317.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad operated in State, 1849—Independence & Missouri, Independence to Missouri River, 4 miles. Number of miles in 1855, 139; 1860, 817; 1865, 925; 1870, 2,000; 1875, 2,905; 1880, 3,965; 1885, 4,987; 1890, 6,142; January 1, 1892, 6,188. State has one mile of railway to each 11.2 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Public school system adopted, 1839; school age, 6-20; annual expenditures, over \$5,000,000. Number pupils in public schools, 1889, 620,324; number of school age, 850,000. Pupils in private schools, 58,637. Normal schools at Kirksville, Warrensburg, and Cape Girardeau. State University at Columbia, organized 1840.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 109,111 men; 100,616 white troops, 151 sailors and



marines, and 8,344 colored troops; total number deaths, 13,885. Number pensioners in State, 1891, 33,135.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and any general or State election.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 34; Representatives, 136; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets Wednesday after first Monday in Janu-

ary; limit of session, 70 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 17; number voters, 705,718. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of State, 1 year, of county and town, 60 days; registration required in cities only. United States soldiers, inmates of asylums, poorhouses, and prisons excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts, 5; notes, 10; redemption of tax sales, none. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adair, B-10	570	17,417	Greene, N-8	688	48,616	Perry, M-18	436	13,237
Andrew, C-3	420	16,000	Grundy, B-7	460	17,378	Pettis, H-8	668	31,151
Atchison, A-2	560	15,533	Harrison, A-6	730	21,033	Phelps, L-12	640	12,636
Audrain, F-12	680	22,074	Henry, J-6	740	28,235	Pike, F-14	620	26,321
Barry, Q-6	810	22,943	Hickory, K-8	415	9,453	Platte, E-3	410	16,248
Barton, M-5	612	18,504	Holt, B-2	462	15,469	Polk, M-8	640	20,339
Bates, J-5	874	32,223	Howard, G-10	450	17,371	Pulaski, L-11	520	9,387
Benton, J-8	744	14,973	Howell, P-12	920	18,618	Putnam, A-8	542	15,365
Bollinger, N-17	616	13,121	Iron, M-16	550	9,119	Ralls, E-13	490	12,294
Boone, G-11	680	26,043	Jackson, G-5	630	160,510	Randolph, E-10	470	24,893
Buchanan, D-3	420	70,100	Jasper, N-5	672	50,500	Ray, F-6	584	24,215
Butler, Q-17	716	10,164	Jefferson, J-16	610	22,484	Reynolds, N-15	830	6,803
Caldwell, D-6	430	15,152	Johnson, H-6	800	28,132	Ripley, Q-15	640	8,512
Callaway, H-12	760	25,131	Knox, C-11	510	13,501	Saint Charles, H-16	520	22,977
Camden, K-10	692	10,040	Laclede, M-10	740	14,701	Saint Clair, K-6	690	16,747
Cape Girardeau, N-19	540	22,060	Lafayette, G-6	622	30,184	Saint Francois, L-16	450	17,347
Carroll, E-7	690	25,742	Lawrence, O-6	606	26,228	Sainte Genevieve, L-17	410	9,883
Carter, P-15	500	4,659	Lewis, C-13	510	15,935	Saint Louis, I-16	492	36,307
Cass, I-5	688	23,301	Lincoln, G-15	598	18,346	Saline, F-8	760	33,762
Cedar, L-6	496	15,620	Linn, C-8	620	24,121	Schuyler, A-10	336	11,249
Chariton, E-9	740	26,254	Livingston, C-7	520	20,068	Scotland, A-11	440	12,674
Christian, O-8	556	14,017	McDonald, Q-5	580	11,283	Scott, O-19	434	11,228
City of St. Louis, H-17	48	451,770	Macon, C-10	820	30,575	Shannon, O-13	960	8,898
Clark, A-13	510	15,126	Madison, N-17	492	9,268	Shelby, D-12	514	15,642
Clay, F-4	415	19,856	Maries, K-12	515	8,600	Stoddard, P-18	840	17,327
Clinton, D-4	440	17,138	Marion, D-13	420	26,233	Stone, Q-7	516	7,090
Cole, I-11	390	17,281	Mercer, A-7	484	14,551	Sullivan, B-8	656	19,000
Cooper, H-9	562	22,707	Miller, K-11	590	14,162	Taney, Q-9	660	7,973
Crawford, K-14	710	11,961	Mississippi, Q-20	430	10,134	Texas, N-12	1,145	19,406
Dade, N-6	500	17,526	Moniteau, I-10	420	15,630	Vernon, L-5	850	31,505
Dallas, M-9	530	12,647	Monroe, E-12	644	20,790	Warren, H-14	435	9,913
Davies, C-6	576	20,456	Montgomery, H-13	546	16,850	Washington, K-15	780	13,153
Dekalb, C-5	440	14,539	Morgan, I-9	638	12,311	Wayne, O-16	800	11,927
Dent, M-13	720	12,149	New Madrid, A-19	620	9,317	Webster, O-9	630	15,177
Douglas, P-10	792	14,111	Newton, P-5	648	22,108	Worth, A-4	270	8,738
Dunklin, C-18	500	15,085	Nodaway, B-3	818	30,914	Wright, N-10	700	11,481
Franklin, I-15	866	28,056	Oregon, Q-14	780	10,467	Total	63,735	2,679,184
Gasconade, J-13	510	11,706	Osage, I-12	586	13,080			
Gentry, B-4	450	19,018	Ozark, Q-11	780	9,795			
			Pemiscot, C-19	480	5,975			

## ARKANSAS.

Ar'kan-saw'.  
"Bear State."

*Arc*, a bow—prefixed to Kansas.

**HISTORICAL.**—Country formed part of the Territory of Louisiana. Oldest settlement, Arkansas Post, founded by French 1685. Arkansas Territory established March 2, 1819; Arkansas was admitted into the Union June 15, 1836, the twelfth State to enter. Seceded March 4, 1861; re-admitted, 1868.

**AREA, ETC.**—53,850 square miles; land

surface, 53,045; water, 805; length, north and south, 240 miles; breadth, 170 to 250 miles; greatest altitude, 2,800 feet; Mississippi River frontage 300 to 400 miles. State has 3,441 miles of navigable water-ways.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Fort Smith: Mean winter, 34°, extreme, -7°; summer, 80°, extreme, 104°; Little Rock, winter, 40°, extreme,

—5°; summer, 81°, extreme, 102°; average annual rainfall, Fort Smith, 42.4 inches; Little Rock, 53.5 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Arkansas ranked twenty-sixth in population in 1820, twenty-eighth in 1830, twenty-fifth in 1840, twenty-sixth in 1850, twenty-fifth in 1860, twenty-sixth in 1870, twenty-fifth in 1880, and twenty-fourth in 1890. Total population, 1820, 14,255; 1830, 30,388; 1840, 97,574; 1850, 209,897; 1860, 435,450; 1870, 484,471; 1880, 802,525; 1890, 1,128,179. Classification: Male, 585,755; female, 542,424; native, 1,113,915; foreign, 14,264; white, 815,752; colored, 309,427—Africans, 319,117; Chinese, 92; Indians, 218.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Little Rock, the capital and metropolis, founded 1819, population, 25,874, increase during past decade, 12,736; Fort Smith, second in commercial importance and size, population, 11,311, increase during decade 8,212, or 264.99 per cent; population Pine Bluff, 9,952, increase 6,749; Hot Springs, 60 miles southwest of Little Rock, famous for its medicinal springs.

**AGRICULTURAL, ETC.**—Chief interests of the State are agricultural. Productions and value for 1891: Corn, 42,455,000 bushels, \$19,529,111; wheat, 2,236,000, \$2,012,602; oats, 4,945,000, \$2,076,976; cotton, 830,000 bales, \$30,755,000. State ranks fifth among cotton-producing States. Latest reports give tobacco, yield, 954,640 pounds. Number and value of farm animals 1891, 3,317,473, \$35,045,830.

**MINERAL RESOURCES.**—The mineral wealth of the State is extensive and varied. Coal, lead, and zinc are worked. Coal area of State 9,100 square miles; output increased from 5,000 tons in 1882 to 399,888 tons in 1890. Limestone, sandstone, granite, slate, and marble are quarried.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Among Southern

States, Arkansas leads in lumber industries. State has 670 establishments engaged in wood-working industries. Value of lumber, etc., 1890, \$17,768,000. State has 12 cotton-seed oil mills; capital invested, \$1,700,000; annual products, 3,200,000 gallons of oil, 30,000 tons of oil cake and meal. Arkansas has two cotton and seven woolen mills.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number of miles of road in operation in State in 1860, 38; 1870, 256; 1875, 740; 1880, 859; 1885, 1,792; 1890, 2,213; 1891, 2,288. State has one mile of railway to each 23.97 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—School system founded 1868; school age, 6-21. Number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 223,071; in private schools, 12,188. Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, organized 1871; number colleges, 5.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, July 4, December 25, Thanksgiving, and any day appointed for Fast.

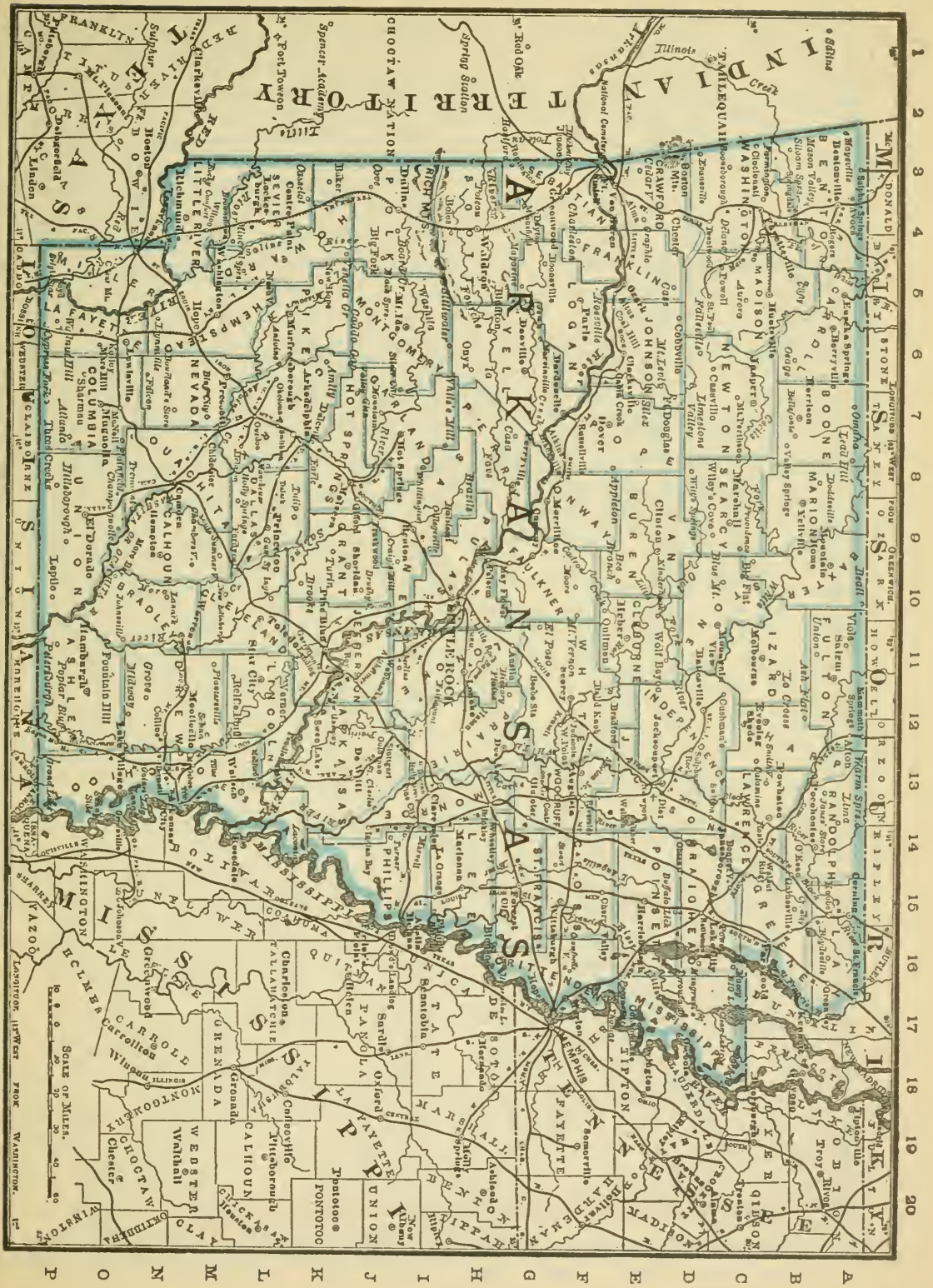
**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial, first Monday in September; congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 32; Representatives, 90; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets first Monday in September, limit 60 days. Number electoral votes, 8; number voters, 257,868. Voters must be actual citizens or declared intention, residents of State 1 year, county, 6 months, of precinct, 1 month; registration prohibited by constitution. Idiots and convicts, unless pardoned, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 3; notes, 5; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 6; contract, 10.

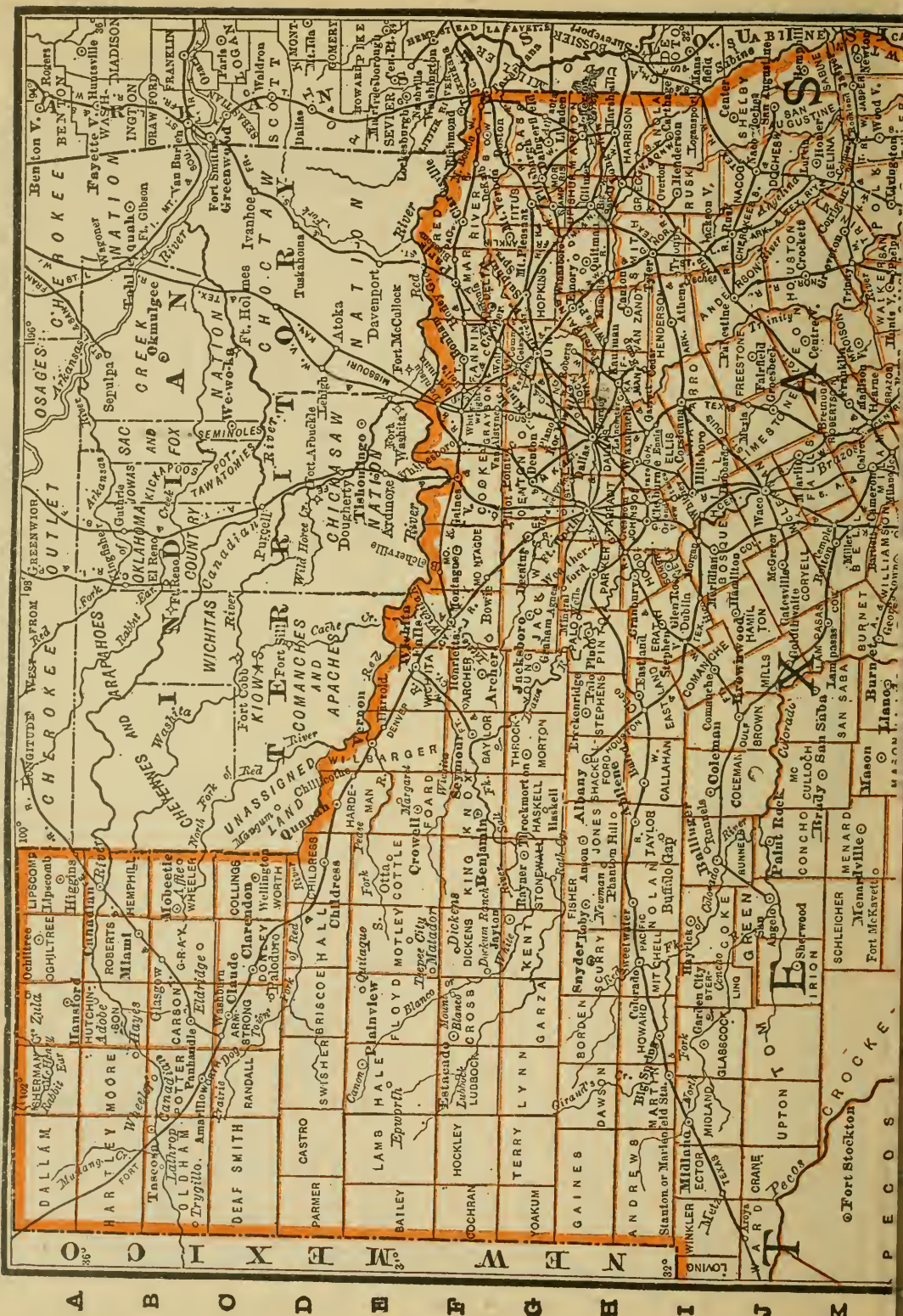
## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Arkansas, K-13-1,062	11,432		Grant, K-9.....	617	7,786	Ouachita, M-8..	732	17,033
Ashley, P-11....	927	13,295	Greene, C-15....	591	12,908	Perry, H-7.....	560	5,538
Baxter, B-10....	545	8,527	Hempstead, M-6	742	22,796	Phillips, J-15..	650	25,341
Benton, B-3....	891	27,716	Hot Spring, K-8-	626	11,603	Pike, K 5.....	620	8,537
Boone, B-7.....	672	15,816	Howard, L-4....	629	13,789	Poinsett, E-15..	720	4,272
Bradley, N-10..	755	7,972	Independence,			Polk, J-4.....	935	9,283
Calhoun, N-9....	575	7,267	D-12.....	736	21,961	Pope, F-7.....	795	19,458
Carroll, B-6....	659	17,288	Izard, C-11.....	547	13,038	Prairie, H-12..	658	11,374
Chicot, O-13....	760	11,419	Jackson, E-13..	619	15,179	Pulaski, I-10..	883	47,329
Clark, L-7.....	905	20,997	Jefferson, J-11..	840	40,881	Randolph, B-14-	622	14,485
Clay, A-16.....	568	12,200	Johnson, E-6..	612	16,758	St. Francis, G-15	612	13,543
Cleburne, E-11..	558	7,884	Lafayette, O-6..	497	7,700	Saline, I-9.....	622	11,311
Cleveland, L-10-	693	11,362	Lawrence, C-14-	574	12,984	Scott, H-4.....	930	12,635
Columbia, O-7..	825	19,893	Lee, H-15.....	606	18,886	Searcy, D-8....	768	9,664
Conway, G-8....	493	19,459	Lincoln, L-12..	536	10,255	Sebastian, G-3..	600	33,200
Craighead, D-15-	668	12,025	Little River, M-4	547	8,903	Sevier, L-3.....	547	10,072
Crawford, E-3..	582	21,714	Logan, G-5.....	642	20,774	Sharp, C-12....	570	10,418
Crittenden, G-16	614	13,940	Lonoke, I-11....	769	19,263	Stone, D-10....	619	7,043
Cross, F-15.....	672	7,693	Madison, C-5....	892	17,402	Union, P-9.....	1,138	14,977
Dallas, L-9.....	676	9,296	Marion, B-8....	631	10,390	Van Buren, E-9-	998	8,567
Desha, M-13....	733	10,324	Miller, O-5.....	648	14,714	Washington, C-3	927	32,024
Drew, N-12.....	802	17,352	Mississippi, D-17	803	11,635	White, F-11....	1,137	22,946
Faulkner, G-10..	623	18,342	Monroe, I-14....	696	15,336	Woodruff, G-13-	577	14,009
Franklin, F-5....	672	19,934	Montgomery, J-6	834	7,923	Yell, H-6.....	936	18,015
Fulton, B-11....	649	10,984	Nevada, M-7....	616	14,832	Total .....	53,045	1,128,179
Garland, J-7....	622	15,328	Newton, D-7....	838	9,950			

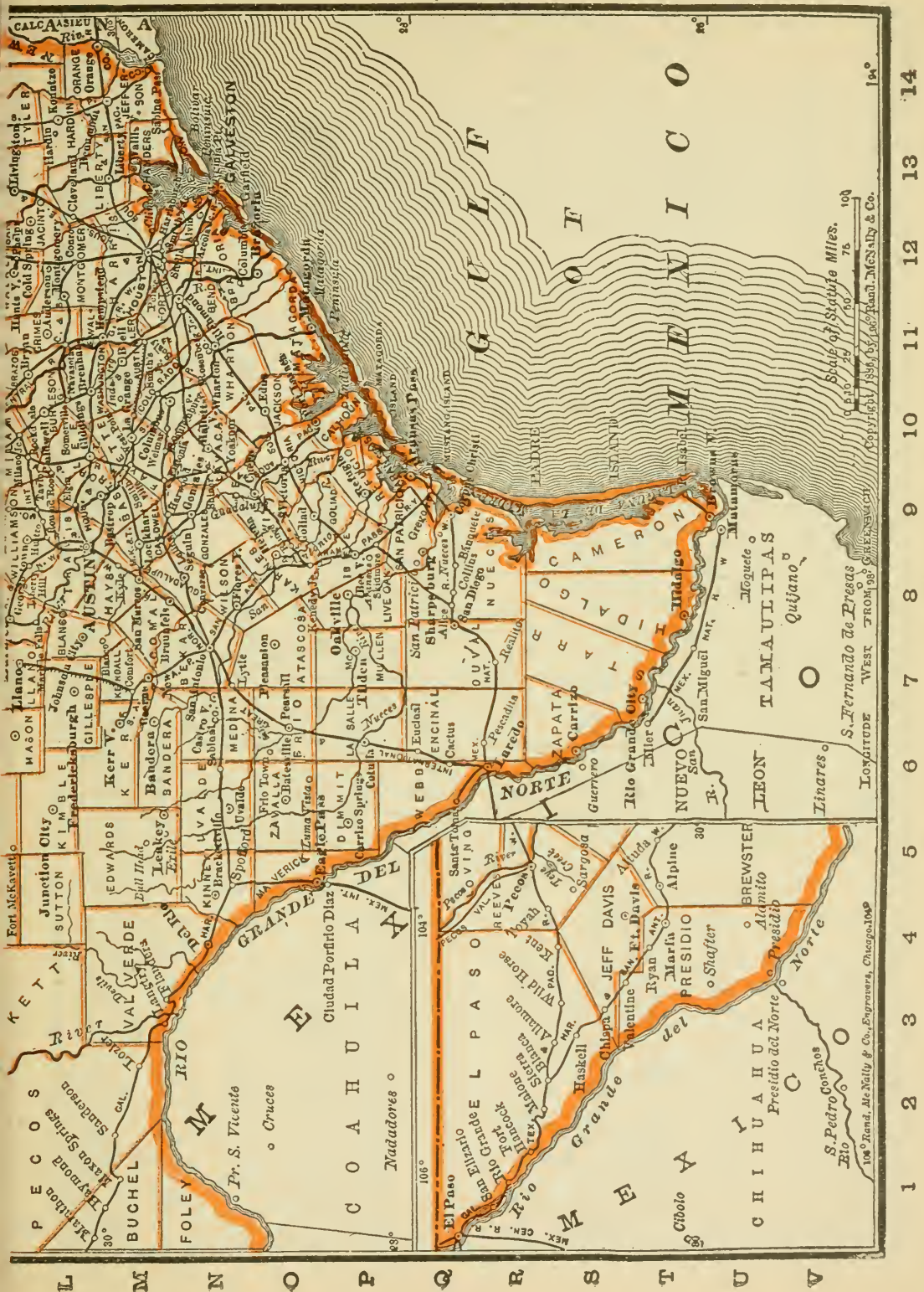












TEXAS. Tex'as.  
"Lone Star State."

Indian "Tachies"—signifies "friends."

**HISTORICAL.**—Country visited by Spaniards, 1583 to 1794. First white settlement made by French at Lavaca, 1685. Country formed part of the Spanish province of Mexico. From 1837 to 1845 Texas was an independent republic. In 1845 it was admitted as a State, being the fifteenth in order of admission. Seceded, February, 1861; re-admitted, 1868.

**AREA, ETC.**—The largest of the States. Number square miles, 265,780—land surface, 262,290; water, 3,490. Extreme breadth, 825 miles; length, 740; coast line, 400.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Brownsville: Mean winter, 57°, extreme, 18°; summer, 84°, extreme, 102°; El Paso, winter, 41°, extreme, —5°; summer, 82°, extreme, 113°; Palestine, winter, 43°, extreme, 0°; summer, 82°, extreme, 102°. Average annual rainfall: Brownsville, 36.9 inches; El Paso, 10 inches; Palestine, 45.4 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Texas ranked twenty-fifth in 1850, twenty-third in 1860, nineteenth in 1870, eleventh in 1880, and seventh in 1890. Total population 1850, 212,592; 1860, 604,215; 1870, 818,579; 1880, 1,591,749; 1890, 2,235,523. Classification: Male, 1,172,553; female, 1,062,970; native, 2,082,567; foreign, 152,956; white, 1,745,935; colored, 489,588—Africans, 488,171; Chinese, 710; Japanese, 3; Indians, 704.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Dallas, the most important point in Northern Texas, and largest in State, population, 38,067; San Antonio, an important railroad town, occupies site of Fort Alamo, population, 37,673; Galveston, the principal seaport, population, 29,084; population of Houston, 27,557; Fort Worth, 23,076; Austin, the capital, population, 14,575.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Cotton, corn, and wheat are the staple crops. Texas leads in production of cotton. In 1891 cotton crop was 2,111,000 bales, value, \$81,311,800; corn 70,635,000 bushels; wheat, 6,435,000 bushels; oats, 15,975,000 bushels. Sugar plantations chiefly on Brazos River. Peaches and grapes

are grown throughout the State, and apples in the North. State leads in the cattle industry. Southwestern Texas contained extensive ranches previous to 1775. Total number farm animals 1891, 16,694,875, value, \$140,043,649.

**MINERALS.**—Output of coal mines 1889, 128,216 tons, value, \$340,620. Total production iron ores, 22,000 tons. Petroleum is produced near San Antonio. Granite, limestone, and sandstone are quarried.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number of miles in 1854, 32; 1860, 307; 1865, 465; 1870, 711; 1875, 1,685; 1880, 3,244; 1885, 6,370; 1890, 8,709; 1891, 8,854. One mile of railway to each 30 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Permanent school fund, \$19,600,000. School age, 8-16. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 410,909. Normal school at Huntsville; Prairie View Normal school, for colored teachers, near Hempstead. 26,883 pupils in private schools. State has 12 colleges. University of Texas, Austin, organized 1883.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, March 2, April 21, July 4; all days appointed by Governor or President for fasting or thanksgiving; December 25; and State elections.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial; State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in January; number of Senators, 31; Representatives, 128; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 90 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 535,942. Voters must be citizens, or declared intention, residents of State, 1 year, of county and precinct, 6 months; registration prohibited. Lunatics, idiots, paupers, convicts, and U. S. soldiers and s'amen, in service, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 10 years; open accounts, 2; notes, 4; redemption of taxes, 2 years. Legal interest, 8; by contract, 12.

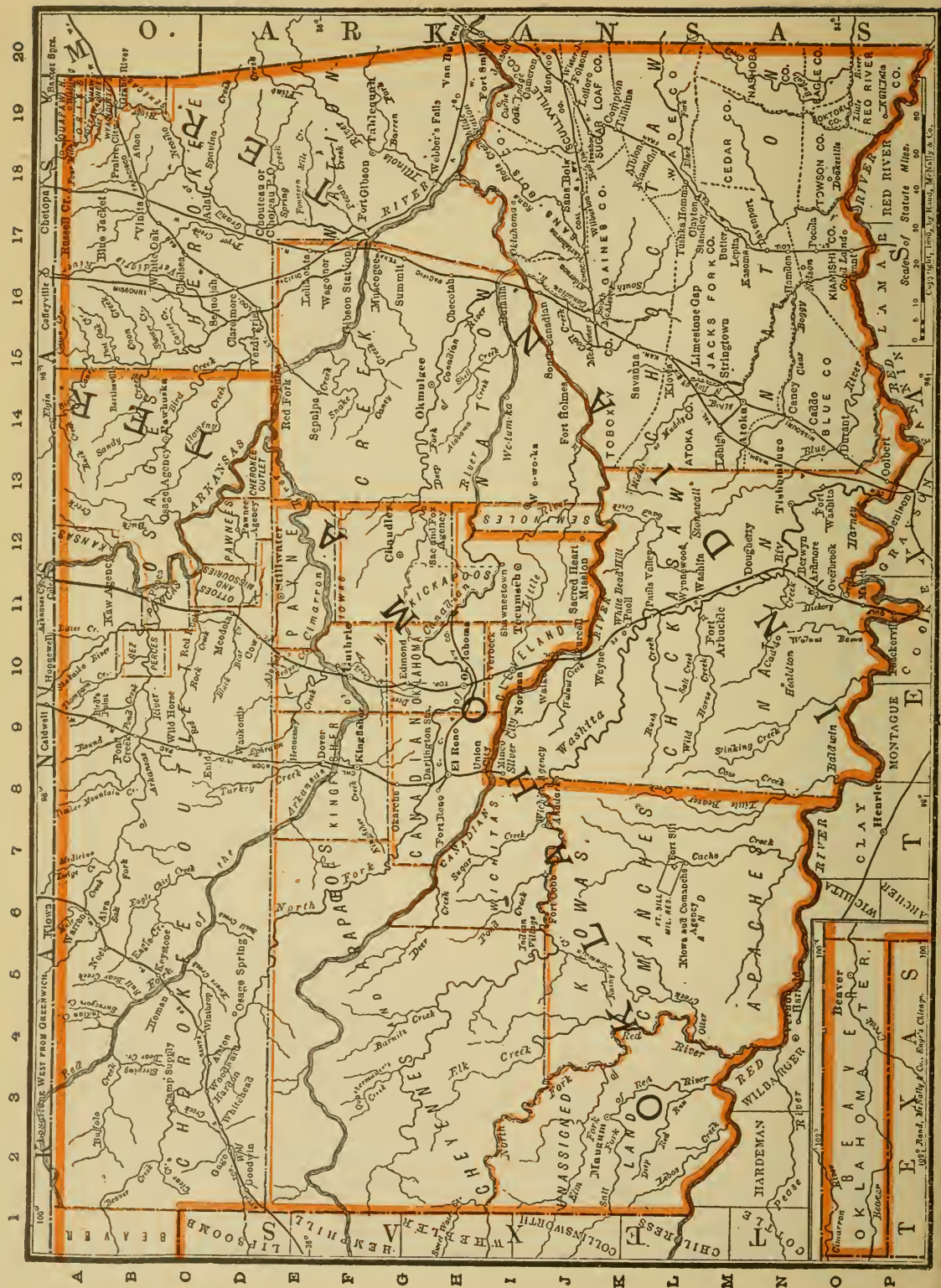
COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Anderson, J-12	1,000	20,923	Bosque, I-9	980	14,224	Castro, D-2	840	9
Andrews, H-1	1,500	24	Bowie, F-13	920	20,267	Chambers, M-13	840	2,241
Angelina, J-13	880	6,306	Brazoria, N-12	1,140	11,506	Cherokee, I-12	1,000	22,975
Aransas, P-9	400	1,824	Brazos, K-10	510	16,650	Childress, D-5	750	1,175
Archer, F-7	900	2,101	Brewster, U-4	2,640	710	Clay, F-8	1,100	7,503
Armstrong, C-3	900	944	Briscoe, D-3	900	-----	Cochran, F-1	840	-----
Atascosa, O-7	1,200	6,459	Brown, J-7	900	11,421	Coke, I-5	900	2,059
Austin, M-10	700	17,859	Buchel, T-5	1,440	307	Coleman, I-6	1,200	6,112
Bailey, E-1	900	-----	Burleson, L-10	640	13,001	Collin, G-10	880	36,736
Bandera, M-6	970	3,795	Burnet, K-8	1,000	10,747	Collingsworth, C-5	900	357
Bastrop, M-9	960	20,736	Caldwell, M-8	500	15,769	Colorado, M-10	900	19,512
Baylor, F-6	900	2,595	Calhoun, P-10	500	815	Comal, M-7	580	6,398
Bee, P-8	980	3,720	Callahan, I-6	900	5,457	Comanche, I-7	960	15,608
Bell, K-9	1,000	33,377	Cameron, S-9	1,960	14,424	Concho, J-5	1,010	1,065
Bexar, N-7	1,180	49,266	Camp, G-12	200	6,624	Cooke, F-9	920	24,696
Blanco, L-7	710	4,649	Carson, B-3	900	356	Coryell, J-8	1,000	16,873
Borden, H-3	940	222	Cass, G-13	950	22,554			



## COUNTIES—Continued.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Cottle, E-5.....	1,080	240	Irion, J-4.....	970	870	Potter, B-2.....	900	849
Craze, J-2.....	1,000	15	Jack, G-8.....	1,000	9,740	Presidio, U-3.....	3,470	1,698
Crockett, K-3.....	3,510	194	Jackson, O-10.....	880	3,281	Rains, G-11.....	270	3,909
Crosby, F-3.....	900	346	Jasper, K-14.....	840	5,592	Randall, C-2.....	900	187
Dallam, A-1.....	1,400	112	Jeff Davis, S-4.....	2,390	1,394	Red River, F-12.....	1,060	21,452
Dallas, H-10.....	900	67,042	Jefferson, M-11.....	960	5,857	Reeves, R-4.....	2,390	1,247
Dawson, H-2.....	900	29	Johnson, H-9.....	720	22,313	Refugio, P-9.....	760	1,239
Deaf Smith, C-1.....	1,380	179	Jones, H-5.....	900	3,797	Roberts, B-4.....	900	326
Delta, F-12.....	260	9,117	Karnes, O-8.....	720	2,637	Robertson, K-10.....	850	26,506
Denton, G-9.....	900	21,289	Kaufman, H-11.....	800	21,598	Rockwall, G-10.....	150	5,972
Dewitt, O-9.....	880	14,307	Kendall, M-7.....	620	3,826	Runnels, I-5.....	910	3,193
Dickens, F-4.....	840	295	Kent, G-4.....	840	324	Rusk, I-13.....	930	18,559
Dimmit, P-5.....	1,100	1,049	Kerr, M-6.....	1,100	4,462	Sabine, J-14.....	580	4,969
Donley, C-4.....	900	1,056	Kimble, L-5.....	1,360	2,243	San Augustine, J-14.....	560	6,688
Duval, Q-7.....	1,750	7,598	King, F-5.....	900	173	San Jacinto, K-12.....	640	7,360
Eastland, H-7.....	900	10,373	Kinney, N-5.....	1,700	3,781	San Patricio, P-9.....	630	1,312
Ector, I-1.....	900	224	Knox, F-6.....	900	1,134	San Saba, K-7.....	1,180	6,641
Edwards, M-5.....	2,620	1,970	Lamar, F-12.....	900	37,302	Schleicher, K-4.....	1,500	155
Ellis, H-10.....	959	31,774	Lamb, E-1.....	1,010	4	Scurry, H-4.....	900	1,415
El Paso, R-3.....	9,750	15,678	Lampasas, J-8.....	800	7,584	Shackelford, H-6.....	900	2,012
Emclinal, Q-6.....	1,700	2,741	Lasalle, P-6.....	1,460	2,129	Shelby, I-14.....	800	14,365
Erath, H-8.....	1,000	21,594	Lavaca, N-10.....	1,000	21,887	Sherman, A-2.....	900	34
Falls, J-10.....	770	20,706	Lee, L-10.....	610	11,952	Smith, H-12.....	930	28,324
Fannin, F-11.....	1,000	28,709	Leon, J-11.....	1,000	12,841	Somervell, H-8.....	200	3,419
Fayette, M-10.....	960	31,481	Liberty, M-13.....	1,170	4,230	Starr, S-7.....	2,570	10,749
Fisher, G-5.....	900	2,996	Limestone, J-10.....	960	21,678	Stephens, H-7.....	900	4,926
Floyd, E-3.....	1,100	529	Lipscomb, A-5.....	900	632	Sterling, I-1.....	-----	-----
Foard, E-6.....	-----	-----	Live Oak, P-8.....	1,100	2,055	Stonewall, G-5.....	900	1,024
Foley, V-5.....	2,100	16	Llano, L-7.....	900	6,772	Sutton, L-4.....	1,620	658
Fort Bend, N-11.....	880	10,586	Loving, Q-5.....	900	3	Swisher, D-3.....	900	100
Franklin, G-12.....	300	6,481	Lubbock, F-3.....	900	33	Tarrant, H-9.....	900	41,142
Freestone, J-11.....	870	15,987	Lynn, G-3.....	900	24	Taylor, H-5.....	900	6,957
Frio, O-6.....	1,010	3,112	McCulloch, J-6.....	1,000	3,217	Terry, G-2.....	900	21
Gaines, H-1.....	1,500	68	McLennan, J-9.....	1,040	39,204	Throckmorton, G-6.....	900	902
Galveston, N-13.....	610	31,476	McMullen, P-7.....	1,200	1,038	Titus, G-13.....	2,400	8,190
Garza, G-3.....	900	14	Madison, K-11.....	450	8,512	Tom Green, J-4.....	2,940	5,152
Gillespie, L-7.....	960	7,056	Marion, G-13.....	420	10,862	Travis, L-8.....	1,040	26,322
Glasscock, I-3.....	900	208	Martin, H-2.....	900	264	Trinity, K-12.....	710	7,648
Goliad, O-9.....	820	5,910	Mason, K-6.....	960	5,180	Tyler, K-13.....	930	10,877
Gonzales, N-9.....	980	18,016	Matagorda, O-11.....	1,150	3,985	Upshur, G-13.....	520	12,695
Gray, B-4.....	900	203	Maverick, O-5.....	1,320	3,698	Upton, J-2.....	1,140	52
Grayson, F-10.....	960	53,211	Medina, N-5.....	1,270	5,730	Uvalde, N-5.....	1,420	3,804
Gregg, H-13.....	260	9,402	Menard, K-5.....	880	1,215	Val Verde, M-4.....	2,880	2,874
Grimes, L-11.....	720	21,312	Midland, I-2.....	900	1,033	Van Zandt, H-11.....	840	16,225
Guadalupe, N-8.....	710	15,217	Milan, K-10.....	1,000	24,773	Victoria, O-10.....	850	8,737
Hale, E-3.....	1,100	721	Mills, J-7.....	640	5,493	Walker, K-12.....	740	12,874
Hall, D-4.....	900	703	Mitchell, H-4.....	900	2,059	Waller, M-11.....	500	10,888
Hamilton, J-8.....	900	9,313	Montague, F-8.....	890	18,863	Ward, K-1.....	1,160	77
Hansford, A-3.....	910	133	Montgomery, L-12.....	1,100	11,765	Washington, L-10.....	600	29,161
Hardeman, E-6.....	1,180	3,904	Moore, A-2.....	900	15	Webb, Q-6.....	1,680	11,842
Hardin, L-13.....	940	3,956	Morris, G-13.....	260	6,580	Wharton, N-11.....	1,100	7,584
Harris, M-12.....	1,870	37,249	Motley, E-1.....	1,080	139	Wheelock, B-5.....	900	778
Harrison, H-13.....	880	26,721	Nacogdoches, J-13.....	960	15,984	Wichita, E-7.....	600	4,831
Hartley, B-1.....	1,480	252	Navarro, I-10.....	1,020	26,373	Wilbarger, E-6.....	940	7,092
Haskell, G-6.....	900	1,665	Newton, K-14.....	970	4,650	Williamson, K-9.....	1,070	25,909
Hays, M-8.....	680	11,352	Nolan, H-5.....	900	1,573	Wilson, N-8.....	940	10,655
Hemphill, B-5.....	900	519	Nueces, R-8.....	2,430	8,093	Winkler, I-1.....	800	18
Henderson, I-11.....	960	12,285	Ochiltree, A-4.....	900	198	Wise, G-9.....	900	21,134
Hidalgo, S-8.....	2,970	6,534	Oldham, B-1.....	1,460	270	Wood, G-12.....	700	13,932
Hill, I-9.....	1,000	27,583	Orange, L-14.....	390	4,770	Yoakum, G-1.....	840	4
Hockley, F-2.....	940	7,614	Palo Pinto, H-8.....	960	8,320	Young, G-7.....	900	5,049
Hood, H-8.....	460	20,572	Panola, H-13.....	800	14,928	Zapata, S-6.....	1,370	3,562
Hopkins, G-12.....	750	19,360	Parker, H-8.....	900	21,682	Zavalla, O-5.....	1,200	1,097
Houston, J-12.....	1,200	1,210	Parmer, D-1.....	850	7	Total.....	262,290	2,235,523
Howard, H-3.....	840	31,885	Pecos, L-2.....	6,700	1,326			
Hunt, G-11.....	870	58	Polk, K-13.....	1,200	10,332			
Hutchinson, A-3.....	900							



Beaver  
OKLAHOMA  
EATER.  
Moose  
T E X A S  
1891 Rand, McNally & Co. Eng's Office.



# OKLAHOMA.

Indian—signifies, "Beautiful Land."

**HISTORICAL, ETC.**—Territory organized by act of Congress, approved, May 2, 1890. It embraces portions of Indian Territory, the Public Land Strip, and the Cherokee Outlet. Assessed value of taxable property, in 1892, \$11,485,162; actual value about \$17,000,000; State has 5 national banks, average capital, \$50,000; 4 incorporated, average capital, \$40,000; and 14 private banks, capital not less than \$15,000. Number miles of railway in Territory, January, 1892, 390. So rapid has been the growth in population, material prosperity, etc., the Territory is now seeking admission to the Union as a State.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, 39,030 square miles; land, 38,830; water, 200. Territory drained by the tributaries of the Arkansas River, and those of the Red, which forms the southern boundary. Greatest altitude, 2,536 feet. There are 18,669 square miles of lands belonging to the Territory not yet opened for settlement.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Fort Sill: Mean winter, 35°, extreme -9°; summer, 82°, extreme, 107°; average annual rainfall, Fort Sill, 31.2 inches.

**POPULATION.**—In 1890, Oklahoma ranked forty-sixth in population, having a total of 61,834 inhabitants. Classification: Male, 34,733; female, 27,101; native, 59,094; foreign, 2,740; white, 58,826; colored, 3,008; African, 2,973; Chinese, 25; civilized Indians, 10. Population of the Territory, 1892, 133,100.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Oklahoma, the largest town, had 4,151 inhabitants in 1890. Guthrie, the capital, population, 2,788;

population East Guthrie, 2,141; Kingfisher, 1,134.

**AGRICULTURE.**—The latest reports give acreage of farms as 1,000,453; value, with improvements, \$4,938,630. Soil and climate are favorable to the production of cereals, cotton, flax, sorghum, broom-corn, and Irish and sweet potatoes. Among indigenous fruits are plums, grapes, and strawberries. Live stock returns gave 52,896 horses and mules, 145,077 cattle, 15,559 sheep, and 30,168 swine.

**EDUCATION.**—First report issued gave 111 organized school townships, 400 districts; school population, 21,337; number pupils enrolled in schools, 9,893; school age 6-21; present school population, 31,920. Territorial University established at Norman, Cleveland County; Normal school at Edmund, Oklahoma County; Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Payne County.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and all elections.

**POLITICAL.**—Territorial elections biennial, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term of Senators and Representatives, 2 years. Sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days. Number voters, 19,161. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of Territory 6 months, of county 60 days, and precinct 30 days.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 12.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

**HISTORICAL.**—Portion of Louisiana purchase of 1803. Lands first set aside for use of Indians by act of Congress, June 30, 1834; has no Territorial organization. Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws removed hither, 1833-38; Seminoles, 1846; remnants and parts of other tribes have been settled here from time to time. First settlement in what is now Indian Territory made by Creek Indians, 1827, between Arkansas and Canadian rivers.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total number square miles, 31,400—31,000 land, 400 water. Principal rivers, Arkansas and Red. Greatest altitude, 2,500 feet. Coal-fields in the Territory important: area, 20,000 square miles; producing fields all in Choctaw Reservation; output of mines, 1889, 752,832 tons, value, \$1,323,807; 1890, 869,229 tons, value, \$1,579,188. Mineral region well supplied with railroads; total number of miles in Territory, 886.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Fort Gibson: winter, 35° to 48°; summer, 77° to 82°; rainfall, 36 inches.

**POPULATION**—Total population of the Five Civilized Tribes, 1890, 66,289; Indians, 52,065; colored Indian citizens, and claimants,

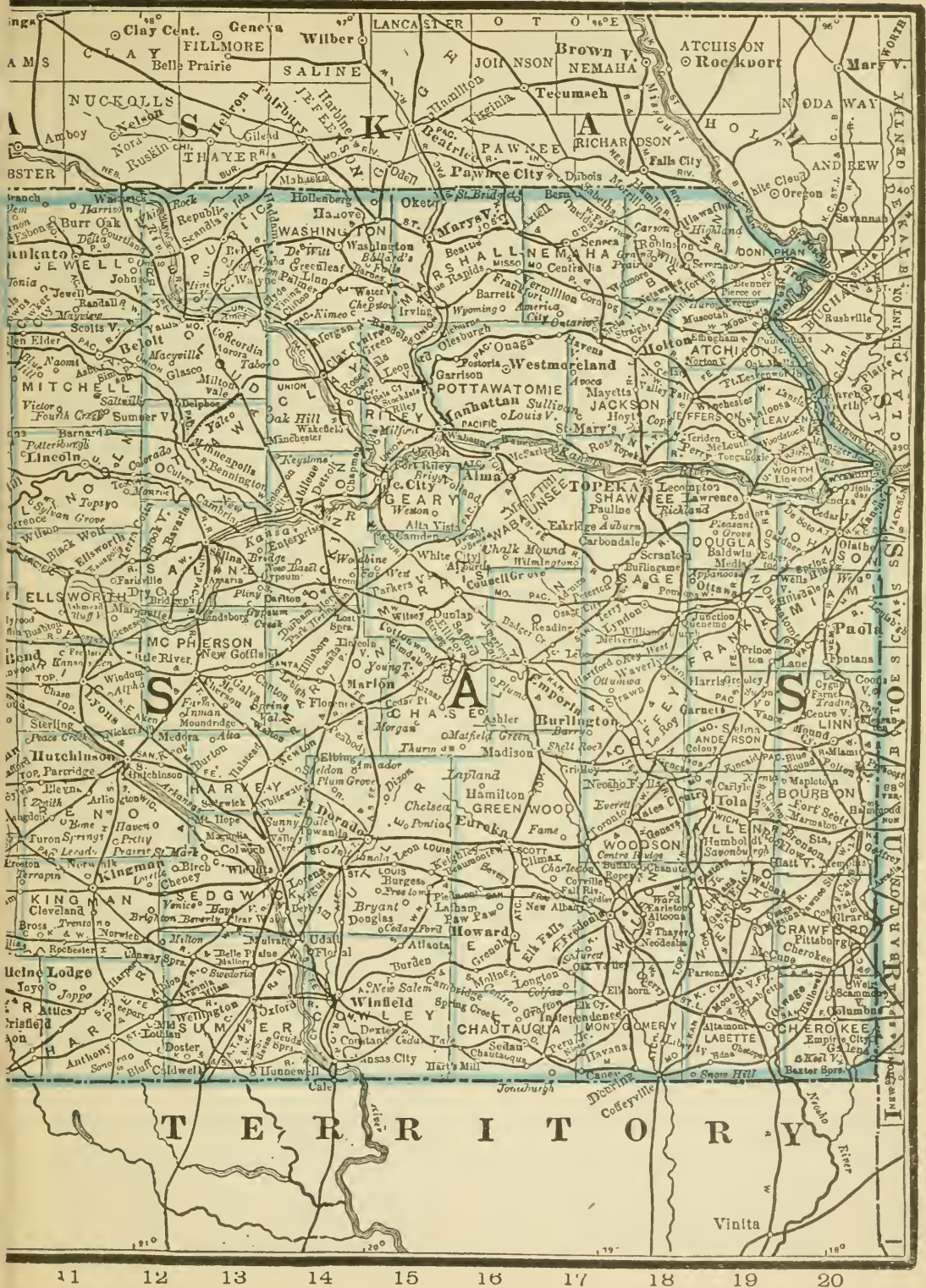
14,224. There are from 2,000 to 3,000 colored persons dwelling within the limits of the Five Nations, who are not members of the tribes, and 8,708 Indians on outside agencies and reservations. Indian citizenship in the Five Nations regulated by tribal laws. Whites can hold land in the Territory only by marrying into one of the tribes.

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Capital of Creek Nation, Okmulgee; chief town, Muscogee, principal commercial town in Territory, seat of Union Indian Agency and United States Court for Indian Territory; capital of Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah; of Choctaw Nation, Atoka; Chickasaw, Tishomingo; Seminole, We-wo-ka.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Large portions of Territory are fertile, well watered, and timbered. Latest reports, incomplete, give products of the Five Nations as follows: Indian corn, 3,724,093 bushels; wheat, 148,980 bushels; oats, 204,684 bushels; cotton, 22,430 bales; Irish potatoes, 54,600 bushels; sweet potatoes, 47,900 bushels; cattle, 585,767; horses, 72,355; sheep, 36,673; swine, 309,860. Apples, peaches, and small fruits are successfully cultivated. Estimated area under cultivation, 320,000 acres.









# KANSAS.

Kân'zas.

"Sunflower State."

Indian—Signifies, "Smoky Water."

**HISTORICAL.**—Country visited by Spaniards, 1541, and by French, 1719. Part of it included in Louisiana purchase of 1803. Southwestern Kansas, Mexican territory until 1848. First trading-post established, 1800. From 1821 to 1834 constituted portion of Indian Country. Kansas Territory organized, 1854. State admitted into the Union, January, 1861; the twenty-first State admitted.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, 82,080 square miles; water surface, 380 square miles; land, 81,700 square miles; average length, 400 miles; breadth, 200 miles. Geographical center of United States, exclusive of Alaska. Missouri River frontage, 150 miles. Greatest altitude, 3,906 feet. Largest rivers, Solomon, Neosho, Saline, Arkansas, Republican, and Kansas. Kansas River drains more than half the State.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Dodge City: Mean winter, 25°, extreme, —20°; summer, 78°, extreme, 108°; Concordia, winter, 19°, extreme, —25°; summer, 77°, extreme, 103°; Leavenworth, winter, 24°, extreme, —29°; summer, 78°, extreme, 107°. Average annual rainfall: Dodge City, 20.8 inches; Concordia, 27.8 inches; Leavenworth, 38.7 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Kansas ranked thirty-third in population in 1860, twenty-ninth in 1870, twentieth in 1880, and nineteenth in 1890. Total population, 1860, 107,206; 1870, 364,399; 1880, 996,096; 1890, 1,427,096. Classification: Male, 752,112; female, 674,984; native, 1,279,258; foreign, 147,838; white, 1,376,553; colored, 50,543—Africans, 49,710; Chinese, 93; Japanese, 4; Indians, 736.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Kansas City, the most populous city in the State, prominent as a railroad and industrial center, has extensive meat-packing establishments, iron-foundries, and grain elevators, population, 38,316; Topeka, the capital, the second city in size, incorporated 1857, became the capital 1861, population, 31,007; Wichita, the leading city of Southern Kansas, population, 23,853; Leavenworth, a leading commercial center, population, 19,768; Atchison, Fort Scott, and Lawrence rank next in importance.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—In 1880 but ten cities had a population of 4,000 or more, with an aggregate population of 84,907. By 1890 the number had increased to nineteen, with an aggregate population of 223,674. Greatest increase in Kansas City, founded 1887 by consolidation of Armourdale, Wyandotte, and other towns, which had a combined population, 1880, of 3,200; increase during decade, 35,116, or 1,097.38 per cent. Other cities: Topeka, numerical increase, 15,555, 100.67 per cent.; Wichita, 18,942, 385.71 per cent.; Arkansas City, 7,355, 724.80 per cent.; Hutchinson, 7,142, 463.77 per cent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—State ranks high in production and quality of all agricultural products. Corn is the staple crop. Yield of principal cereals, 1891: Corn, 141,893,000 bushels, value, \$48,243,551; wheat, 54,866,000 bushels, value, \$40,052,384; oats, 37,132,000 bushels.

Rye and barley are increasing in importance. Latest returns give area under rye, 93,707 acres; yield, 1,445,283 bushels; barley, 518,729 acres; yield, 13,406,122 bushels. Kansas is one of the greatest of the flax-growing states; area in 1889, 114,069 acres; yield, 994,127 bushels of seed and 36,093 pounds of fiber; total value of products, \$1,008,242; State ranks fifth in production of seed and second in fiber. Broom-corn is largely cultivated. Tobacco and hemp are grown. Butter and cheese are important products. Annual value of dairy products, poultry, and eggs, over \$45,000,000.

**HORTICULTURE, ETC.**—Soil and climate well adapted to orchard and garden products. In 1888, the Kansas orchards contained 10,746,473 bearing and 10,016,057 non-bearing apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry trees. Of the former, 4,849,903 were apple, and 4,226,609 peach trees. State has 4,542 acres under bearing vines; in 1889, 16,588,000 pounds of grapes were sold for table use, and 130,990 gallons of wine made. There are 339 nurseries, with 11,492 acres of land, and a capital of \$1,425,792.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Stock-raising is an important industry, ranks second to cereals as a source of wealth. Number and value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, 935,135, value, \$55,344,187; mules, 92,677, value, \$6,658,989; milch cows, 773,489, value, \$14,232,198; oxen and other cattle, 1,978,520, value, \$33,207,282; sheep, 469,432, value, \$1,096,595; swine, 3,175,767, value, \$15,128,718.

**MINERALS.**—Coal, lead, and zinc are the most important minerals. Coal area, 17,000 square miles; output, 1890, 2,259,912 tons; value, \$2,947,517. Principal centers of industry are Cherokee, Crawford, Leavenworth, and Osage counties. Output of zinc mines, 39,575 tons, value, \$299,192; lead, 3,617 tons. Petroleum and natural gas are produced; the former is found near Paola, Miami County. Value of natural gas supplied, \$13,600; coal displaced, 6,000 tons. Kansas is now prominent among salt-producing states; production, 1890, 882,666 barrels, value, \$397,199.

**BUILDING STONES, ETC.**—Limestone, sandstone, marble, and gypsum are produced. State has 115 limestone quarries, many of them small; value of output, 1889, \$478,822; sandstone exists throughout the State; most productive sections south and southeast; value of product, \$149,259. Of gypsum, 17,332 tons were produced—from which were made 13,896 tons of plaster of paris—value, \$94,235—and 400 tons of fire-proof cement, value, \$6,000. Marble is quarried in Miami County.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Although an agricultural State, Kansas has numerous and important manufacturing industries. First among these industries is the preparing and packing of meat. In 1890 the six wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments of Kansas City alone had a combined capital of \$8,964,998; number of employes, 4,617; wages paid, \$2,558,526; value of products, \$39,927,191. Second in importance are the prod-



ucts of the flouring mills, followed by wood manufactures—carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc.; metal-working industries—foundries, machine shops, stove works, iron bridges, etc.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 20,149 men—18,069 white troops and 2,080 colored; number deaths, 2,630. Within the State, 1891, were 29,421 pensioners.

**RAILWAYS.**—Union Pacific, first road to enter the State, completed 40 miles of road, 183-4. In 1865 State had 40 miles of road in operation; 1870, 1,501; 1875, 2,150; 1880, 3,400; 1885, 4,520; 1890, 8,900; January 1, 1892, 8,901. State has one mile of railway to each 9.3 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—State has an efficient system of public schools; free schools have been conducted since 1855. School age, 5-21. Compulsory education a law. Number pupils in public schools, 399,322; in private schools, 20,400. State Normal School, Emporia, organized, 1865. University of Kansas, Lawrence, opened, 1866. State Agricultural College, Manhattan. State has 13 colleges.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, and public fast.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Olathe, established, 1865. Institution for the Education of the Blind, Wyandotte: State Reform School, Topeka; State Insane Asylums, Osawatimie, established, 1866, Topeka, established, 1879; State Penitentiary, Lansing.

**POSTAL.**—Kansas has 1,799 post offices; 123 presidential offices—2 first-class, 20 second-class, and 101 third-class; number of fourth-class offices, 1,676; money-order offices, 543.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 39; Representatives, 125; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets second Tuesday in January; limit of session, 50 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 10; number voters, 333,231. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, resident of State 6 months, of precinct 30 days; registration required in cities only. Idiots, insane, and convicts excluded.

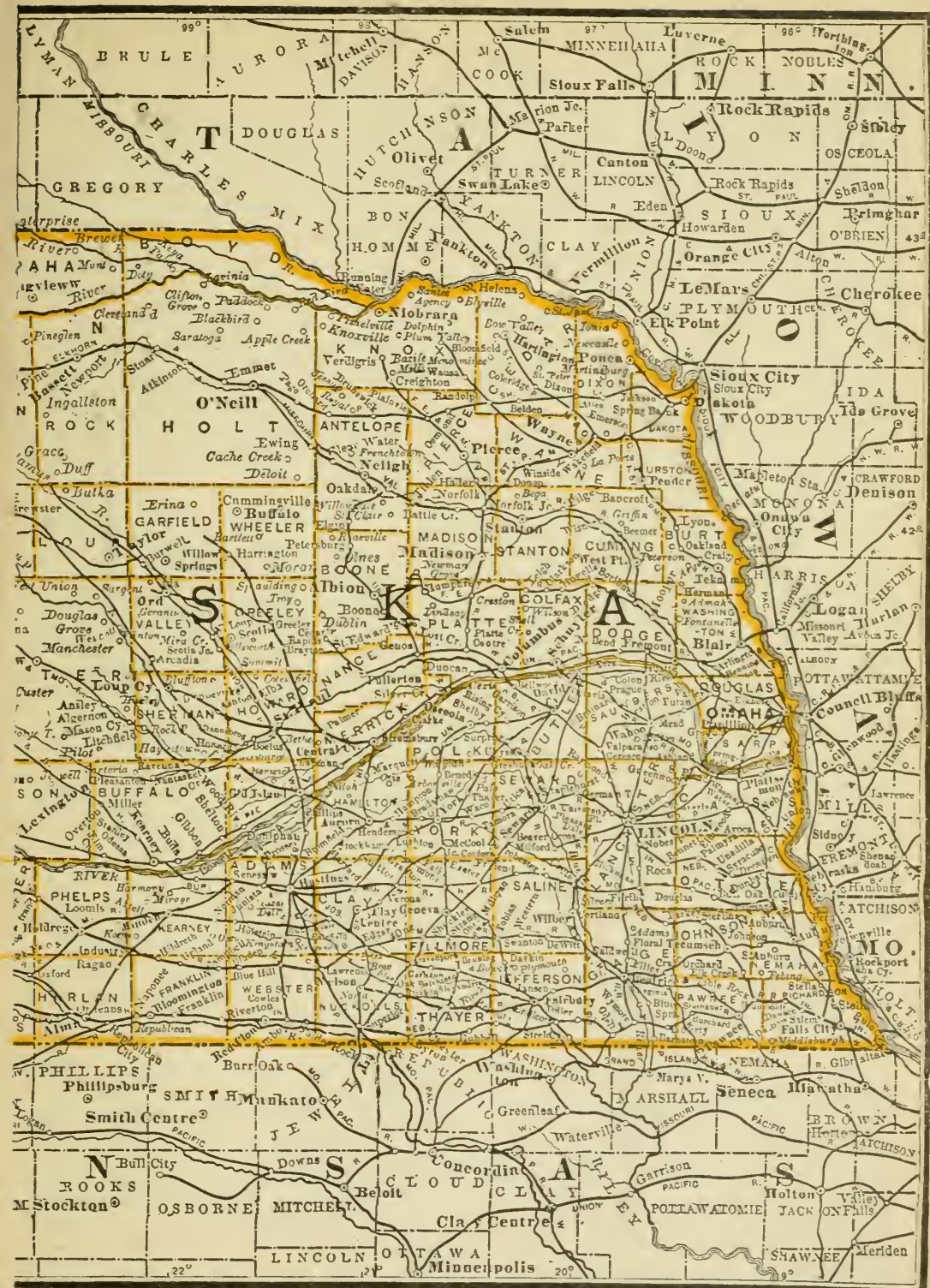
**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts, 2; notes, 5; redemption of tax sales, 3 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 10.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Allen, K-18.....	504	13,509	Greeley I-1.....	780	1,264	Ottawa, F-12.....	720	12,581
Anderson, J-19..	576	14,203	Greenw'd, K-16..	1,155	16,309	Pawnee, J-8....	756	5,204
Atchison, E-18..	423	26,758	Hamilton K-2....	922	2,027	Phillips, C-8....	900	13,661
Barber, N-10....	1,134	7,973	Harper, N-11....	810	13,266	Pottawatomie,		
Barton, H-9.....	900	13,177	Harvey, K-13....	540	17,601	E-16.....	848	17,722
Bourbon, K-20..	637	28,575	Haskell, L-4.....	576	1,077	Pratt, L-9.....	720	8,118
Brown, C-18....	576	20,319	Hodgeman, J-6..	864	2,395	Rawlins, C-3....	1,080	6,756
Butler, L-14....	1,428	24,055	Jackson, E-17...	658	14,626	Reno, K-11.....	1,260	27,079
Chase, I-15.....	750	8,233	Jefferson, F-18..	568	16,620	Republic, C-12..	720	19,002
Chautauq'a, N-16	651	12,297	Jewell, C-11.....	900	19,349	Rice, I-11.....	720	14,451
Cherokee, N-20..	576	27,770	Johnson, G-20..	480	17,385	Riley, F-14.....	612	13,183
Cheyenne, D-2..	1,020	4,401	Kearney, K-3....	864	1,571	Rooks, E-8.....	900	8,018
Clark, N-7.....	975	2,357	Kingman, L-11...	864	11,823	Rush, H-8.....	720	5,204
Clay, E-14.....	660	16,145	Kiowa, M-8.....	720	2,873	Russell, G-9.....	900	7,333
Cloud, E-12.....	720	19,295	Labette, N-18....	649	27,586	Saline, H-12....	720	17,442
Coffey, J-17....	648	15,856	Lane, I-5.....	720	2,060	Scott, I-4.....	720	1,262
Comanche, N-8..	795	2,549	Leavenw'th, F-19	455	38,485	Sedgwick, L-13..	1,008	43,626
Cowley, M-14...	1,122	34,478	Lincoln, F-11....	720	9,709	Seward, N-4.....	648	1,503
Crawford, L-20..	592	30,286	Linn, J-20.....	637	17,215	Shawnee G-17...	558	49,172
Decatur, D-5....	900	8,414	Logan, G-3.....	1,080	3,384	Sheridan, E-5....	900	3,733
Dickinson, G-14..	851	22,273	Lyon, I-16.....	858	23,196	Sherman, E-2... 1,080		5,261
Doniphan, C-15..	378	13,535	McPherson, I-12	900	21,614	Smith, C-9.....	900	15,613
Douglas, G-8....	469	23,961	Marion I-14....	954	20,539	Stafford, J-10... 792		8,520
Edwards, K-8....	612	3,600	Marshall, D-15..	900	23,912	Stanton, L-1....	672	1,031
Elk, M-16.....	651	12,216	Meade, N-5.....	975	2,542	Stevens, N-3....	728	1,418
Ellis, G-8.....	625	7,942	Miami, H-20....	588	19,614	Sumner, N-13... 1,188		30,271
Ellsworth, H-11..	720	9,272	Mitchell, E-11... 720		15,037	Thomas, E-3.... 1,080		5,538
Finney, K-4.....	864	3,350	Mtgomery, N-17	648	23,104	Trego, G-6.....	900	2,535
Ford, L-6.....	1,040	5,308	Morris, H-15....	684	11,381	Wabunsee, G-16.. 804		11,720
Franklin, H-18..	576	20,279	Morton, N-1....	729	724	Wallace, G-2....	900	2,468
Garfield, J-5....	432	881	Nemaha, C-17....	720	19,249	Washington, C-14	900	22,894
Geary, G-15....	407	10,423	Neshosho, L-18... 576		18,561	Wichita, I-3....	720	1,827
Gove, G-5.....	1,020	2,994	Ness, I-6.....	1,080	4,944	Wilson, L-17....	576	15,286
Graham, E-6....	900	5,029	Norton, C-6.....	900	10,617	Woodson, K-17... 504		9,021
Grant, L-3.....	576	1,308	Osage, H-17....	720	25,062	Wyandotte, F-21 160		54,407
Gray, L-5.....	864	2,415	Osborne, E-9....	900	12,083	Total.....	81,700	1,427,096









# NEBRASKA.

Ne-bras'ka.

"Black-water State."

Indian—"Water Valley."

**HISTORICAL.**—Country first visited by Spaniards in the sixteenth century. French missionaries and traders entered the territory about the middle of the seventeenth century. Formed part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. Government exploration by way of Platte Valley made under Major Long in 1820. First settlement made by whites at Bellevue, 1847. Nebraska Territory organized, 1854; admitted into the Union, 1867; was the twenty-fourth State admitted.

**AREA, ETC.**—State has a length, from east to west, of 413 miles; width, north and south, about 208 miles; total area, 77,510 square miles—land, 76,840, water, 670. The Missouri, which forms the eastern boundary, is the only navigable river; principal river in the interior, the Platte, flows eastwardly through central part of State. Average elevation of eastern half of State, 1,400 feet; of western, 2,312; greatest elevation, White River Summit, 4,876 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at North Platte: Mean winter, 19°, extreme, —35°; summer, 74°, extreme, 107°. Omaha, winter, 19°, extreme, —32°; summer, 76°, extreme, 105°. Valentine, winter, 14°, extreme, —35°; summer, 74°, extreme, 106°. Average annual rainfall: North Platte, 20.2 inches; Omaha, 33.5 inches; Valentine, 17.2 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Nebraska ranked thirty-ninth in population in 1860, thirty-sixth in 1870, thirtieth in 1880, and twenty-sixth in 1890. Total population, 1860, 28,841; 1870, 122,993; 1880, 452,402; 1890, 1,058,910. Classification: Male, 572,824; female, 486,086; native, 856,368; foreign, 202,542; white, 1,046,888; colored, 12,022—Africans, 8,913; Chinese, 214; Japanese, 2; Indians, 2,893.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Omaha, the commercial metropolis, population, 1890, 140,452; 1880, 30,518; Lincoln, the capital, an important railway center, population, 55,154. After Lincoln the largest cities in the State are: Beatrice, population, 13,836; Hastings, 13,584; Nebraska City, 11,494; Plattsmouth, 8,392.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Increase in urban population during past decade, unusually large. Returns show sixteen cities having 2,500 or more inhabitants, aggregate population being 291,194. In 1880, aggregate population of these places, 74,452. Greatest numerical increases: Omaha, 109,934; Lincoln, 42,151; Beatrice, 11,389; Hastings, 10,767. Percentages of increase greatest in North Platte, 741.60; Beatrice, 465.43; Norfolk, 455.39; Hastings, 382.22; Omaha, 360.23; Kearney, 353.09.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—Agriculture the principal industry of the State. Total area devoted to the cereals, 1879, 3,502,146 acres; 1889, 7,961,969 acres; increase in corn area, 3,849,619 acres. Corn is grown in every county, increased area reported in every one. In 1891, Nebraska ranked fourth among corn-producing States; area, 4,762,840 acres; production, 167,652,000 bushels, value, \$43,589,512; wheat, 1,205,350 acres, 18,080,000 bushels; oats,

1,368,977 acres, 48,599,000 bushels; good crops of barley, rye, and buckwheat are grown. Census returns give area under rye, 81,372 acres; yield, 1,085,083 bushels; barley, 82,590 acres; yield, 1,822,111 bushels; buckwheat, 15,358 acres; yield, 120,000 bushels. Flax is an important crop. State ranks fourth in area, production, and value of products; area, 163,900 acres; seed, 1,401,104 bushels; fiber, 1,025 pounds; value of products, \$1,392,689. Root crops are most successfully cultivated; average yield of potatoes, 4,459,000 bushels. Soil well adapted to beet culture; factories for the manufacture of beet-root sugar have been established at Grand Island and Norfolk.

**HORTICULTURE, ETC.**—Fruits of Eastern Nebraska famous for their excellence. Apples are especially noted. Latest reports give total number fruit trees in the State as 3,321,808; grape vines, 752,828. Nebraska has 177 nurseries, comprising 15,641 acres of land, total value, \$1,364,996. Three were established between 1850–60. There are 1,248 acres under apple trees; cherry, plum, pear, and peach trees following in importance. There are 18 seed farms in the State; combined area, 13,870 acres; average to each farm, 695 acres; total value, \$907,746. The industry is important and usually conducted on an extensive scale, a single farm sometimes embracing nearly 3,000 acres of land. State has 38 florists' establishments—4 owned and managed by women, total value, \$349,273; employes, 118; wages paid, \$50,931; plant sales, \$97,897; cut flower sales, \$64,388.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Stock-raising forms one of the principal industries. Possessing excellent and abundant pasturage, both summer and winter, and a great corn product, the State ranks among the prominent meat-producing States of the West. Number and value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, 625,293, \$36,298,768; mules, 46,708, \$3,473,182; milch cows, 530,338, \$9,943,838; cattle, 1,614,676, \$26,780,200; sheep, 269,804, \$690,887; swine, 2,586,952, \$13,537,521.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—The dairy industry has become one of the most important in the State. Estimated number dairy cows, 1888, 300,000, value, \$7,200,000. Value of dairy products, \$10,500,000. Two-thirds the creameries in the State reported a marked improvement in the grade of dairy cows. Number of creameries and cheese factories, 54; average value of creamery plants, \$5,500; cheese factories, \$3,250; total product of creameries, 4,500,000 pounds.

**MINERALS.**—Coal, salt, limestone, fine clays, marl, and peat exist. Coal mined in southeastern part of State; output, 1890, 1,400 tons, value, \$4,500; limestone was quarried chiefly in Cass, Gage, and Sarpy counties; value of output, \$207,019. Salt basin near Lincoln covers an area of twelve by twenty-five miles, includes numerous salt springs, whose waters includes 29 per cent. of pure salt.



**MANUFACTURES.**—Among principal manufactures are farming implements, carriages and wagons, clothing, foundry and machine shop products, liquors, lumber, and printing and publishing. For 1890, Omaha reports 77 industries, with 626 establishments; capital invested, \$15,626,169; employes, 7,533; wages, \$4,797,482; cost of materials used, \$27,779,394; value of products, \$38,961,523. In 1879 there were 49 industries, 154 establishments; capital, \$1,835,800; employes, 1,688; wages paid, \$726,918; materials used, \$2,527,476; products, \$4,280,866.

**RAILWAYS.**—First road to enter the State, the Union Pacific; chartered, 1862; work begun at Omaha, 1863; in 1865, forty miles of road were completed; number of miles in operation in 1870, 705; 1875, 1,127; 1880, 1,953; 1885, 2,963; 1890, 5,407; January 1, 1892, 5,451. State has one mile of railway to each 14.2 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—State has an efficient and highly promising system of public schools. Annual expenditures, \$3,500,000; permanent fund, \$6,500,000. School age, 5-21; number pupils enrolled in public schools, 240,300. State University at Lincoln; value of plant and endowment, \$2,000,000; number students, 600. Number colleges in State, 7.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, April 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, public fast, and December 25.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—State University and Agricultural College at Lincoln; State

Normal School, Peru; Reform School, near Kearney; Nebraska Institute for Blind, Nebraska City; Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Omaha; Asylum for Feeble-minded, near Beatrice; Home for the Friendless, Lincoln; Insane asylums at Lincoln and Norfolk; Hospital for Chronic Insane, Hastings; State Penitentiary at Hysersville.

**CIVIL WAR.**—Nebraska furnished 3,157 men during the war; number deaths, 239. State had, June 30, 1891, 12,011 pensioners on the rolls.

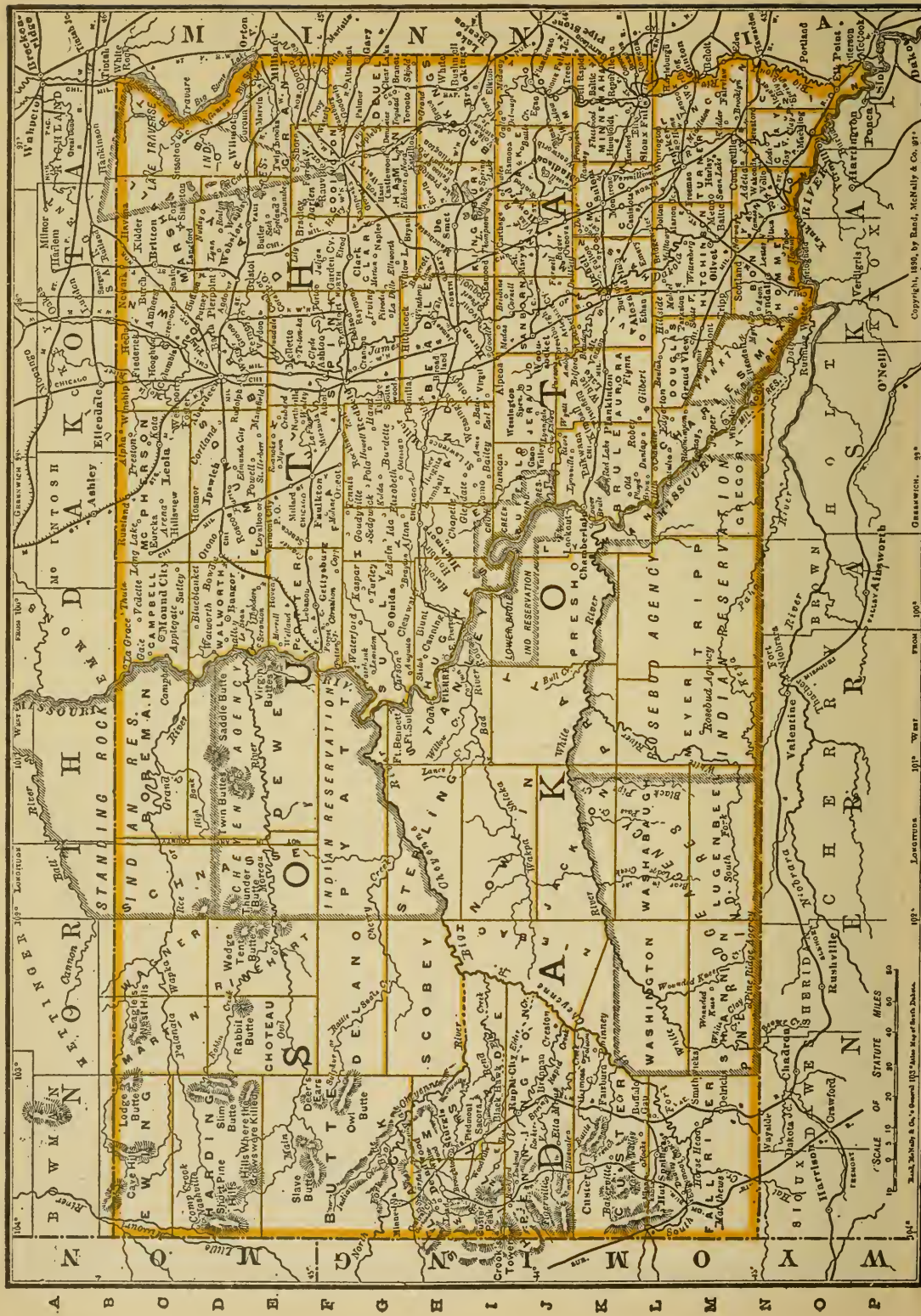
**POSTAL.**—Total number post offices, 1,127; number presidential offices, 80—2 first-class; 7 second-class; 71 third-class; number fourth-class, 1,047; money order offices, 318; postal note, 18.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 33; Representatives, 100; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets first Tuesday in January; limit of session, none. Number of electoral votes, 8; number voters, 301,500. Voters must be citizens or declared intention; residents of State 6 months, of county 40 days, of precinct 10 days; registration required. Idiots, insane, and convicts, unless pardoned, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts, 4; notes, 5; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 10.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, L-13.....	552	24,303	Furnas, M-10....	720	9,840	Omaha Reserve, F-18.....		
Antelope, F-14....	864	10,399	Gage, M-17.....	864	36,344	Otoe, K-19.....	609	25,403
Banner, H-1.....	756	2,495	Garfield, G-12..	576	1,659	Pawnee, M-18..	432	10,340
Blaine, G-10.....	720	1,146	Gosper, L-10....	468	4,816	Perkins, J-6....	882	4,364
Boone, H-14.....	692	8,683	Grant, G-6.....	720	458	Phelps, L-11..	576	9,869
Boxbutte, F-3....	1,080	5,494	Greeley, H-13..	576	4,869	Pierce, F-15..	576	4,864
Boyd, C-12.....			Hall, J-13.....	552	16,513	Platte, H-15..	682	15,437
Brown, F-10.....	1,020	4,359	Hamilton, K-14.	576	14,096	Polk, J-15.....	439	10,817
Buffalo, J-12....	882	22,162	Harlan, M-11..	576	8,158	Redwillow, M-9	720	8,837
Burt, G-18.....	468	11,069	Hayes, L-7.....	720	3,953	Richards'n, M-20	545	17,574
Butler, I-16.....	583	15,454	Hitchcock, M-7.	720	5,799	Rock, F-11....	856	3,083
Cass, J-19.....	530	24,080	Holt, E-13.....	2,714	13,672	Saline, L-16..	576	20,097
Buffalo, J-12....	882	22,162	Hooker, G-7....	720	426	Sarpy, J-19....	230	6,875
Cedar, E-16.....	735	7,028	Howard, I-13..	576	9,430	Saunders, I-17	740	21,577
Chase, K-6.....	888	4,807	Jefferson, M-16	576	14,850	Scott's Bluff, G-1	756	1,888
Cherry, E-7.....	5,668	6,428	Johnson, L-18..	396	10,333	Seward, J-16..	576	16,140
Cheyenne, I-3... 3,388	5,693		Kearney, L-12..	525	9,061	Sheridan, E-4.. 2,180	8,687	
Clay, L-14.....	576	16,310	Keith, I-6.....	1,254	2,556	Sherman, I-12	576	6,399
Colfax, H-16....	400	10,453	Keyapaha, D-10	660	3,920	Sioux, E-1.....	2,046	2,452
Cumming, G-17..	576	12,265	Kimball, J-1....	923	959	Stanton, G-16..	432	4,619
Custer, I-10....	2,592	21,677	Knox, D-15....	1,100	8,582	Thayer, M-15..	576	12,738
Dakota, E-18....	280	5,386	Lancaster, K-17	864	76,395	Thomas, G-9....	720	517
Dawes, D-3.....	1,404	9,722	Lincoln, K-8....	2,580	10,441	Thurston, F-18.	398	3,176
Dawson, K-10... 1,028	10,129		Logan, H-9.....	576	1,378	Valley, H-12..	576	7,092
Deuel, H-4.....	2,130	2,893	Loup, G-11....	576	1,662	Washington, H-18	381	11,869
Dixon, E-17....	468	8,084	McPherson, H-71	340	492	Wayne, F-17....	444	6,169
Dodge, H-17....	520	19,260	Madison, G-15..	576	13,669	Webster, M-13..	576	11,210
Douglas, I-19... 330	158,008		Merrick, J-14..	440	8,758	Wheeler, G-13..	576	1,683
Dundy, M-6.....	912	4,012	Nance, I-14....	436	5,773	York, K-15....	576	17,379
Fillmore, L-15..	576	16,022	Nemaha, L-19..	391	12,930	Total.....	76,840	1,058,910
Franklin, M-12..	576	7,693	Nuckolls, M-14..	576	11,417			
Frontier, L-9... 972	8,497							



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Greenwich 90°

from 100°

West 100°

Longitude

100°

101° West

102°

103°

104°

105°

106°



## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Da-kō'-ta.  
"Swiagecat State."

Indian—Dahkotah "Leagued."

**HISTORICAL.**—Country formed part of Louisiana purchase of 1803. First explorations made by Lewis and Clarke, 1804-5. First real settlement made at Sioux Falls, 1856. Dakota Territory organized March 2, 1861. State constitution adopted October 1, 1889. State admitted November 2 of that year.

**AREA.**—State has a total area of 77,650 square miles; 76,850 square miles land; 800 square miles water. Principal rivers: Missouri—navigable throughout the State.—James, Big Sioux, Grand, White, and Cheyenne. Greatest altitude, Harney Peak, 7,368 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Yankton: Mean winter, 13°, extreme, -34°; summer, 74°, extreme, 103°; average annual rainfall, 27.3 inches.

**POPULATION.**—South Dakota ranked thirty-seventh in 1890. Population, 328,808: Classification: Male, 180,250; female, 148,558; native, 237,753; foreign, 91,055; white, 327,290; colored, 1,518—Africans, 541; Chinese, 195; Indians, 782.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Sioux Falls, the largest, population, 10,177, increase during decade, 8,013, or 370.29 per cent; Yankton, second in size, population, 3,670; Pierre, the capital, population, 3,235.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—State essentially agricultural. Area under cereals, 1889, 3,701,604 acres; 1879, 346,733 acres. Area under corn, 1891, 934,130 acres; production, 21,018,000 bushels; wheat, 1,951,883 acres, 29,714,000 bushels; oats, 724,092 acres, 23,388,000 bushels. Farm animals, 1,356,200, value, \$29,415,160.

**MINERALS.**—Gold mining began in Black Hills, 1873; value of production 1889, \$3,091,137; silver, \$135,331. There are 621 tin openings; output of tin-bearing rock, 1889, 22,000 short tons. Granite, sandstone, and limestone are quarried. In 1891, 31,813 barrels of Portland cement were made, value, \$71,579; there are large deposits of gypsum.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railway entered South Dakota 1872. State now has 2,665 miles of road, or one mile to each 29 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Number of pupils in public schools, 66,150; school age, 7-20. University of South Dakota at Vermilion. Normal schools at Madison and Spearfish.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 45; Representatives, 118; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; meets Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators and Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 4; number voters, 96,765. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents State and county 6 months, precinct 30 days. Idiots, insane, and convicts, unless pardoned, excluded.

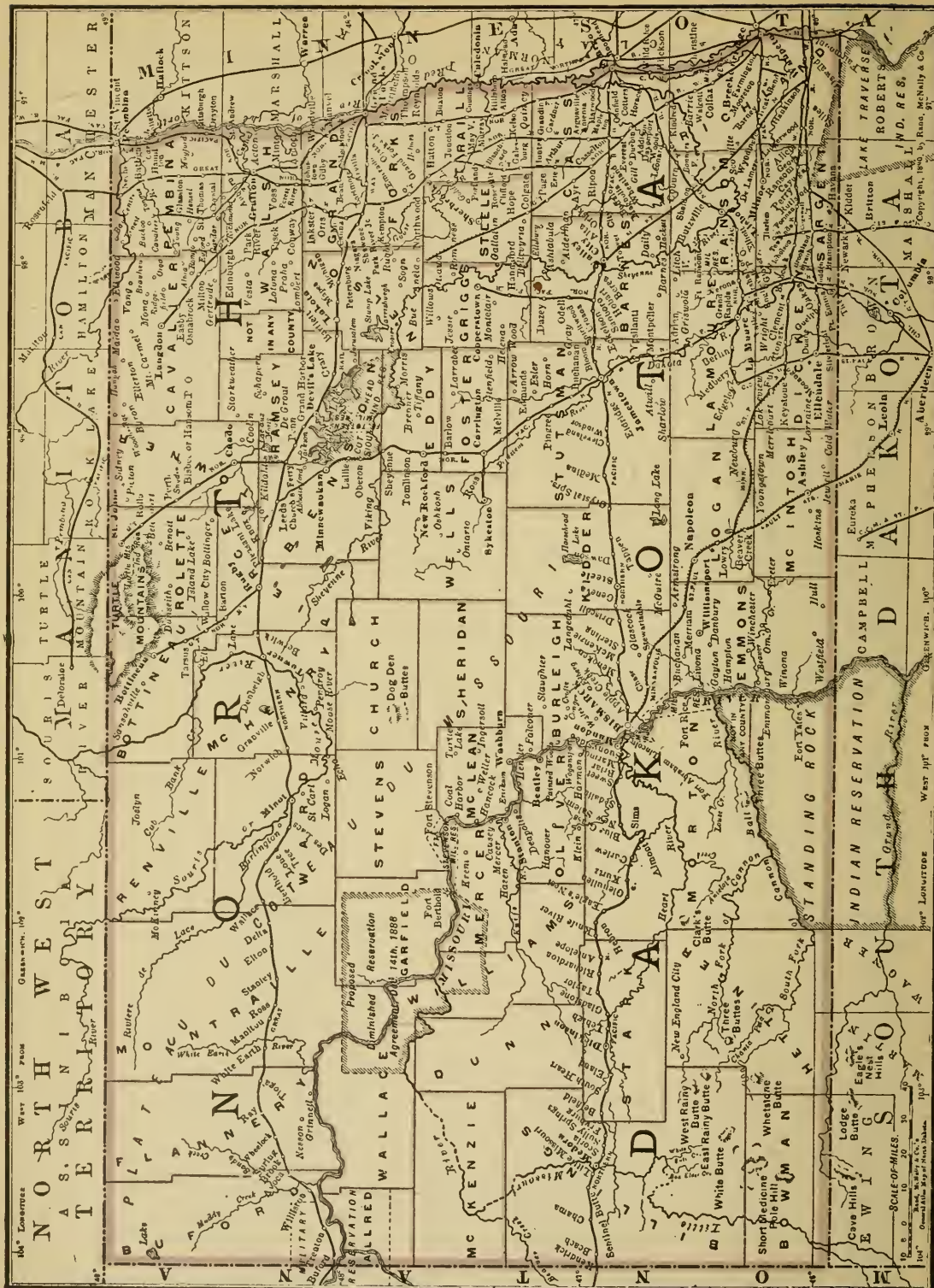
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and public fast, December 25, and State or National election.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of taxes, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 12.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Aurora, K-15	725	5,045	Gregory, M-13	975	295	Potter, E-11	900	2,910
Beadle, H-15	1,235	9,586	Hamlin, G-18	545	4,625	Pratt, J-10	1,220	23
Bonhomme, N-16	540	9,057	Hand, H-14	1,435	6,546	Presho, J-11	1,185	181
Boreman, C-9	1,260		Hanson, K-17	435	4,267	Pyatt, F-8	1,510	34
Brookings, H-19	795	10,132	Harding, D-2	1,475	167	Rinehart, E-5	835	
Brown, D-15	1,720	16,855	Hughes, H-11	756	5,044	Roberts, D-19	1,100	1,997
Brule, K-13	825	6,737	Hutchinson, L-17	795	10,469	Sanborn, I-16	580	4,610
Buffalo, J-13	510	993	Hyde, H-12	850	1,860	Schnasse, D-7	1,580	
Butte, F-3	2,335	1,037	Jackson, J-7	1,255	30	Scobey, H-5	1,045	32
Campbell, C-11	900	3,510	Jerauld, I-14	550	3,605	Shannon, M-5	1,080	
Chas. Mix, M-15	1,130	4,178	Kingsbury, H-17	870	8,562	Spink, F-15	1,505	10,581
Choteau, E-4	870	8	Lake, I-18	580	7,508	Stanley, H-10	1,155	1,028
Clark, G-17	970	6,728	Lawrence, H-2	795	11,673	Sterling, H-7	1,185	96
Clay, N-18	410	7,509	Lincoln, L-19	540	9,143	Sully, G-11	1,050	2,412
Codington, F-18	720	7,037	Lugenbeel, M-7	1,080		Todd, M-14	45	188
Custer, K-3	1,615	4,891	Lyman, K-12	575	233	Tripp, L-11	1,800	
Davison, K-16	435	5,449	McCook, K-17	580	6,448	Turner, L-18	615	10,256
Day, D-17	1,080	9,168	McPherson, C-13	975	5,940	Union, N-19	430	9,130
Delano, F-5	1,045	40	Marshall, C-17	900	4,544	Wagner, C-6	720	
Deuel, G-19	630	4,574	Martin, C-4	755	7	Walworth, D-11	740	2,153
Dewey, E-9	2,235		Meade, I-4	1,405	4,640	Washabaugh, K-7	1,260	
Douglas, L-15	450	4,600	Meyer, L-9	1,440		Washington, L-5	1,510	40
Edmunds, D-13	1,155	4,399	Miner, I-17	580	5,165	Yankton, N-18	515	10,444
Ewing, C-3	1,008	16	Minnehaha, K-19	790	21,879	Ziebach, J-6	1,040	510
Fall River, M-2	1,770	4,478	Moody, J-19	500	5,941	Total	76,850	328,808
Faulk, F-13	1,010	4,062	Nowlin, I-7	1,220	119			
Grant, E-19	690	6,814	Pennington, I-3	1,521	6,540			

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



West 1st 1890

Longitude

West 1st 1890

Longitude

Longitude



## NORTH DAKOTA.

Da-kō'ta.  
"Flickertail State."

Indian, Dahkotah—"Leagued."

**HISTORICAL.**—As early as 1780 a French fur-trader settled at Pembina. Exploring expedition of Lewis and Clarke spent the winter of 1804-5 among the Mandan Indians near present site of Bismarck. American Fur Company dominant factor in this section from 1832. Formed a part of Dakota Territory from 1861 to October, 1889, when it became a State.

**AREA.** Total area, 70,795 square miles; land surface, 70,195; water, 600. Principal rivers, Missouri, James, Red, and Sheyenne. Greatest elevation, Sentinel Butte, 2,707 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Bismarck: Mean winter, 4°, extreme, -41°; summer, 67°, extreme, 105°; Fort Buford, winter, 3°, extreme, -49°. Average annual rainfall: Bismarck, 19 inches; Fort Buford, 13.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Dakota ranked forty-second in population in 1860, forty-fifth in 1870 and fortieth in 1880. Total population 1860, 4,837; 1870, 14,181; 1880, 135,177. North Dakota ranked forty-first in population in 1890. Total population, 1890, 182,719. Classification: Male, 101,590; female, 81,129; native, 101,258; foreign, 81,461; white, 182,123; colored, 596—Africans, 373; Chinese, 28; Japanese, 1; Indians, 194.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Fargo, the largest city, has 5,664 inhabitants. Grand Forks, commercial center of Northeast Dakota, population, 4,979, an increase of 3,274 over that of 1880. Jamestown, population, 2,296. Bismarck, the capital, has 2,186 inhabitants.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—Agriculture and stock-raising the principal interests. There are 5,000,000 acres under farms, value \$53,600,000. Area under cereals, 1889, 3,233,993 acres; 1879, 106,505 acres. Wheat, the principal crop, area 1891, 2,927,274 acres; production 52,105,000 bushels; corn, 38,922 acres, 701,000 bushels; oats, 496,926 acres, 16,647,000 bushels. Number farm animals 902,000, value \$18,438,870.

**MINERALS, ETC.**—Coal-producing counties are Morton, Stark, and Ward. Production chiefly limited to towns along Northern Pacific Railway. State affords large encouragement to arboriculture. About 60,000 acres have been planted in elder, cottonwood, and other varieties.

**RAILWAYS.**—The first railway—the Northern Pacific—entered the State January 2, 1872; 272 miles of road completed that year. State had, January 1, 1892, 2,218 miles of road, giving one mile to each 31.91 square miles of territory.

**EDUCATION.**—Value of common school property, \$1,515,000; annual expenditures, \$635,000. School age, 7-20; number in public schools, 35,000; in private schools, 2,186. University of North Dakota at Grand Rapids. Normal Schools established at Mayville and Valley City.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and public fast, December 25, and general State or National election.

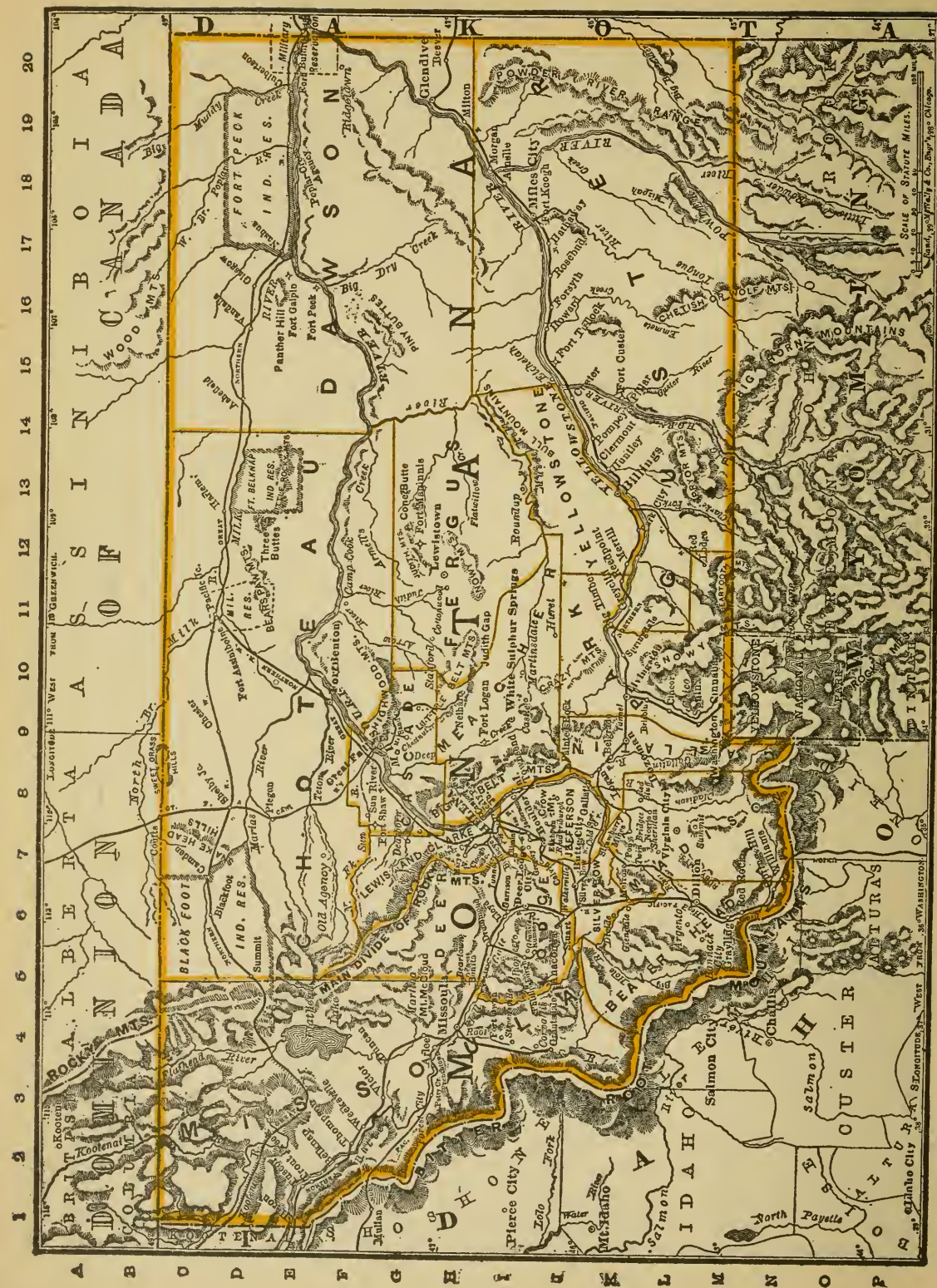
**POLITICAL.**—State elections, biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 31; Representatives, 62; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets first Tuesday in January; limit of session, 60 days. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 55,959. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, and civilized Indians, residents of State 1 year, of county 6 months, of precinct 90 days; registration required in cities. Idiots, insane, convicts, and U. S. soldiers excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 20 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 10.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Allred, G-1.....	450	---	Griggs, H-18....	720	2,817	Richland, M-19..	1,440	10,751
Barnes, K-16.....	1,512	7,045	Hettinger, M-5..	2,160	81	Rolette, C-12....	936	2,427
Benson, F-13.....	1,368	2,460	Kidder, J-12....	1,440	1,211	Sargent, N-17...	864	5,076
Billings, K-2.....	3,360	170	Lamoure, L-15..	1,152	3,187	Sheridan, H-10..	900	5
Bottineau, C-10..	1,130	2,893	Logan, M-13....	1,008	597	Stark, K-5.....	1,310	2,304
Bowman, N-2.....	1,224	6	McHenry, E-10..	1,476	1,584	Steele, I-17.....	720	3,777
Buford, D-1.....	1,620	803	McIntosh, N-13..	1,008	3,248	Stevens, G-8.....	1,116	16
Burleigh, J-10...	1,692	4,247	McKenzie, H-2..	1,080	3	Stutsman, J-14..	2,304	5,266
Cass, J-18.....	1,764	19,613	McLean, H-9....	702	860	Towner, D-13....	1,044	1,450
Cavalier, C-15...	1,512	6,471	Mercer, I-7.....	711	428	Trail, H-19.....	864	10,217
Church, G-10....	1,020	74	Morton, L-8.....	3,168	4,728	Wallace, G-3....	1,323	24
Dickey, N-15....	1,152	5,573	Mountrail, D-5..	2,895	122	Walsh, E-17....	1,584	16,587
Dunn, I-4.....	1,152	159	Nelson, F-16....	1,008	4,293	Ward, F-8.....	1,512	1,681
Eddy, H-14.....	648	1,377	Oliver, J-8.....	720	464	Wells, H-12....	1,296	1,212
Emmons, M-11...	1,584	1,971	Pembina, C-18..	1,120	14,334	Williams, I-6....	1,260	109
Flannery, D-13...	1,800	72	Pierce, E-11....	864	905	Unorganized		
Foster, H-14....	648	1,210	Ramsey, E-14....	936	4,418	territory.....	1,400	511
Garfield, G-6....	918	33	Ransom, M-17...	864	5,393	Total .....	70,195	182,719
Gr'd Forks, F-18..	1,404	18,357	Renville, C-8....	1,332	99			







## MONTANA.

Mĕn-ta' nah.

"Stubtoe State."

Spanish—"Mountainous."

**HISTORICAL.**—First visited by French from Quebec, 1743-44. First explorations made by Lewis and Clarke during their famous expedition of 1804-1806. A trading post established on the Yellowstone River, 1809; Fort Union built by American Fur Company, 1832; Fort Benton, 1846. First settlers reached the country, 1862. Gold discoveries of 1862-63 led to a rapid development. Montana Territory organized, 1863. State admitted into the Union, November 8, 1889.

**AREA, ETC.**—Third in size of the political divisions of the United States. Total number square miles, 146,080—145,310 land, 770 water; extreme length, east to west, 540 miles; average breadth, 275 miles. State consists of two great divisions—the plains of the eastern division comprise two-thirds the total area; mountains of the western division, one-third. Country drained by the Missouri River and its tributaries, and the tributaries of the Columbia. Greatest elevation, about 12,000 feet; average, 3,900 feet. One-fourth the area under forests. Timber of the western section becoming an important source of revenue. Lumber manufactures, average, \$20,000,000.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Fort Assinaboine: Mean winter, 9°, extreme, -55°; summer, 67°, extreme, 108°; Fort Custer, winter, 14°, extreme, -48°; summer, 71°, extreme, 106°; Poplar River, winter, -5°, extreme, -63°; summer, 69°, extreme, 110°. Average annual rainfall: Fort Assinaboine, 15.4 inches; Fort Custer, 13 inches; Poplar River, 10.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Montana ranked forty-third in population in 1870, forty-fifth in 1880, and forty-fourth in 1890. Total population, 1870, 20,595; 1880, 30,159; 1890, 132,159. Classification: Male, 87,882; female, 44,277; native, 89,063; foreign, 43,096; white, 127,271; colored, 4,888—Africans, 1,490; Chinese, 2,532; Japanese, 6; Indians, 860.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Helena, the capital and largest city, seat of United States assay office, population, 13,834; 1880, 3,624; rate of increase, 281.73 per cent. Butte, second city in size, one of the greatest mining centers in the country; population, 10,723; 1880, 3,363; increase during decade, 218.55 per cent. Great Falls, Anaconda, and Missoula follow next in importance.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Estimated area of cultivable land, 37,000,000 acres, eight-ninths of this unoccupied land. Cereals, except Indian corn, and all fruits of the temperate zone

flourish wherever there is sufficient moisture. Wheat crop of 1891, 1,856,000 bushels; oats, 3,648,000 bushels. Rye, barley, potatoes, and beans give abundant returns.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The raising of live stock has become one of the great industries of the State. In 1891, the sheep numbered 2,089,337, value, \$5,228,566; cattle, 1,025,967, value, \$16,725,323; horses, 197,011, value, \$7,131,796; cows, 35,705, value, \$1,026,519. Wool clip, 4,422,000 pounds.

**MINERALS.**—State has an inexhaustible store of mineral wealth; leads all others in production of copper; output, 1889, 98,222,444 pounds. Ranks second in silver and third in gold. Value of gold mined, 1890, \$3,300,000; amount of silver, 15,750,000 ounces, value, \$20,363,636. In 1889, Montana ranked fourth as a lead-producing State; output, 10,183 tons, value, \$456,975. Estimated value of gold, silver, lead, and copper produced since 1862, \$320,000,000. Coal mining is making rapid progress; amount mined, 1888, 41,467 tons; 1890, 517,477 tons. Iron ores exist in almost every county. Granite, limestone, and sandstone are quarried.

**RAILWAYS.**—The first railroad—Utah & Northern—entered the Territory, March, 1880. Number of miles completed in 1880, 106; 1885, 1,046; 1890, 2,195; January 1, 1892, 2,394. State has one mile of railway to each 61 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Public school system established, 1872. School age, 4-21. Number pupils in public schools, 16,807; in private schools, 1,422. Montana College at Deer Lodge.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, Arbor Day, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, general election, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 16; Representatives, 55; sessions annual, meets first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 65,415. Voters must be citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county, town, and precinct 30 days; registration required. Indians and convicts, unless pardoned, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 6 years; open accounts, 2 years; notes, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Beaverhead, L-5.....	4,200	4,655	Fergus, H-12.....	6,762	3,514	Meagher, I-10.....	7,000	4,749
Cascade, G-8.....	2,600	8,755	Gallatin, L-9.....	2,295	6,246	Missoula, G-3.....	18,550	14,427
Choteau, E-10.....	27,280	4,741	Jefferson, J-8.....	1,850	6,026	Park, K-10.....	5,558	6,881
Custer, L-16.....	26,580	5,308	Lewis and Clarke, G-7.....	2,600	19,145	Silverbow, K-6.....	915	23,744
Dawson, E-16.....	26,680	2,056	Madison, M-7.....	4,250	4,692	Yellowstone, J-13	3,105	2,065
Deerlodge, I-6....	5,085	15,155				Total.....	145,310	132,159





# IDAHO. I' dah-ho.

Indian—"Gem of the mountains."

**HISTORICAL.**—Country formed part of Louisiana purchase of 1803. Cœur d'Alene Mission established, 1842. First permanent settlements in the territory began with discovery of gold on Oro Fino Creek, in 1860. Idaho Territory organized in 1863. State Constitution adopted, 1889. Admitted into the Union July 3, 1890.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total number square miles, 84,800—land, 84,290; water, 510. Length, north and south, on western border, 485 miles; on Wyoming border, 180 miles; width, on southern border, 300 miles; on northern, 45 miles. Principal river, the Snake. The Salmon, Clearwater, and Spokane are large streams, but not navigable. Elevation ranges from 680 feet to 10,000—mean, about 4,700 feet. Estimated area of forest lands, 10,000,000 acres.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Boise: Mean winter, 28°, extreme, —28°; summer, 73°, extreme, 107°; average annual rainfall, Boise, 13.2 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Idaho ranked forty-fourth in population in 1870, forty-sixth in 1880, and forty-fifth in 1890. Total population, 1870, 14,999; 1880, 32,610; 1890, 84,385. Classification: Male, 51,290; female, 33,095; native, 66,929; foreign, 17,456; white, 82,018; colored, 2,367—Africans, 201; Chinese, 2,007; Indians, 159.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Boise, the capital. United States assay office situated here, population, 2,311. Montpelier, the second in size, is the outlet for the Bear Lake Valley, population, 1,174; population of Weiser, 901. Lewiston, in Nez Perces County, is the only port in the State; it is a flourishing town of 849 inhabitants. Land offices are located at Blackfoot, Cœur d'Alene, Hailey, Lewiston, and Boise.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Estimated area of agricultural lands, 16,000,000 acres. State giving great attention to systematic irrigation; agriculture, as an industry, rapidly advancing in importance. Number acres irrigated lands, 1890, 740,350. Agricultural products in bushels: Wheat, 3,669,200; oats, 2,014,800; barley, 1,150,450; corn, 47,400; rye, 64,900; flax seed, 555,000; potatoes, 1,085,900.

**HORTICULTURE.**—Fruits can not be excelled in quality and flavor. Boise and other valleys widely known for their fine fruits. Number fruit trees growing in State, 178,914, of which 101,390 were apple; 17,366 prune; 19,110 plum; 16,714 cherry; 14,939 peach; the remainder being pear, apricot, and nectarine.

Production for 1889: Apples, 277,000 bushels; pears, 29,850 boxes; peaches, 34,850 boxes; plums and prunes, 34,350 boxes; berries, 76,600 baskets; grapes, 78,200 boxes.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Idaho possesses great advantages for stock growers. Estimated grazing lands, 20,000,000 acres. Climate and grasses both favorable to the industry. Latest reports give 185,497 horses, value, \$6,492,395; sheep, 527,077, value, \$1,264,985; oxen and other cattle, 515,338, value, \$7,858,905.

**MINERALS.**—Mining forms the chief industry of the State. Idaho ranks fifth as a producer of silver and sixth as a producer of gold. Value of gold mined, 1890, \$1,850,000; of silver, \$4,783,838. Total value of gold and silver sent to mint and assay offices since 1860, \$34,220,049. State ranks second in production of lead; output, 1889, 23,172 tons, two-thirds mined in Shoshone County, which comprises the famous Cœur d'Alene mining region. Output of the copper mines, 156,490 pounds. Iron and coal exist. Limestone, sandstone, and marble are quarried.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number of miles in operation in 1880, 206; 1885, 794; 1890, 946; January 1, 1892, 966. State has one mile of railway to each 87.7 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—State has a good system of public instruction. School age, 5-21; number pupils enrolled in public schools, 14,311; in private schools, 1,104. State University at Moscow.

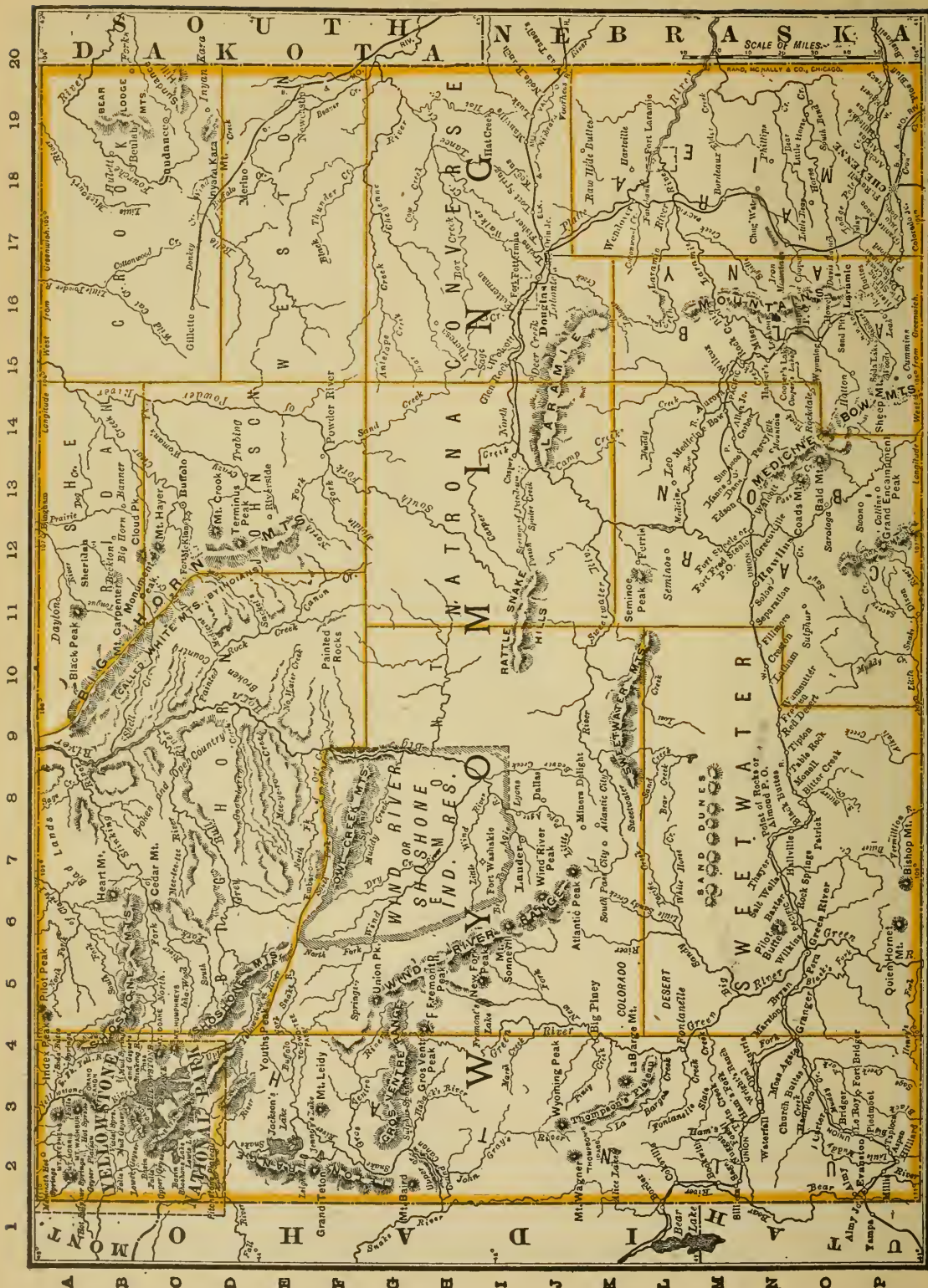
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, Friday following the first day of May, May 30, July 4, December 25, and any general or special election called by the Governor.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections, biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of senators, 12; representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years, meets first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 31,490. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 6 months and of county 30 days; registration required. Chinese, Indians, Mormons, insane, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 6 years; open accounts, 3 years; notes, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 6 months. Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, 18.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Ada, R-3 .....	2,500	8,368	Custer, O-7 .....	3,500	2,176	Nez Perces, I-3 .....	1,610	2,847
Alturas, S-7 .....	6,700	2,629	Elmore, R-5 .....	3,000	1,870	Oneida, U-10 .....	2,700	6,816
Bear Lake, U-13 .....	1,100	6,057	Idaho, K-4 .....	11,400	2,955	Owyhee, T-3 .....	7,800	2,021
Bingham, R-12 .....	10,500	13,575	Kootenai, C-2 .....	5,600	4,108	Shoshone, G-4 .....	4,400	5,382
Boise, P-4 .....	4,000	3,342	Latah, H-2 .....	1,080	9,173	Wash'gton, N-2 .....	2,700	3,836
Canyon, P-2 .....	-----	-----	Lemhi, M-8 .....	5,400	1,915	Total .....	84,290	84,385
Cassia, U-7 .....	4,500	3,143	Logan, S-7 .....	5,800	4,169			





# WYOMING.

WY-ō'ming.

Indian—Maughwanwame—signifies "The large plains."

**HISTORICAL.**—Name derived from the historic Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. Territory formed part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803 and Mexican acquisition of 1848. Spanish adventurers and Jesuit missionaries visited the country about the middle of the sixteenth century; permanent occupancy began with the visits of fur traders and officers of American army in early part of this century. Frémont's explorations began in 1842. Cheyenne settled, 1867. Territorial organization completed, 1869. The State constitution adopted, November, 1889. State admitted into the Union, July 10, 1890.

**AREA.**—State has an area of 97,890 square miles—97,575 square miles land, 315 water; length, 350 miles; breadth, 275 miles. Surface, mountainous; mean elevation, 6,400 feet; lowest, about 500 feet; highest, Frémont's Peak, 13,790 feet. Principal rivers: Green, Big Horn, Powder, Yellowstone, North Platte, and Big Cheyenne.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Fort Bridger: Winter, 19°, extreme, —42°; summer, 64°, extreme, 89°; Cheyenne, winter, 25°, extreme, —38°; summer, 67°, extreme, 100°; Fort Washakie, winter, 10°, extreme, —54°; summer, 67°, extreme, 100°. Average annual rainfall: Fort Bridger, 8.7 inches; Cheyenne, 11.7 inches; Fort Washakie, 11 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Wyoming ranked forty-seventh in population from 1870 to 1890. Total population, 1870, 9,118; 1880, 20,789; 1890, 60,705. Classification: Male, 39,343; female, 21,362; native, 45,792; foreign, 14,913; white, 59,275; colored, 1,430—Africans, 922; Chinese, 465; Indians, 43.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Cheyenne, the capital, commercial center of State and headquarters of the great cattle ranges of the West; population, 11,690, increase, during decade, 8,234, or 238.25 per cent.; Laramie has important railroad interests, is center of supplies for numerous ranchmen, lumbermen, and miners, population, 6,388; population Rock Springs, 3,406; Rawlins, 2,235; Evanston, 1,995.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Estimated area of cultivable land, 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 acres. Much of the land requires irrigation, but Wyoming surpasses all other states in the number of streams available for irrigation. Cereals, except Indian corn, vegetables, and all fruits common to temperate climate, may be grown. Agriculture, as an industry, rapidly increasing in importance. Wheat production, 1889, 73,313 bushels; oats, 362,162; corn, 25,162; barley,

11,573. Principal crop is hay: annual value, about \$1,500,000.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The live stock interest forms the oldest and most important industry in the State. Cattle are the most important, but great progress has been made in the number and quality of the sheep and horses. Number oxen and other cattle, 1891, 1,107,062, value, \$15,910,696; horses, 100,090, \$3,422,190; mules, 1,382, \$98,040; sheep, 1,141,492, \$2,808,070; milch cows, 13,395, \$428,640; swine, 10,920, \$66,392.

**MINERALS.**—Coal, the most important of the mineral interests. There are 15 regular mines; output, 1890, 1,870,366 tons, value, \$3,183,669. Carbon and Almy mines best known. Existence of petroleum known for thirty years; deposits valuable but almost wholly undeveloped. Principal developments made in Frémont and Weston counties; 50 open oil springs in Frémont County; 14 in the vicinity of Lander. In 1889, \$14,512 of gold mined; copper production, 100,000 pounds; iron and gypsum exist. Sandstone and limestone are quarried; marble has been discovered in Converse County.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number of miles of railroad in operation in 1867, 82; 1870 and 1875, 459; 1880, 512; 1885, 616; 1890, 1,002; Jan. 1, 1892, 1,052. State has one mile of railway to each 93 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—State has 259 teachers and 7,652 pupils in the public schools. School age, 6-21. Compulsory education enforced. State University located at Laramie.

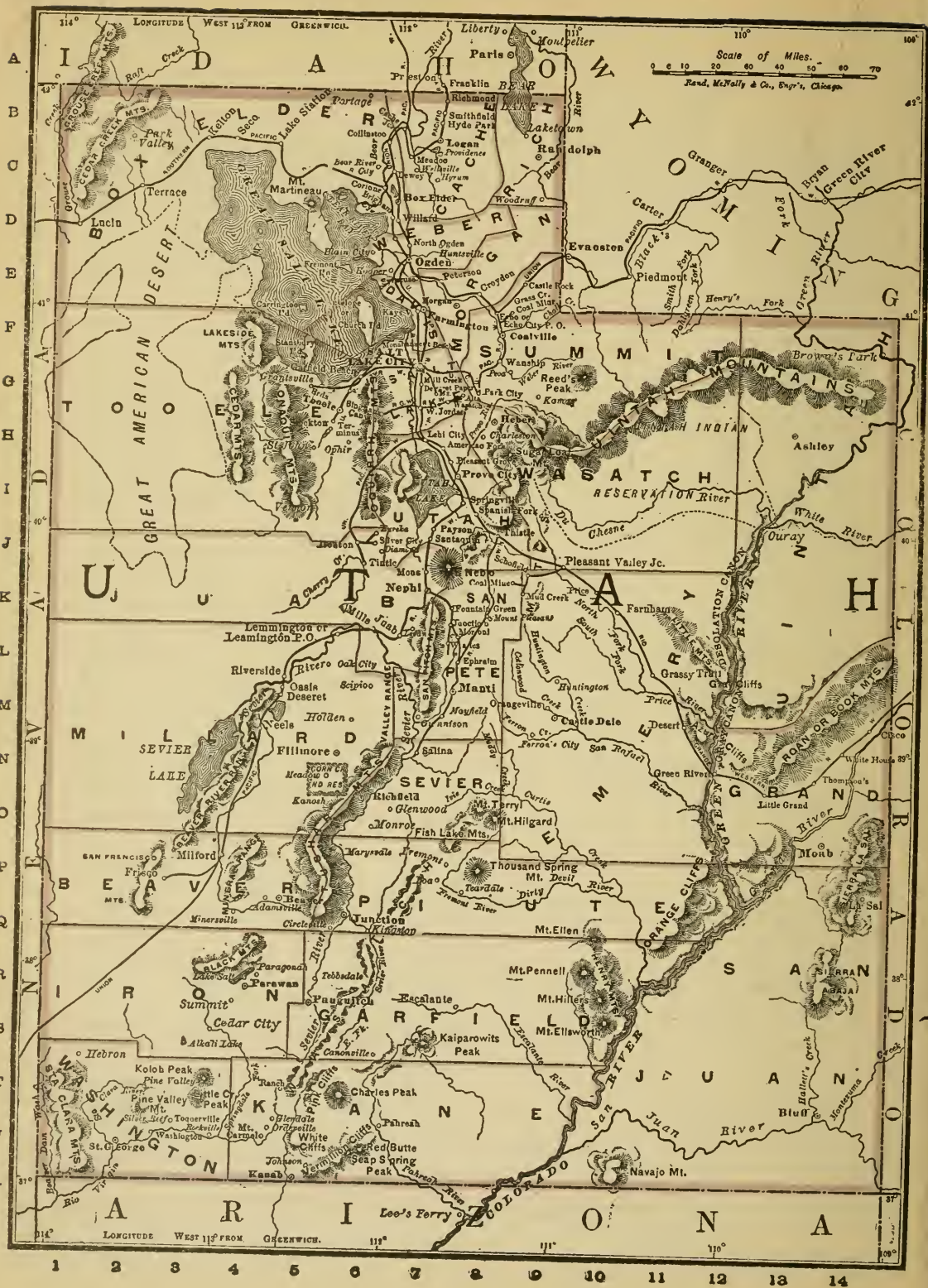
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number of Senators, 15; Representatives, 32; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; meets first Monday in January; limit of session, 40 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 27,044. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of State 1 year, of precinct 60 days; registration required. Idiots, insane, convicts, unless pardoned, U. S. soldiers, persons unable to read, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts, 4; notes, 5; redemption of tax sales, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 12; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Albany, N-16.....	4,500	8,865	Frémont, F-7.....	12,000	2,463	Natrona, H-12...	5,475	1,094
Bighorn, D-8.....	12,260	.....	Johnson, D-12...	4,000	2,357	Sheridan, B-12...	2,775	1,972
Carbon, N-12.....	7,800	6,857	Laramie, M-18...	7,025	16,777	Sweetwater, M-7.	10,230	4,941
Converse, H-17...	6,600	2,738	Nation'l P'rk Res-	.....	.....	Uinta, J-3.....	14,830	7,881
Crook, D-17.....	5,250	2,338	ervation, B-3....	.....	.....	Weston, E-17....	4,830	2,422
						Total.....	97,575	60,705





# UTAH.

Yoo' tah.

Named after a tribe of Indians.

**HISTORICAL.**—First explorations made by Spaniards who visited the country as early as 1540. Salt Lake visited by Capt. Bridger 1824-25, the first recorded discovery of the lake. Territory visited by Frémont, 1843, whose account led to its settlement. First settlements made by Mormons under Brigham Young at Salt Lake City, 1847. Country ceded to United States by Mexico, 1848. In 1849 the Mormons organized the State of "Deseret," land of the honey bee; September 9, 1850, Congress passed an act creating the Territory of Utah, ignoring the State of Deseret.

**AREA, ETC.**—84,900 square miles; land surface, 82,190 square miles; water, 2,780; average length, 350 miles; breadth, 260 miles. Elevation of valleys, 2,700 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Mountains range from 12,000 to 13,690 feet; mean elevation, 6,100 feet. Principal rivers, Colorado, Grand, and Green. Utah has 2,524 artesian wells, used chiefly to irrigate orchards, gardens, and vineyards.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Frisco: Mean winter, 30°, extreme, 0°; summer, 73°, extreme, 93°; Salt Lake, winter, 28°, extreme, —20°; summer, 76°, extreme, 101°. Average annual rainfall: Frisco, 7.6 inches; Salt Lake, 16.8 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Utah ranked thirty-fifth in population in 1850, thirty-seventh in 1860, thirty-ninth in 1870 and 1880, and fortieth in 1890. Total population, 1850, 11,380; 1860, 40,273; 1870, 86,786; 1880, 143,963; 1890, 207,905. Classification: Male, 110,463; female, 97,442; native, 154,841; foreign, 53,064; white, 205,899; colored, 2,006—Africans, 588; Chinese, 806; Japanese, 4; Indians, 608.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Salt Lake City, the capital and metropolis, population, 44,843, increase in ten years 24,075 or 115.92 per cent.; Ogden, important railroad, commercial, and manufacturing center, population, 14,889, increase, 8,820 or 145.33 per cent.; population, Provo, 5,159; Logan, 4,565.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture and mining form the chief industries. Wheat crop, 2,393,000 bushels; oats, 1,288,000 bushels; Indian corn, 675,000 bushels; barley, 660,000 bushels; potatoes of unusual size and fine quality produced in abundance; annual yield over 1,000,000 bushels. Fruits are of fine flavor and abundant. In 1889, 180,000 pounds of dried fruits were shipped north; Sultana seedless

grape, grown for raisins, averages 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of raisins per acre.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Live-stock interest chiefly in sheep; cattle and horses following in importance. Number farm animals, 1891: Sheep, 2,055,900, value, \$4,650,466; cattle, 402,731, \$5,679,512; milch cows, 54,497, \$1,210,378; horses, 67,957, \$2,414,946; mules, 2,028, \$111,369; swine, 48,594, \$416,374. Wool clip about 9,000,000 pounds. Sheep, horses, and cattle are of fair grade and constantly improving.

**MINERALS.**—Gold, silver, lead, and copper are the principal minerals. Gold discovered 1857, value of production, 1890, \$680,000; silver product, 8,000,000 ounces, value, \$10,343,434. Utah ranks third in silver and lead; output of lead mines, 16,675 tons; copper production, 1,006,636 pounds; salt production increased from 107,000 barrels in 1885 to 427,500 barrels in 1890. Iron and coal are mined. In 1890, 500 tons of sulphur were produced. Sandstone, limestone, granite and slate, and serpentine are quarried. Numerous marble beds exist, but have not been developed.

**RAILWAYS.**—Union Pacific Railway completed to Ogden, March 3, 1869. Number of miles in operation in 1870, 257; 1875, 515; 1880, 842; 1885, 1,138; 1890, 1,265; January 1, 1892, 1,347. Territory has one mile of railway to each 63.23 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—One-fourth the total sum raised by taxation is for public schools. School age, 6-18; number pupils in common schools, 36,372; in private schools, 10,794. University of Deseret, Salt Lake City; Agricultural College, Logan.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, and 24, Thanksgiving, and fast days, and December 25.

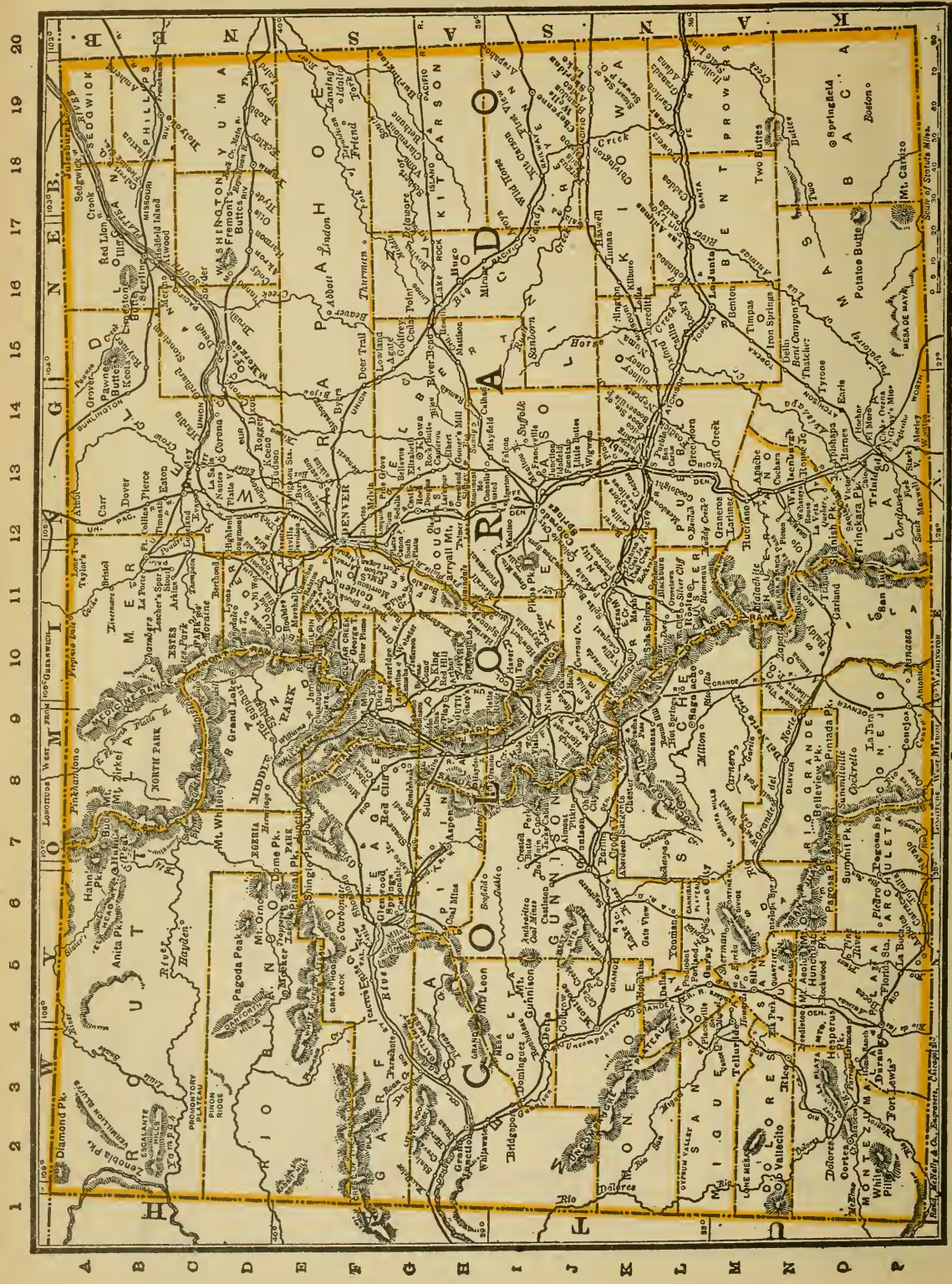
**POLITICAL.**—Territorial elections biennial, first Monday in August. Number of Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting second Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days. Number voters, 54,471. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of Territory 6 months, of county and precinct 30 days. Bigamists, polygamists, and adulterers excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts, 2; notes, 4; redemption of taxes, 2 years. Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Beaver, P-3	2,704	3,340	Kane, T-6	4,172	1,685	Summit, F-9	3,062	7,733
Boxelder, C-3	7,016	7,642	Millard, M-4	6,712	4,033	Tooele, H-3	6,240	3,700
Cache, C-7	1,090	15,509	Morgan, E-8	725	1,780	Uintah, J-13	5,834	2,762
Davis, F-6	290	6,751	Piute, P-8	3,695	2,842	Utah, I-7	1,986	23,768
Emery, M-11	5,723	5,076	Rich, C-8	980	1,527	Wasatch, I-10	3,444	3,595
Garfield, R-7	1,364	2,457	Salt Lake, G-7	784	58,457	Washington, U-2	2,446	4,009
Grand, N-13	3,175	541	San Juan, S-12	9,178	365	Weber, D-7	650	22,723
Iron, R-2	3,426	2,683	Sanpete, L-7	1,784	13,146	Total	82,190	207,905
Juab, K-4	3,828	5,582	Sevier, N-7	1,872	6,199			







# COLORADO.

Kol-o-rah' do.

"Centennial State."

Spanish—"Red or Colored."

**HISTORICAL.**—Territory acquired under Louisiana purchase of 1803, and Mexican cession of 1848. First explorations made by Spaniards under Coronado, 1540. First official explorations under authority of United States, made by Major Pike, 1805. First settlement made by trappers on present site of Denver, 1838. Colorado Territory organized, 1861; State admitted into the Union, 1876; the twenty-fifth State admitted.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total number square miles, 103,925—103,645 land, 280 water; length, east and west, 380 miles; breadth, 280 miles. Principal rivers: North and South Platte, Arkansas, Snake, White, and Green. Altitude ranges from 3,000 to over 14,400 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Denver: Mean winter, 27°, extreme —29°; summer, 72°, extreme 105°; Las Animas, winter, 22°, extreme —26°; summer, 76°, extreme, 105°, Montrose, winter, 23°, extreme —20°; summer, 72°, extreme, 98°. Average annual rainfall: Denver, 14.6 inches; Las Animas, 13.5 inches; Montrose, 8.9 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Colorado ranked thirty-eighth in 1860, forty-first in 1870, thirty-fifth in 1880, and thirty-first in 1890. Total population 1860, 34,277; 1870, 39,864; 1880, 194,327; 1890, 412,198. Classification: Male, 245,247; female, 166,951; native, 328,208; foreign, 83,990; white, 404,468; colored, 7,730—Africans, 6,215; Chinese, 1,398; Japanese, 10; Indians, 107.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Denver, the capital and chief city, population, 106,713. Pueblo, the second city in size, population, 24,558; Colorado Springs, one of the most popular health resorts in the country, population, 11,140; Leadville, center of carbonate region, population, 10,384; Trinidad, center of chief coal-mining region, population, 5,523.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture, through the extensive system of irrigation, is making rapid advances. Latest reports give crops: Corn, 1,511,907 bushels; wheat, 2,845,439 bush-

els; oats, 2,514,480 bushels; barley, 331,556 bushels; rye, 54,158 bushels. Number and value of farm animals, 2,998,919, \$31,831,331.

**MINERALS.**—One of the richest States in the Union in minerals. State ranks second in gold and first in silver. Value of gold production, 1890, \$4,150,000; silver, \$24,307,070. Valuable beds of anthracite exist. Total output of coal mines, 1889, 2,597,661—53,517 tons anthracite; total value, \$3,993,768; of iron mines, 109,136 tons, value, \$487,433; copper, 1,170,033 pounds; lead, 70,783 tons, value, \$2,101,014. Value of stone output, 1880, \$50,400; 1890, \$1,676,862.

**RAILWAYS.**—Earliest railroad in the State—the Denver Pacific—completed, Denver to Cheyenne, Wyo., 1870. Number of miles in operation in 1870, 157; 1875, 807; 1880, 1,570; 1885, 2,877; 1890, 4,291; January 1, 1892, 4,344.

**EDUCATION.**—Compulsory education a law. School age, 6-21. Pupils enrolled in public schools, 65,490; in private schools, 7,072. Number colleges, 4.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving, December 25, and general election.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 49; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in January; limit of session, ninety days; term of Senators, 4 years, Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 4; number voters, 164,920. Voters must be residents of State 6 months, of county 90 days, of precinct 10 days; registration required. Convicts, unless restored to citizenship, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgment, 6 years; open accounts, 6; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 3 years. Legal interest rate, 8; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Arapahoe, E-16.....	5,220	132,135	Gilpin, E-11.....	150	5,867	Ouray, L-4.....	450	6,510
Archuleta, O-7.....	1,100	826	Grand, D-9.....	2,100	604	Park, H-10.....	2,100	3,548
Baca, O-19.....	2,300	1,479	Gunnison, J-7.....	3,200	4,359	Phillips, B-19.....	570	2,642
Bent, K-18.....	1,500	1,313	Hinsdale, M-6.....	1,400	862	Pitkin, G-7.....	950	8,929
Boulder, D-11.....	790	14,082	Huerfano, M-12.....	1,600	6,882	Prowers, M-19.....	1,650	1,969
Chaffee, I-9.....	1,150	6,612	Jefferson, G-11.....	860	8,450	Pueblo, L-13.....	2,400	31,491
Cheyenne, J-19.....	1,800	534	Kiowa, K-19.....	1,800	1,243	Rio Blanco, D-4.....	3,600	1,200
Clear Creek, F-10.....	390	7,184	Kit Carson, H-19.....	2,150	2,472	Rio Grande, N-8.....	1,260	3,451
Conejos, P-9.....	1,200	7,193	Lake, H-8.....	450	14,663	Routt, B-4.....	6,000	2,369
Costilla, O-10.....	1,720	3,491	La Plata, O-3.....	1,860	5,509	Saguache, L-8.....	3,240	3,313
Custer, L-11.....	720	2,970	Larimer, B-9.....	4,100	9,712	San Juan, N-5.....	500	1,572
Delta, I-4.....	1,150	2,534	Las Animas, O-16.....	4,700	17,208	San Miguel, L-5.....	1,300	2,909
Dolores, N-2.....	1,000	1,498	Lincoln, H-16.....	2,600	689	Sedgwick, A-19.....	650	1,293
Douglas, G-12.....	840	3,006	Logan, A-18.....	1,830	3,070	Summit, F-9.....	690	1,906
Eagle, F-17.....	1,600	3,725	Mesa, H-3.....	3,000	4,260	Washington, C-18.....	1,080	2,301
Elbert, H-17.....	1,880	1,856	Montezuma, P-2.....	2,640	1,529	Weld, B-14.....	4,075	11,736
El Paso, I-13.....	2,660	21,239	Montrose, K-3.....	2,300	3,980	Yuma, C-19.....	1,180	2,596
Fremont, J-11.....	1,600	9,156	Morgan, D-15.....	1,290	1,601	Total.....	103,645	412,198
Garfield, F-4.....	3,250	4,478	Otero, L-16.....	2,050	4,192			





# NEW MEXICO. Nu Mex'i-kō.

Aztec, "Mexitli," the Aztec god of war.

**HISTORICAL.**—First expedition by the Spaniards begun in 1540; first permanent settlement made 1598, in the valley of the Chama River. Americans from United States first entered the Territory as traders about 1804. Country formed part of territory ceded to United States by Mexico in 1848. Territory organized September, 1850. Peonage abolished March 2, 1867.

**AREA, ETC.**—Territory has an area of 122,580 square miles, of which 122,460 square miles are land and 120 water. Average breadth, 335 miles; length of eastern boundary, 345 miles, of western boundary, 390 miles. The table-lands have an elevation ranging from 4,000 feet in the south to 6,500 feet in the north. Rio Grande, the largest river, rises in the southwest, at an elevation of 11,900 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Santa Fé: Mean winter, 28°, extreme, —13°; summer, 63°, extreme, 97°. Fort Stanton, winter, 34°, extreme, —18°; summer 68°, extreme, 95°. Average annual rainfall: Santa Fé, 13.5 inches; Fort Stanton, 17.3 inches.

**POPULATION.**—New Mexico ranked thirty-second in population in 1850, thirty-fourth in 1860, thirty-seventh in 1870, forty-first in 1880, and forty-third in 1890. Total population, 1850, 61,547; 1860, 93,516; 1870, 91,874; 1880, 119,565; 1890, 153,593. Classification: Male, 83,055; female, 70,538; native, 143,334; foreign, 11,259; white 142,719; colored, 10,874—Africans, 1,956; Chinese, 361; Japanese, 3; Indians, 8,554.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Santa Fé, the largest town; one of the oldest cities in the United States; capital of New Mexico since 1640; population, 6,185. Albuquerque, the second in size, is the seat of the university; population, 3,785. Las Vegas, one of the principal trade centers. Silver City and Socorro, prominent as mining centers.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Area largely consists of vast, undulating plains, having a soil of remarkable fertility, where irrigation is possible. Estimated area of irrigable agricultural and grazing lands, 39,289,722 square miles. Latest reports of agricultural products: Corn, 1,051,000 bushels; wheat, 1,073,000 bushels; oats, 359,000; barley, 35,024; potatoes, 138,497; hay, 27,961 tons.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Grazing interest extensive and valuable. Cattle and sheep comprise the

principal live stock interest in the Territory. Number and value of animals, 1891: Cattle, 1,288,182, \$14,179,659; sheep, 2,967,480, \$4,556,566; horses, 93,000, \$2,704,905; cows, 18,775, \$375,500; swine, 24,852, \$146,628. Wool clip of 1890, 4,000,000 pounds.

**MINERALS.**—Territory rich in mineral wealth. Value of gold mined in 1890, \$850,000; silver, \$1,680,808. Lead is found in all parts of the Territory, 4,764 tons mined in 1889. New Mexico ranks fourth as a producer of copper, output of mines 1889, 3,686,137 pounds. Iron ore abundant, deposits near the coal-fields, ores contain from 35 to 50 per cent. of iron. Coal deposits widely distributed; product 1889, 486,943, value, \$872,628. Zinc, salt, and petroleum are produced. Sandstone of various colors and fine quality is quarried: ricolite, a stone resembling Mexican onyx (used in interior decorations), is quarried in Grant County.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad constructed in the Territory—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé—1879; 178 miles built that year. Number of miles in operation, 1880, 643; 1885, 1,194; 1890, 1,388. January 1, 1892, 1,405. Territory has one mile of railway to each 87.24 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Present system of public schools established 1884. School age, 5–20. Number pupils in public schools, 18,215; in private schools, 4,664. University of New Mexico, Santa Fé.

**CIVIL WAR.**—New Mexico furnished 6,561 men; number deaths, 360. Number pensioners in Territory, 1891, 450.

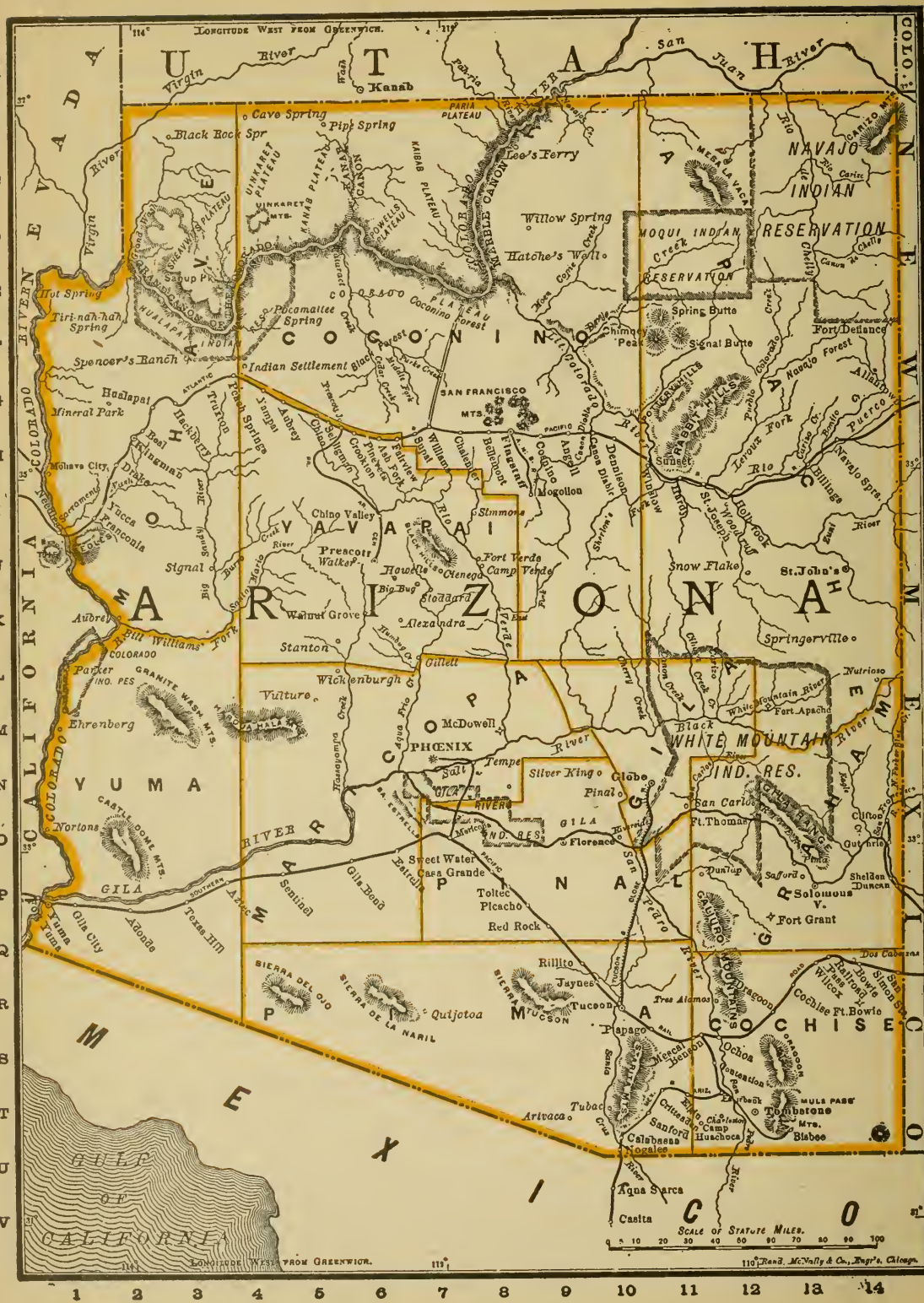
**POLITICAL.**—Territorial elections biennial, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years; meets last Monday in December, limit of session, 60 days. Number of voters, 44,951. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of Territory 6 months, of county 3 months, precinct 30 days. Pueblo Indians and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, July 4, all days for fasting or thanksgiving, and December 25. Notes due on holidays are payable on the following business day.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 15 years; open accounts, 4 years; notes, 6 years; redemption of tax sales, 3 years. Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 12.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Bernalillo, I-5.....	8,628	20,913	Guadalupe, K-13.....			Santa Fé, I-8.....	2,292	13,562
Chaves, N-12.....			Lincoln, O-11.....	26,452	7,081	Sierra, O-4.....	3,116	3,630
Colfax, E-12.....	6,600	7,974	Mora, G-11.....	4,000	10,618	Socorro, M-4.....	15,476	9,593
Dona Ana, R-6.....	8,992	9,191	Rio Arriba, F-6.....	7,150	11,534	Taos, F-8.....	2,300	9,868
Eddy, R-13.....			San Juan, F-3.....	6,008	1,890	Valencia, K-5.....	8,900	13,876
Grant, R-2.....	9,300	9,657	San Miguel, I-11.....	13,246	24,041	Total.....	122,460	153,593





# ARIZONA.

Ar-i-zo'na.

Supposed to be Aztec "Arizuma," Rocky Country.

**HISTORICAL.**—Country first visited by Spanish explorers, 1526. Spaniards established a fort on site of Tucson, 1580. Missions established by Jesuits in early part of seventeenth century. Country visited by American trappers, 1824, and traversed by General Frémont, 1849. Yuma, then Arizona City, laid out, 1854. Country set off from New Mexico and made a Territory, 1863. Capital established at Prescott, 1864; removed to Tucson, 1867; reestablished at Prescott, 1877; removed to Phoenix, 1889.

**AREA, ETC.**—Territory has 113,020 square miles—112,920 square miles land and 100 square miles water. Extreme length, 375 miles; breadth, 340 miles. Entire country drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries. Two-fifths of the area constitutes an elevated plateau, ranging in height from 3,000 to 8,000 feet. In the northwest is the celebrated "Grand Cañon of the Colorado," formed by the passage of the Colorado River. Greatest elevation in the State, San Francisco Cone, height, nearly 12,000 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Fort Grant: Mean winter, 43°, extreme, 7°; summer, 78°, extreme, 102°; Prescott, winter, 32°, extreme, —18°; summer, 73°, extreme, 103°; Yuma, winter, 54°, extreme, 22°; summer, 92°, extreme, 118°. Average annual rainfall: Fort Grant, 16.5 inches; Prescott, 16.4 inches; Yuma, 3.1 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Arizona ranked forty-sixth in population in 1870, forty-fourth in 1880, and forty-eighth in 1890. Total population, 1870, 9,658; 1880, 40,440; 1890, 59,620. Classification: Male, 36,571; female, 23,049; native, 40,825; foreign, 18,795; white, 55,580; colored, 4,040—Africans, 1,357; Chinese, 1,170; Japanese, 1; Indians, 1,512.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Tucson, settled in the middle of the sixteenth century, the largest town, population, 5,150; Phoenix, the capital, center of trade for important agricultural and mining districts, population, 3,152, an increase of 84.54 per cent. during past decade; Tombstone, an important mining and stock-raising center, population, 1,875; Yuma, population, 1,773; Prescott, 1,759.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—Central and Southeastern Arizona have many fertile and productive valleys. Latest reports give cereal products: Wheat, 395,000 bushels; barley, 252,992 bushels; Indian corn, 82,535 bushels; oats, 33,996 bushels. Fruit culture an important and growing industry. Soil and climate both adapted to the production of semi-tropic fruits and nuts. Fruits of Southern Arizona ripen

two to three weeks earlier than those of California, enabling the producer to market his crop without competition. State has 87 acres under almond trees and 570 under oranges. Fruit production, 1889, 30,000,000 pounds—5,700,000 grapes.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The productive valleys of Arizona abound in rich grasses, the Territory ranking high in stock-raising. Latest returns give number and value of animals: Horses, 51,658, \$2,066,320; mules, 1,336, \$74,816; milch cows, 17,797, \$444,925; cattle, 761,254, \$11,418,810; sheep, 611,452, \$1,406,340; swine, 20,140, \$108,756.

**MINERALS.**—Arizona is rich in mineral wealth. Mining, one of the oldest industries in the State, successfully conducted by Jesuits as early as 1736. Value of gold mined, 1890, \$1,000,000; silver, \$1,292,929. Total amount gold and silver deposited at mints and assay offices since organization, \$19,075,493—\$5,227,568 gold, \$13,847,924 silver. Arizona ranks third as a producer of copper; ores are rich and easily reduced; total expenditures for producing the 31,362 685 pounds of 1889, \$1,146,819. Value of lead mined in 1889, \$98,747. Sandstone and limestone exist.

**RAILWAYS.**—Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona chartered 1878, completed, Yuma to Casa Grande, 1879. Number miles in operation, 1880, 349; 1885, 605; 1890, 1,094; January 1, 1892, 1,095. Territory has one mile of railway to each 103.72 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Present school system established, 1868. School age, 6-18. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 7,828; in private schools, 880; annual income, \$201,288. Normal school at Tempe; University of Arizona at Tucson.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25, Territorial or special election called by the Governor.

**POLITICAL.**—Territorial elections biennial, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting second Monday in February; limit, 60 days; number voters, 23,696. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of Territory 6 months, of county, town, and precinct 10 days. Idiots, insane, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts, 2; notes, 3; redemption of tax sales, 1 year; legal interest rate, 7; by contract, no limit.

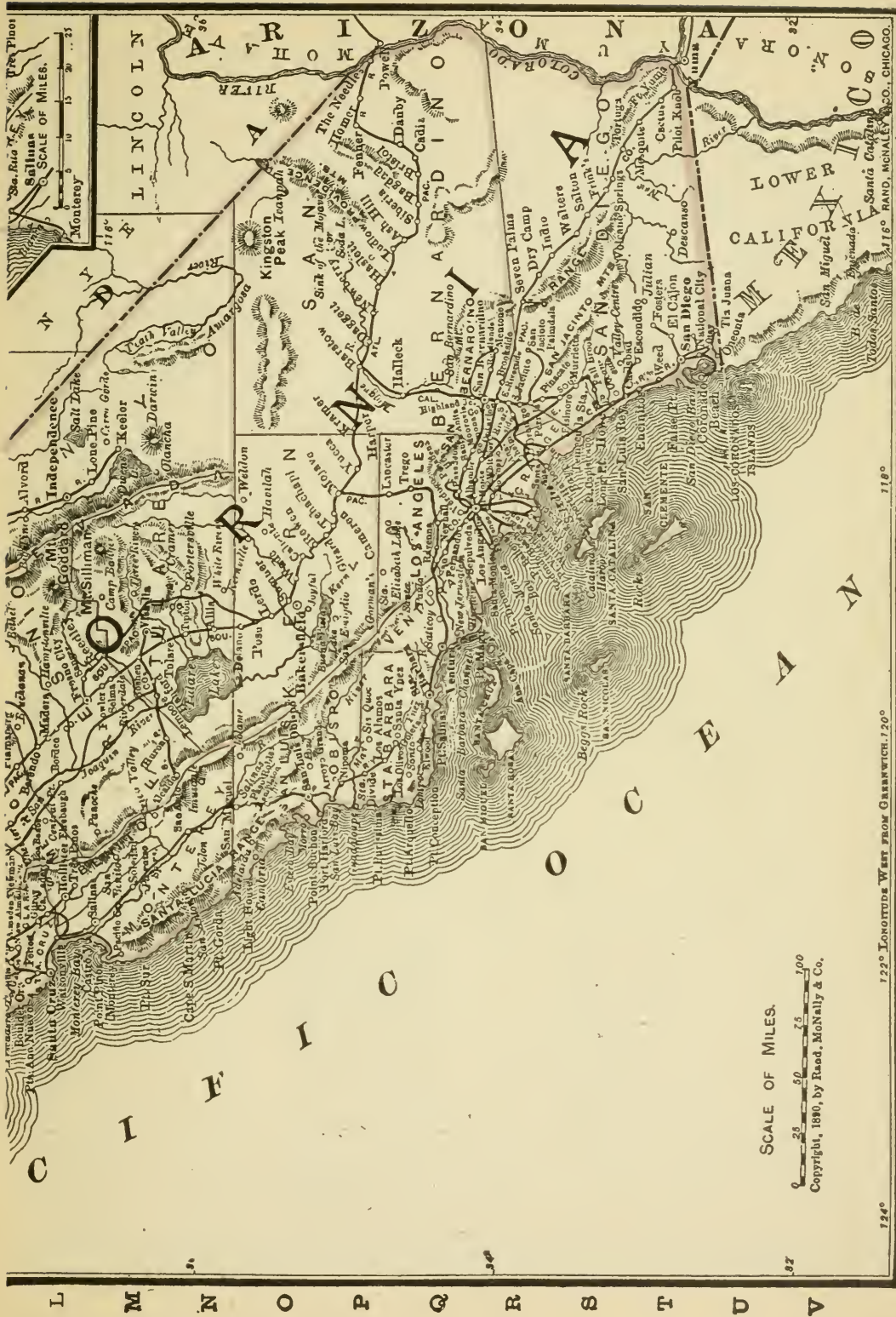
## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Apache, G-13	21,060	4,281	Graham, O-13	6,152	5,670	Pinal, P-9	5,300	4,251
Cochise, R-13	6,004	6,988	Maricopa, N-6	9,892	10,986	Yavapai, J-6	29,236	8,685
Coconino, F-7			Mohave, G-3	11,332	1,444	Yuma, N-2	10,136	2,671
Gila, M-11	3,212	2,021	Pima, R-8	10,596	12,673	Total	112,920	59,620

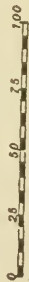








SCALE OF MILES.



Copyright, 1880, by Reed, McNally & Co.

122° LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREENWICH. 120°

124°

# CALIFORNIA.

Kal-e-for'ne-ah.  
"Golden State."

Supposed to be Arabic "Khalafa," to succeed.

**HISTORICAL.**—Earliest explorations made by Spanish navigators, 1542. First permanent settlement made by Franciscan friars at San Diego, April 11, 1769. Spanish rule lasted until declaration of Mexican independence, 1822. Country ruled by Mexico, 1822 to 1846. Pioneers from United States began entering the country, 1825. Fremont exploring expedition entered in 1844. United States military rule established, July, 1846, continued to December, 1849. State constitution ratified, November, 1849. State admitted into the Union, September 9, 1850. Eighteenth to enter after formation of government.

**AREA, ETC.**—California, the second State in size. Total area, 158,360 square miles; land, 155,980 square miles; water, 2,380 square miles; extreme length, 770 miles; extreme breadth, 330 miles. Length of coast line, 850 miles. San Francisco Bay, finest harbor on Pacific Coast. Greatest elevation, Mount Whitney, 14,800 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Red Bluff: Mean winter, 46°, extreme, 18°; summer, 82°, extreme, 112°; Sacramento, winter, 46°, extreme, 19°; summer, 72°, extreme, 108°; San Diego, winter, 54°, extreme, 32°; summer, 67°, extreme, 101°. Average annual rainfall: Red Bluff, 25.7 inches; Sacramento, 21.9 inches; San Diego, 11.2 inches.

**POPULATION.**—California ranked twenty-ninth in population in 1850, twenty-sixth in 1860, twenty-fourth in 1870 and 1880, and twenty-second in 1890. Total population, 1850, 92,597; 1860, 379,994; 1870, 560,247; 1880, 864,694; 1890, 1,208,130. Classification: Male, 700,059; female, 508,071; native, 841,821; foreign, 366,309; white, 1,111,672; colored, 96,458—Africans, 11,322; Chinese, 72,472; Japanese, 1,147; Indians, 11,517.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—San Francisco, the metropolis, one of the leading ports in the United States, population, 298,997; Los Angeles, the second city in size, center of the fruit and wine trade of Southern California, population, 50,395. Oakland, an important railroad center, opposite San Francisco, has 48,682 inhabitants; Sacramento, the capital, population, 26,386; San Jose, center of an important agricultural and horticultural district, population, 18,060.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—In 1890, twenty-five cities and towns had a population of over 3,000. Greatest numerical increase during decade shown in San Francisco—65,038 or 27.80 per cent. Increase of Los Angeles, 39,212, or 350.64 per cent.; Oakland, 14,127, or 40.88 per cent. Percentages of increase greatest in Pasadena, Fresno, San Diego, Santa Ana, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino.

**AGRICULTURE.**—All products of temperate and semi-tropic climates produced in abundance. Production of cereals one of the chief industries of the State; wheat culture most important; barley product of California equals one-fourth of total production of United States. Latest reported productions:

Wheat, 36,595,000 bushels; barley, 17,548,380 bushels; corn, 5,571,000 bushels; oats, 2,416,000 bushels; rye, 243,871 bushels; hay, 79,362 tons, value, \$434,933. State ranks third as a producer of hops; in average yield per acre ranks first; production, 1890, 6,547,338 pounds, average yield, 1,048 pounds.

**HORTICULTURE.**—State has 12,662,640 fruit trees, exclusive of nuts, berries, and citrus fruits. In the extent cultivated, peach and apricot lead, while the pear is one of the most profitable fruits grown; prune growing an important branch of fruit culture. Santa Clara County, center of industry, produced 15,000,000 pounds in 1889. California has 78,616 acres under semi-tropic fruits and nuts, 38,367 acres oranges. Total number bearing trees, 2,652,021—orange, 1,153,881. Products and values, 1889: Oranges, 1,245,047 boxes, value, \$2,271,616; lemons, 305,598, \$537,852; almonds, 15,251,098 pounds, \$1,525,109; figs, 11,190,816, \$298,421; Madeira nuts, 13,802,400, \$1,242,216; olives, 9,639,208 pounds, \$386,368. Olive culture a successful industry. Olive plantations contain 607,377 trees—278,380 bearing. Olive oil and pickled olives of California are of excellent quality.

**VITICULTURE.**—A great and growing industry, California leading all other States. Grapes are produced in nearly all the 54 counties in the State. State has 155,272 acres under bearing vines and 45,272 acres under new vineyards. Products, 1889: Grapes, sold for table use, 77,570,000 pounds; wine made, 14,626,000 gallons; raisins produced, 1,372,195 boxes. Estimated wine product, 1890, 16,500,000 gallons; raisins, 2,197,463 boxes. Largest vineyard in the world at Tehama, area, 3,800 acres.

**LIVE STOCK, ETC.**—Climate well adapted to the rearing of farm animals, State being chiefly noted for its sheep. Number and value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, 415,059, \$26,010,045; mules, 54,574, \$4,077,548; milch cows, 290,521, \$7,829,541; cattle, 602,904, \$10,481,663; sheep, 4,083,541, \$9,884,211; swine, 512,424, \$2,741,675. Wool clip, 1890, 34,854,000 pounds; shipments, 29,000,000, value, \$6,500,000. Receipts of California butter at San Francisco, 11,078,200 pounds; cheese, 4,272,000 pounds; eggs, 2,665,933 dozen. Honey an important product; number beehives, 55,043, value, \$65,244; products, 2,000,000 pounds strained honey, 200,000 pounds comb honey, 30,000 pounds beeswax.

**MINERALS.**—One of the richest mineral regions in the world. Gold mines the most important, first discovered, 1848; value of production up to close of 1890, \$756,342,126. California ranks first among gold-producing states; value of product, 1889, \$12,586,720; silver product, 1,062,578 ounces, value, \$1,373,807. State produces more than one-fourth the world's supply of quicksilver; production, 1889, 26,000 flasks, value, \$1,190,000. Of the 9,500,000 pounds of borax produced in United States California supplied 70 per cent. Coal



mined chiefly in Amador and Contra Costa counties; output, 121,820 tons, value, \$288,232; petroleum fields lie in Southern counties, production, 303,220 barrels, value, \$358,048. Copper, asphaltum, and antimony are produced. In the production of granite, State advanced from ninth place in 1880 to third in 1890, value of output, 1889, \$1,329,018; sandstone, \$175,598; limestone, \$516,780; marble, \$87,030; slate, \$18,000.

**LUMBER.**—Lumber industry one of the oldest and most important in the State, being one of its greatest sources of wealth; most valuable timber region, redwood belt of Coast range. Industry dates to 1838: first saw mill erected on Bodega Bay, 1843. Estimated area of timber regions, 11,000,000 acres. Amount of redwood, fir, and pine cut annually, 500,000,000 feet. Lumber received from all points at San Francisco, 1889, 463,153,193 feet—301,894,864 feet pine, 161,258,329 feet redwood.

**FISHERIES.**—California leads in Pacific Coast fisheries. Capital invested, \$2,684,210; number employed, 5,338; vessels, 124; boats, 4,101; value of all products, \$4,463,369; fish, \$1,091,398; whale and seal products, \$2,490,373; all others, \$881,598. Whale fishery becoming a prominent industry. State has 8 salmon canneries; number cases packed, 1889, 74,822, value, \$464,232.

**MANUFACTURES.**—State has 20 establishments engaged in textile industries—10 wool, 1 cotton, 9 silk. Capital invested in woolen manufactures, \$2,661,480; number employes, 1,375; wages paid, \$328,824; cost of materials used, \$822,961; value of products, \$1,421,903. Silk industry: Capital, \$112,283; employes, 214; materials used, \$144,672; products, \$271,912. Manufactures chiefly center at San Francisco. City reports 201 industries; 3,965 establishments; capital invested, \$65,612,049; employes, 46,850; wages, \$29,860,057; cost of materials, \$77,188,061; products, \$131,263,713.

**CIVIL WAR.**—California furnished a total

of 15,725 men. Aggregate number of deaths, 573. Number pensioners on the rolls, 1891, 8,004.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railway in State. Sacramento Valley, incorporated, 1852: eight miles completed, 1855; road opened for business—Sacramento to Folsom, 23 miles—1856. Number of miles in 1855, 8; 1860, 23; 1865, 214; 1870, 925; 1875, 1,503; 1880, 2,195; 1885, 3,045; 1890, 4,336; January 1, 1892, 4,484. State has one mile of railway to each 30.85 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—State has a good system of public schools. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 221,756; expenditures, \$5,119,097; more per capita than any other State. School age, 5-17. Number of pupils in private schools, 24,843. State has 13 colleges. State University, Berkeley, chartered, 1868. Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, transferred to University, 1888.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, September 9, Thanksgiving, December 25, State or general election. When any holiday falls on Sunday, the Monday following is a holiday.

**POSTAL.**—Total number postoffices, 1,403; number presidential offices, 91—5 first-class; 14 second-class; 72 third-class; number fourth-class offices, 1,312; money order, 307.

**POLITICAL.**—State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 40; Representatives, 80; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number voters, 462,289. Voters must be actual citizens, residents of State 1 year, of county 90 days, of precinct 30 days; registration required. Idiots, Chinese, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 5 years; open accounts, 2; notes, 4; redemption of tax sales, 1 year. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Alameda, F-12..	704	93,864	Modoc, C-5.....	4,198	4,986	San Mateo, H-10.	460	10,087
Alpine, I-7.....	753	667	Mono, J-8.....	3,384	2,002	Santa Barbara,		
Amador, I-6.....	568	10,320	Monterey, N-5..	3,452	18,637	P-6.....	2,380	15,754
Butte, F-4.....	1,720	17,939	Napa, A-10.....	850	16,411	Santa Clara, I-13.	1,380	48,005
Calaveras, J-6..	980	8,882	Nevada, G-6.....	1,000	17,369	Santa Cruz, J-11	425	19,270
Colusa, G-3.....	2,450	14,640	Orange, R-10....	740	13,589	Shasta, D-4.....	3,960	12,133
Contra Costa, D-11	810	13,515	Placer, H-5.....	1,492	15,101	Sierra, G-6.....	900	5,051
Del Norte, C-2..	1,500	2,592	Plumas, F-5.....	2,720	4,933	Siskiyou, C-3....	5,680	12,163
El Dorado, H-6..	1,790	9,232	Sacramento,			Solano, B-12.....	960	20,946
Fresno, L-7.....	8,010	32,026	B-14.....	1,010	40,339	Sonoma, I-2.....	1,548	32,721
Glenn, G-3.....			San Benito, M-5.	1,000	6,412	Stanislaus, K-5..	1,486	10,040
Humboldt, E-1..	3,570	23,469	San Bernardino,			Sutter, H-4.....	590	5,469
Inyo, M-10.....	10,020	3,544	P-12.....	21,000	25,497	Tehama, F-3.....	2,988	9,916
Kern, O-8.....	7,971	9,808	San Diego, S-12.	14,548	34,987	Trinity, E-2.....	3,000	3,719
Lake, H-3.....	1,125	7,101	San Francisco,			Tulare, M-8.....	5,592	24,574
Lassen, E-6.....	4,890	4,239	K-3.....	50	298,997	Tuolumne, J-6..	2,048	6,082
Los Angeles, Q-9.	4,000	101,454	San Joaquin,			Ventura, Q-8.....	1,682	10,071
Marin, C-8.....	590	13,072	D-14.....	1,380	28,629	Yolo, H-4.....	972	12,684
Mariposa, K-7..	1,570	3,787	San Luis Obispo,			Yuba, G-5.....	714	9,636
Mendocino, G-2.	3,694	17,612	O-6.....	3,404	16,072	Total.....	155,980	1,208,150
Merced, K-6.....	2,270	8,085						





## NEVADA.

Ne-vah'dah.

"Silver State."

Spanish—White with Snow.

**HISTORICAL.**—Previous to Mexican War formed an uninhabited portion of the Department of California. Territory ceded to United States, February 2, 1848. First explorations conducted in 1833. First attempted settlements, 1840; first permanent settlement made at Genoa, in Carson Valley, 1850. Prior to 1859 inhabitants chiefly Mormons; discovery of Comstock silver mines in that year induced a great immigration. Nevada Territory organized, March, 1861. State admitted into the Union, October 31, 1864.

**AREA, ETC.**—110,700 square miles: land surface, 109,740 square miles; water, 960 square miles; extreme length, 485 miles; length of western boundary, 210 miles; extreme breadth, 310 miles. Principal rivers, Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, and Walker. Along the various streams extend rich, fertile valleys and many natural meadows. Greatest elevation, Wheeler Peak, 13,036 feet; lowest, 945 feet. Lake Tahoe, one of largest lakes in the West—22 miles long, 12 miles wide—lies 6,208 feet above the level of the sea.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Winnemucca: Mean winter, 28°, extreme, -28°; summer, 72°, extreme, 104°; average annual rainfall, 8.6 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Nevada ranked forty-first in population in 1860, fortieth in 1870, forty-third in 1880, and forty-ninth in 1890. Total population, 1860, 6,857; 1870, 42,491; 1880, 62,266; 1890, 45,761. Classification: Male, 29,214; female, 16,547; native, 31,055; foreign, 14,706; white, 39,084; colored, 6,677—Africans, 242; Chinese, 2,833; Japanese, 3; Indians, 3,599.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Virginia City, the commercial metrop., lis, population, 8,511; Carson City, the capital, population, 3,950; Eureka, Austin, Tuscarora, and Winnemucca are the only interior towns of any prominence.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Where irrigation is practicable, valleys and natural meadows highly productive. Nearly all cereals, hay, and vegetables are grown. All fruits of temperate climate, of fine quality, produced abundantly. Irrigated crop areas exceed those of any other State. Irrigated area under crops, 1890, 224,403 acres. Out of a total of 1,341 farms, 1,167 contain irrigated crop areas. Crops chiefly forage: agriculture largely an adjunct to stock-raising. Latest reports give cereal products: Wheat, 323,801 bushels; barley, 237,192 bushels; oats, 99,126 bushels.

**LIVE STOCK.**—One of the most profitable and, next to mining, the leading industry of the State. B. ef and mutton produced are of exceptional quality. Superior climate of Nevada renders it the equal of Kentucky as a natural home for rearing fine horses and cattle. Live stock, 1891: Horses, 57,757, value, \$2,471,975; milch cows, 14,903, \$409,833; cattle, 317,498, \$4,689,446; sheep, 504,710, \$1,256,223; swine, 12,626, \$86,107.

**MINERALS.**—From 1871 to 1879 Nevada occupied the leading place in production of the precious metals. State now occupies third place. Output, 1889: \$3,506,295 gold; silver, 4,696,605 ounces, value, \$6,072,241. Comstock lode discovered, 1859; aggregate gold and silver yield to 1889, \$342,966,668. Lead, copper, and manganese are produced. Salt, soda, and borax are found in inexhaustible quantities. Granite and sandstone quarried in small quantities.

**CIVIL WAR.**—State furnished 1,080 men; number deaths, 33. Number pensioners on the rolls, 166.

**RAILWAYS.**—First engine of Central Pacific entered State, December, 1867; track completed to Reno, May, 1868. Total number miles railway operated in State, 1867, 30; 1870, 593; 1875, 650; 1880, 739; 1885, 948; 1890, 923; January 1, 1892, 965, or one mile of railway to each 114.71 square miles.

**EDUCATION.**—Latest reports give number pupils in public schools, 7,387; school age, 6-18. Number pupils in private schools, 403. State University at Reno.

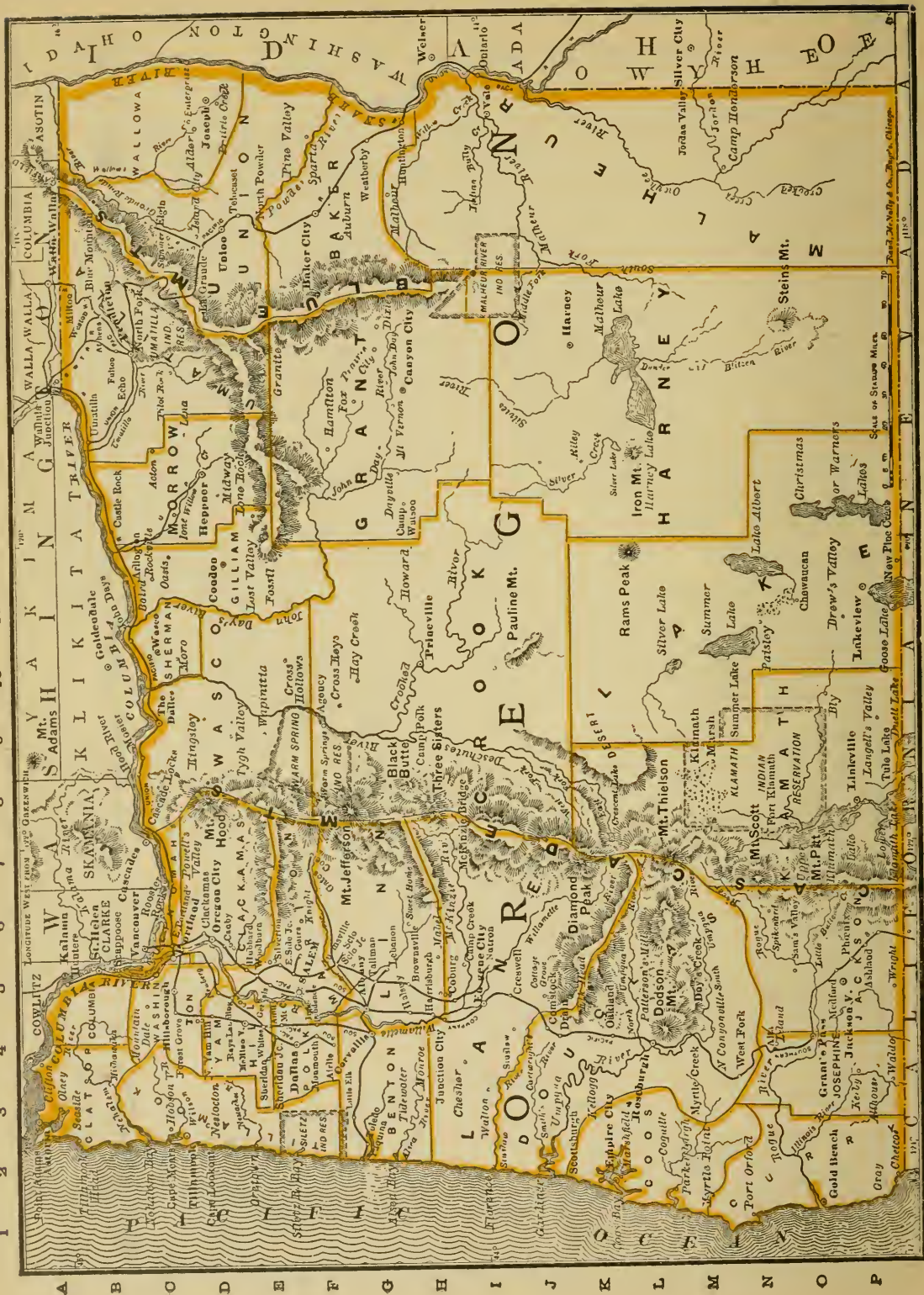
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 20; Representatives, 40; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets first Monday in January; limit of session, 40 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 20,951. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, residents of State 6 months, of county 30 days; registration required. Idiots, insane, and convicts excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 6 years; open accounts, 4; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, none. Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Churchill, H-7.....	4,852	703	Humboldt, D-5.....	16,580	3,434	Ormsby, J-2.....	144	4,883
Douglas, K-2.....	892	1,551	Lander, H-8.....	5,296	2,266	Storey, I-2.....	270	8,806
Elko, C-11.....	17,652	4,794	Lincoln, P-12.....	17,680	2,466	Washoe, E-2.....	5,620	6,437
Esmeralda, M-5.....	8,540	2,148	Lyon, J-3.....	1,264	1,987	White Pine, I-12.....	9,892	1,721
Eureka, G-9.....	4,150	3,275	Nye, N-8.....	16,908	1,290	Total.....	109,740	45,761





# OREGON. Or'-e-gon. "Beaver State."

Derived from Spanish "Oregono."

**HISTORICAL.**—Name signifies thyme, an herb found in abundance by the early explorers. First explorations made by Capt. Gray, of Boston, in 1792. Astoria established by Pacific Fur Company, in 1811. First settlements in the valley of the Willamette made in 1834; Territory organized in 1848; constitution adopted Nov. 9, 1857; entered the Union Feb. 12, 1859, being the twentieth State admitted.

**AREA, ETC.**—Area 96,030 square miles; land surface, 94,560 square miles; water, 1,470 square miles; average length, 360 miles; breadth, 260 miles. Columbia, the principal river, forms 320 miles of boundary; together with six tributaries drains 53,000 square miles of State. Cascade Mountains divide State into two unequal parts.

**CLIMATE.**—Portland: elevation 88 ft.; temperature—spring, 51°; summer, 64.8°; autumn, 52.8°; winter, 40.8°; average annual rainfall, 52.23 inches. Roseburg: elevation, 523 ft.; temperature—spring, 51.5°; summer, 61.2°; autumn, 51.9°; winter, 41.6°; average annual rainfall, 35.05 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Oregon ranked thirty-fourth in population in 1850, thirty-sixth in 1860, thirty-eighth in 1870, thirty-seventh in 1880, and thirty-eighth in 1890. Total population, 1850, 13,294; 1860, 52,465; 1870, 90,923; 1880, 174,768; 1890, 313,767. Classification: Male, 181,840; female, 131,927; native, 256,450; foreign, 57,317; white, 301,758; colored, 12,009—African, 1,186; Chinese, 9,540; Japanese, 25; Indians, 1,258.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Portland, metropolis, a port of entry, and outlet of the largest and most productive valley on Pacific slope; population, 62,046. Astoria, port of entry; flourishing city of 6,184 inhabitants. Salem, capital—population, 4,515. Burns, La Grande, Lakeview, Oregon City, Roseburg, and The Dalles are land offices.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Ranks second on Pacific slope in cereal productions. Wheat, the most important product, 13,149,000 bushels grown in 1891; oats rank second, product, 6,000,000 bushels; ranks fourth in hops, area 1890, 3,223 acres; yield, 3,811,349 pounds.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Climate and natural grasses peculiarly adapted to sheep and stock raising. Number farm animals, 1891, 3,817,879.

value, \$32,409,302. Cattle, 762,728, value, \$13,079,341. Sheep, 1860, 86,052; 1870, 218,123; 1880, 1,083,162; 1890, 2,929,830; value, \$5,491,789. Wool product, 1890, 7,500,000 pounds.

**FISHERIES.**—State ranks second in importance in Pacific coast fisheries. Capital invested, \$2,296,632; value of yield, \$1,033,574. Ranks first in the canning of salmon; number of factories, 34; 320,822 cases packed; value, \$1,901,617.

**MINERAL WEALTH.**—Mineral wealth very great. Deposits, in order of importance, are: Coal, iron ore, gold, copper, quicksilver, fire and other clays, chrome, silver, manganese, zinc, lead, and platinum. Value of gold mined in 1890, \$1,087,000; silver, \$129,199. Coal area covers several hundred square miles.

**RAILWAYS.**—Number miles 1890, 1,27.95; one mile to each 66.72 square miles. Number miles 1870, 159; 1880, 508; 1887, 1,290; 1891, 1,503.

**STATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—School for Blind and Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Salem; State Agricultural College, Corvallis; State Normal schools, Monmouth, Ashland, Drain, and Weston; University of Oregon, Eugene City. Cost of maintaining public schools, \$880,000; number pupils enrolled in schools, 63,000; school age, 4-20.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, May 30, first Saturday in June, July 4, public fast, Thanksgiving, December 25, every general election day.

**POLITICAL.**—General election, first Monday in June. Governor and State officers elected quadrennially, members of Legislature and Congress biennially. Number Senators, 30; Representatives, 60; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years; meeting second Monday in January, limit 40 days; term of Senators, 4 years, Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 4. Number voters, 111,744. Voters must be citizens of the United States, and residents of the State, 5 months; soldiers of the U. S. army, idiots, Chinese, insane, and convicts, unless pardoned, excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitations: Judgments or decree of any court, sealed instruments, recovery of real estate, 10 years; open accounts, 6 years. Legal interest, 8; by contract, 10; usury forfeits principal and interest.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Baker, F 17....	1,970	6,764	Harney, L-14....	10,600	2,559	Polk, E-4.....	615	7,858
Benton, G-3....	1,370	8,650	Jackson, O-5..	2,880	11,455	Sherman, C-11.	510	1,792
Clackamas, D-7	1,684	15,233	Josephine, O-3	1,605	4,878	Tillamook, D 3.	1,525	2,932
Clatsop, A-3 ..	815	10,016	Klamath, N-8 ..	5,520	2,444	Umatilla, C-15	2,885	13,381
Columbia, B-5..	693	5,191	Lake, M-11....	8,040	2,604	Union, E-18....	3,035	12,044
Coos, L-2.....	1,750	8,874	Lane, I-5.....	3,860	15,198	Wallowa, C-19.	2,890	3,661
Crook, I-10....	8,150	3,244	Linn, G-6.....	2,700	16,265	Wasco, D-10....	3,315	9,183
Curry, O-2....	1,590	1,709	Malheur, L-18..	9,936	2,601	Washington, C-5	645	11,972
Douglas, K 5 ..	4,875	11,864	Marion, E-6....	830	22,934	Yam Hill, E-4..	640	10,692
Gilliam, D-12..	1,700	3,600	Morrow, C-13..	2,020	4,205	Total.....	94,560	313,767
Grant, F-14....	5,472	5,080	Multnomah, C-6	440	74,884			





# WASHINGTON.

Wōsh-ing-ton.  
"Chinook State."

**HISTORICAL.**—Explorations of Washington and Oregon coasts made by American navigators, 1790. Columbia River explored by Capt. Gray, 1792. Lewis and Clarke expedition, 1805. Astoria established, 1811. Various settlements made by missionaries, 1836-37. First important settlement made at New Market, now Tumwater, 1845. Territory organized, March, 1853. State admitted into the Union, November, 1889.

**AREA, ETC.**—69,180 square miles; land surface, 66,880; water, 2,300. Extremelength, east and west, 360 miles; breadth north and south, 240 miles. Columbia River, great natural feature of Eastern Washington, forms 300 miles of boundary between the State and Oregon. Greatest altitude is Mount Ranier, 14,441 feet.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Dayton: Mean winter, 30°, extreme -26°; summer, 68°, extreme, 109°; Olympia, winter, 38°, extreme, -2°; summer, 62°, extreme, 97°. Average annual rainfall: Dayton, 27.8 inches; Olympia, 52.1 inches.

**POPULATION.**—Washington ranked fortieth in 1860, forty-second in 1870 and 1880, and thirty-fourth in 1890. Total population 1860, 11,594; 1870, 23,955; 1880, 75,116; 1890, 349,390. Classification: Male, 217,562; female, 131,828; native, 250,385; Foreign, 90,005; white, 340,513; colored 8,877—Africans, 1,603; Chinese, 3,260; Japanese, 360; Indians, 3,655.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Seattle, on Puget Sound, the largest city in the State, population, 42,837, an increase during the decade of 39,304 or 1,112.48 per cent.; Tacoma had, in 1880, a population of but 1,098; number of inhabitants, 1890, 36,006; Spokane Falls is the center of the mineral districts of Eastern Washington, population, 1890, 19,922, increase since 1880, 19,572 or 5,592 per cent. Olympia, the capital, population, 4,698.

**AGRICULTURAL, ETC.**—Wheat is the most important cereal product; yield, 1891, 12,216,000 bushels, value, \$9,161,775; oats, second in importance, yield, 6,744,000 bushels. Among hop-producing states Washington occupies second place. In 1890, 8,882,955 pounds were grown, value, \$2,284,953. Climate specially adapted to fruit culture. All varieties (except tropical) are grown extensively. Number farm animals, 1891, 1,554,776, value,

\$25,697,953. Wool growing an important industry, clip of 1890, 4,384,480 pounds.

**FORESTS, ETC.**—The vast forests of the State form one of the principal sources of its wealth. Estimated area of forest lands, 20,000,000 acres; standing timber, 389,365,000,000 feet. First saw-mill built at Tumwater, 1847. Production of mills, 1890, 1,321,400,000 feet of sawed lumber and 888,400,000 shingles.

**FISHERIES.**—State ranks third in Pacific coast fisheries. Capital invested, \$1,517,397, value of yield, 1889, \$890,860. Ranks second in the canning of salmon; number of factories, 21; cases packed, 226,393; value, \$1,337,980.

**MINERALS.**—Value of output of gold mines, 1890, \$204,000; silver, \$90,025. Developed coal lands have an area of 180,000 acres; output, 1889, 1,030,578 tons, value, \$2,393,238. Value of sandstone quarried, \$75,936; lime stone, \$231,287.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railroad in State, Wallawalla and Columbia River, incorporated 1868, completed 1875. Number miles of road in operation, 1875, 110; 1880, 289; 1885, 776; 1890, 1,998; Jan. 1, 1892, 2,230.

**EDUCATION.**—Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 55,432; in private schools, 4,382. School age, 5-21. Normal schools are at Ellensburg and Cheney; University of Washington at Seattle.

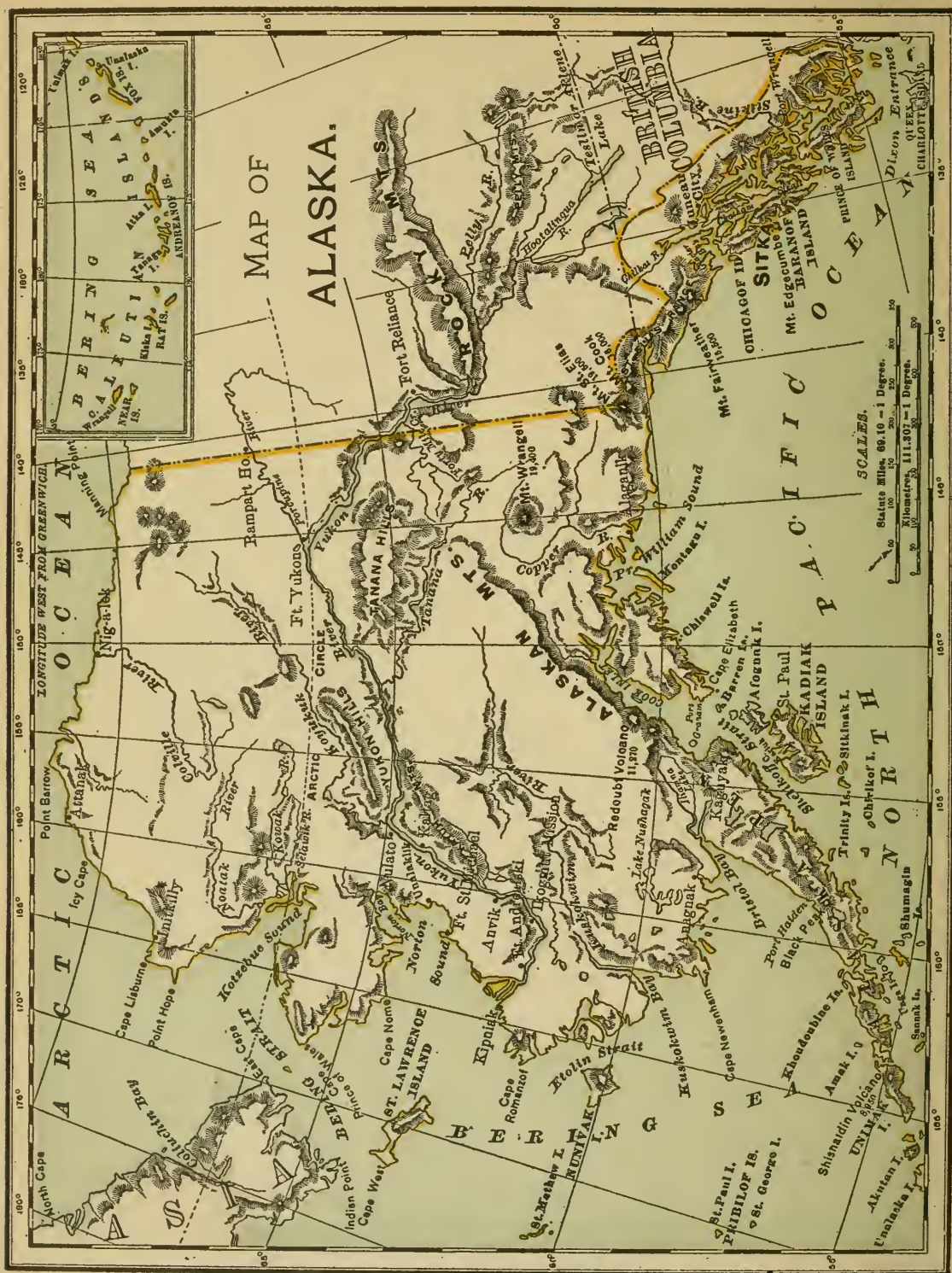
**LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—January 1, February 22, Decoration Day, July 4, first Monday in September, Thanksgiving, December 25, and general election.

**POLITICAL.**—State elections biennial. State, congressional, and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 34; Representatives, 78; term of Senators, 4 years. Representatives, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meets second Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days. Number of electoral votes, 4; number voters, 146,918. Voters must be citizens or declared intention, resident of State 1 year, of county 90 days, of precinct 30 days. No registration required. Indians not taxed excluded.

**LEGAL.**—Statutes of limitation: Judgments, 6 years; open accounts, 3; notes, 6; redemption of tax sales, 1 year. Legal interest, 10; by contract, no limit.

## COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.	Counties.	Land Area, Sq. Mls.	Pop. 1890.
Adams, J-16.....	1,908	2,098	King, H-8.....	1,944	63,989	Skamania, N-8....	1,636	774
Asotin, M-19.....	640	1,580	Kitsap, H-6.....	392	4,624	Snohomish, E-8..	1,720	8,514
Chehalis, J-3.....	2,104	9,249	Kittitas, I-11....	3,344	8,777	Spokane, G-19....	1,680	37,487
Clallam, F-3.....	1,824	2,771	Klickitat, N-11...	2,176	5,167	Stevens, D-16....	6,194	4,341
Clarke, O-6.....	648	11,709	Lewis, L-7.....	2,308	11,499	Thurston, J-5....	768	9,675
Columbia, M-18....	864	6,709	Lincoln, H-16....	2,296	9,312	Wahkiakum, M-4	244	2,526
Cowlitz, M-6.....	1,124	5,917	Mason, I-4.....	996	2,826	Wallawalla, N-16	1,296	12,224
Douglas, I-13....	4,532	3,161	Okanogan, E-12...	7,258	1,467	Whatcom, B-8....	2,468	18,591
Franklin, L-15....	1,244	696	Pacific, L-3.....	895	4,358	Whitman, J-19....	2,124	19,109
Garfield, L-19....	672	3,897	Pierce, J-7.....	1,376	50,940	Yakima, L-11....	5,760	4,429
Island, E-6.....	220	1,787	San Juan, C-5....	600	2,072	Total.....	66,880	349,390
Jefferson, G-3....	1,688	8,368	Skagit, D-8.....	1,916	8,747			





# ALASKA. A-las'ka.

Indian, "Alakshak"—"Great Country."

**HISTORICAL.**—Country first visited by Russians, under command of Vitus Bering, 1741; first occupants, Siberian fur hunters. Charter granted Russian-American Fur Company, 1799, gave monopoly of entire fur trade; twice renewed; expired in 1864. First permanent settlement made at Sitka, 1801; Alaska purchased by United States, in May, 1867, for \$7,200,000; Alaska constituted a military district until 1884, when a District Government was provided. A District Court was established, and the Territory made a land district. Previous to 1884 public land could not be purchased. The laws of Oregon are in force.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, 577,390 square miles; extreme length, north and south, 1,100 miles; breadth, east and west, 800 miles. Area includes 27,890 square miles, which represents the islands. Coast line, including islands, 26,364 miles. Mount St. Elias, over 17,000 feet in height, is the highest point in North America. Yukon, the largest river, 1,600 to 2,000 miles in length, largest American river flowing into Pacific Ocean. Kuskokwim River, the second in size. Connected with the mountain system are the many noted glaciers, unrivaled in magnitude and beauty.

**CLIMATE.**—Climate of South Alaska greatly modified by warm current of Pacific Gulf stream. Temperature at Sitka: Mean summer, 52.5°, extreme, 72°; mean winter, 31.1°, extreme, 3°; average annual rainfall, 101 inches. Lowest recorded temperature at Fort St. Michael, —52°.

**POPULATION.**—Total population for 1890: Male, 19,130; female, 12,665; white, 4,303; mixed (Russian and native), 1,819; Indian, 23,274; Chinese, 2,287; Unknown, 112. Indian population comprises 73.2 per cent. of total, and is classified as Eskimo, 12,781; Thlinket, 4,739; Athabaskan, 3,441; Aleut, 968; Tsimpsian, 951; Hyda, 391. Alaska is divided into seven districts: Southeastern, with 8,038 inhabitants; Kadiak, 6,112; Unalaska, 2,361; Nushagak, 2,726; Kuskokwim, 5,424; Yukon, 3,912; Arctic, 3,222.

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.**—Juneau is the chief settlement and most important mining center, population, 1,253. Sitka, on Baranof Island, the capital; population, 1,190—white, 293; Indians, 861; Chinese, 31. It is the seat of the oldest Greek Church in the United States, and the residence of the Governor of the Territory. Wrangell, near the mouth of the Stikine River, is an important transit port for the gold mines in British Columbia; St. Paul, on Kadiak Island, the most important fur-trading center in Central Alaska; Unalaska, principal settlement of Aleutian Islands, important center of fur trade and base of supplies for whalers; St. Michael, on Norton Sound, the outlet and trading port for Yukon District. Annual value of furs taken in District, \$175,000.

**AGRICULTURE.**—The Southeastern and Kadiak districts are the agricultural regions; Kadiak, including Cook's Inlet, is the most

promising region. Vast tracts of level and rolling land on eastern and southern shores of the islands furnish excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. In the vicinity of St. Paul are 300 cattle. Potatoes and the principal northern vegetables are grown here and in the region surrounding Sitka. Grain does not ripen in any portion of Alaska. In the Yukon District there are many sections where vegetables and hay may be grown during the short warm summers.

**FUR INDUSTRIES.**—The fur are the most valuable of the varied industries of the country. Fur-bearing animals taken in the Territory are fur-seals, sea and land otters, black, red, and cross-fox, arctic fox, marten or sable, black and brown bear, beaver, mink, and muskrat. Seal furs are the most important. Total value of seal-skins taken in Alaska, 1867 to 1890, nearly \$33,000,000; of other furs, \$16,000,000—sea otter most important. Up to 1889 annual value of seal-skins taken on the Pribilof Islands was \$1,500,000. Owing to the danger of extermination the catch is now limited to a certain number each year.

**FISHERIES.**—Salmon industry second only in importance to the fur trade. Center of the canning industry in the Kadiak Islands, two-thirds of the entire product packed on these islands. Largest cannery in the world at Karluk, on Kadiak Island, produced 4,000 cases in 1884; 200,000, 1890. Value of total product of all salmon canneries, 1884 to 1890, \$7,000,000. Value of output, 1889, \$2,768,000. Large codfish banks in Bering Sea and off the south coast of Alaska. Fish equal in quality and more easily taken than at Newfoundland banks. Value of cod taken, 1867–1890, \$2,950,000. Valuable herring fisheries at Killisnoo, on Kenesaw Island; annual yield, 150,000 gallons of oil and 1,000 tons of fertilizer. Whale fisheries of the Arctic Ocean, in 1890, yielded 226,402 pounds of whalebone, value, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pound; ivory, 3,980 pounds; oil, 14,567 barrels.

**MINERAL RESOURCES.**—Gold and silver rank next to furs and fish in value. Value of gold exported since the purchase of Alaska, \$4,000,000. First important mine located at mouth of Stikine River, 1876. Output of the surface mines of the Yukon region in 1890, \$90,000. Silver mining not yet important. Coal is found in many localities, and some mines are being developed. Copper, cinnabar, and silver-bearing galena ore exist.

**FORESTS, ETC.**—In the classification of Alaska's resources, timber ranks fourth. It is not, however, a source of wealth. United States prohibits the export of timber products and supervises the production of lumber and fuel for local use. One-fourth the interior of Alaska, below an altitude of 1,000 feet, is covered with forests. In the Southeastern District, pine, hemlock, and the valuable yellow cedar are found. The greatest proportion of the forests are spruce, which furnish good fuel, but indifferent lumber.

# CANADA

Kan'-a-dah'.

Indian—"Kannatha," signifies, "A village or collection of huts."

**HISTORICAL.**—Earliest authentic record of discovery, that of the Cabots, 1497; Cartier's explorations made 1535-43. First settlement made by Europeans at Port Royal, Acadia (now Annapolis, Nova Scotia), 1604; first permanent settlement made 1608, by French under Champlain at Quebec. In 1713 Acadia became a British possession, and by 1760 all the French territory had been gained by Great Britain. Dominion of Canada came into existence, July 1, 1867, by the union of Upper and Lower Canada—Ontario and Quebec—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These were afterward joined by Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, 1870, British Columbia, 1871, Prince Edward Island, 1873.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total area, including lakes and rivers, 3,456,000 square miles; length, from east to west, about 3,500 miles; from north to south, 1,400 miles. Principal physical features, the Rocky Mountains and Laurentian Range, the plains of the Northwest Territories and the great inland lakes. System of inland navigation the largest and most important in the world. St. Lawrence system, with the great lakes, extends for 2,384 miles, from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur and Duluth on Lake Superior. Unbroken water communication afforded from Duluth and Port Arthur to Liverpool, 4,618 miles. Greatest altitude, Mount Hooker, 16,700 feet.

**POPULATION.**—Number of inhabitants, 1871, 3,485,761; 1881, 4,324,810; 1891, 4,829,411—4,155,004 foreign and 645,707 native born. Number immigrants, 1873, 50,050; 1880, 38,505; 1890, 75,067.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Montreal, the commercial metropolis and largest city in the Dominion; Toronto, the second in size, is one of the most flourishing cities in the country; Quebec ranks third in importance and population; Hamilton, an important commercial and manufacturing center, ranks fourth; Ottawa the capital of the Dominion, ranks fifth. St. John, an important seaport, has one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic Coast; Halifax, a great port of entry for the Dominion and the chief naval station of British North America.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—Urban population limited to places of not less than 1,500 inhabitants. Total for 1891, 1,394,259, an increase during the decade of 384,146, or 38.1 per cent. Percentages of increase as follows: Cities of over 5,000 inhabitants, 40.8 per cent.; towns over 3,000, 44.9 per cent.; villages over 1,500 20.3 per cent. In 1881, 35 cities had over 5,000 inhabitants, number increased to 47 in 1891; 38 towns in 1881 over 3,000; 45 in 1891; villages of 1,500 increased from 55 to 91.

**AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.**—Agriculture forms the chief industry, nearly 60 per cent. of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Chief products, the cereals, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, and hay. Estimated production of wheat, 1890, 40,527,562 bushels; barley, 28,000,000 bushels. Total value of agricultural products exported,

1890, \$35,442,500—cereals, \$11,900,000; cheese, 94,260,000 pounds, value, \$9,372,000. Imports of wheat, flour, and other breadstuffs, \$2,937,533; exports, \$8,583,166. Horses, cattle, and sheep constitute the chief animal wealth. Number and value exported, 1890: Horses, 16,550, \$1,936,073; cattle, 81,454, \$6,949,417; sheep, 315,931, \$1,374,347. Total value of the exports for seventeen years, \$108,680,586.

**FISHERIES.**—The sea fisheries of Canada, and the fresh-water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers, are among the richest and most important in the world. Number of vessels and boats engaged in the industry, 30,872, value, \$3,077,136; number men, 63,725; capital invested, \$7,372,641; total value of yield, \$17,714,902. Value of principal kinds: Cod, \$3,433,590; salmon, \$3,036,569; herring, \$1,958,492; lobsters, \$1,618,344; mackerel \$1,524,976; whitefish, \$767,657; trout, \$625,286.

**FORESTS.**—The chief wealth of the country is in the forests. One-fourth the total value of the exports, or over \$26,000,000, is represented by the products of the forests. In 1889, \$2,211,127 dues were paid on 1,608,890,647 feet of lumber and 5,743,868 cubic feet of timber.

**FURS.**—The fur trade is still an important one, furs being at present the chief commercial product of the vast extent of territory in the northern part of the center of the Dominion. Total number of skins received at Montreal by the Hudson Bay Company in 1890, 130,346. Most important, beaver, 20,000; marten, 17,000; mink, 7,000; lynx, 4,400; otter, 3,000; muskrat, 72,000. Total number received 1887-90, 515,603.

**MINERALS.**—Mineral resources of the Dominion extensive and widely distributed. Among the principal minerals mined are gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, coal, and petroleum. Total value of mineral production for 1889, \$19,500,000. Output of coal mines, 2,719,478 tons, value, \$5,584,182; iron, 73,231 tons, \$2,763,062; gold, 72,328 ounces, \$1,295,159; silver, 333,318 ounces, \$348,848; copper, 6,809,752 pounds, \$885,424; petroleum, 639,991 barrels, \$612,101; asbestos, 6,113 tons, \$426,554. Output of stone quarries, 341,337 cubic yards of building stone, value, \$913,691.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Among the leading industries are the manufacturing of agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, railroad rolling stock, furniture, cottons, woollens, leather, etc. Total number of industrial establishments in the Dominion, 1891, 75,768; capital invested, \$353,836,817; number of employés, 367,865; wages paid, \$99,762,441; cost of material used, \$255,933,219; value of products, \$475,445,705; number of establishments, 1881, 49,923; capital invested, \$165,302,623; employés, 254,935; wages paid, \$59,429,002; cost of materials used, \$179,918,593; value of products, \$309,676,068.

**POSTAL AND BANKS.**—In 1890 there were 7,913 post offices; number letters transmitted, 94,100,000; newspapers, 70,983,121. Post



office banks numbered 494; depositors, 112,321; balances, \$21,990,653; 1870, banks numbered 226; depositors, 12,178; balances, \$1,588,848. In 1890 there were 39 chartered banks; paid-up capital, \$59,569,765; deposits, \$136,187,515; assets, \$254,623,694; liabilities, \$174,501,422.

**RAILWAYS.**—First railway in Dominion begun 1835, opened 1836. It extended a distance of 16 miles from La Prairie, Quebec, to St. Johns. First operated by horse-power, which gave place to locomotives, 1837. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles of road in operation; in 1875, 4,826 miles; in 1880, 6,891 miles; in 1885, 10,150 miles; in 1890, 13,256 miles, with a total of 14,004 miles completed. Paid-up capital, \$786,447,812; working expenses, \$32,913,350; earnings, \$46,843,836; passengers carried, 12,821,262; freight handled, 20,787,469 tons. Government expenditure on railways was \$4,122,724; on canals, \$1,189,644. Up to 1889 the Dominion had spent \$55,085,712 upon canals.

**EDUCATION AND RELIGION.**—As early as 1846 free and compulsory education was organized in the old Province of Canada.

In 1867, educational control was placed in the hands of the governments of the several provinces. In 1890 the total number of pupils in the public, high, normal, and model schools was 998,823; average attendance for the year, 569,136; number of teachers, 21,771; expenditures, \$8,970,847. There are twenty-four colleges in the Dominion. There is no State Church. Principal religious denominations are Roman Catholic, 1,990,465 members; Methodist, 847,469; Presbyterian, 755,199; Church of England, 644,106; Baptist, 303,749; Lutherans, 63,979.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The Dominion is composed of seven provinces, the District of Keewatin and the territories. Form of government follows closely that of Great Britain. Executive authority is vested in the Queen, who is represented by the Governor General aided by a Privy Council of 14 members. The Legislative consists of a Senate of 80 members, appointed for life, and a House of Commons whose members are elected every 5 years. Present House consists of 215 members.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

**HISTORICAL.**—The Island, together with a portion of the Labrador Peninsula, forms a colony of Great Britain. Country first discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by the Portuguese navigator, Cortereal, 1500, who established the first regular fishery. Coast explored by Cartier, 1534. In 1583, country visited by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who claimed it as a possession of Great Britain. Numerous English and French colonies occupied portions of the Island until 1713, when it was declared a British possession. First Governor appointed, 1728; representative government granted, 1832; present constitution went into force, 1855. Capital, and principal city, St. John's, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants.

**AREA, POPULATION, ETC.**—The estimated area is 40,200 square miles; length, 330 miles; average breadth, 130 miles. Population, census of 1881, 193,124—99,344 males and 93,780 females. Area of Labrador Coast, 120,000 square miles; population, 4,211. Present population of entire colony, estimated at 202,000. In 1891, there were 160 miles of railway in operation, and on the Hall's Bay road, which is under construction for a distance of about 240 miles, 60 miles of track were laid.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at St. John's: Mean for the year, 40.41°; extreme winter, -7°; extreme summer, 86°; rainfall, 48.50 inches. Point Rich, mean, 35.60; extreme winter, -15°; summer, 66°; rainfall, 36.96 inches.

**FISHERIES.**—Over 60,000 of the inhabitants engaged in the fisheries. Annual value of the products, exclusive of home consumption, \$6,500,000. Cod fishery the oldest and most important; by 1578, 400 vessels were engaged in the industry: value of exports, 1890, \$4,238,556—\$693,217 from Labrador. Number vessels engaged on the Great Banks, 60, with a tonnage

of 2,507 tons; number of men, 1,098. Number men employed in seal fisheries, 4,284, with 19 steamers of 5,947 tons; number seals taken, 1890, 365,931. There were 69,344 cases of lobster exported, value, \$520,078; herring, 107,063 barrels, value, \$278,847; value of salmon, \$113,370.

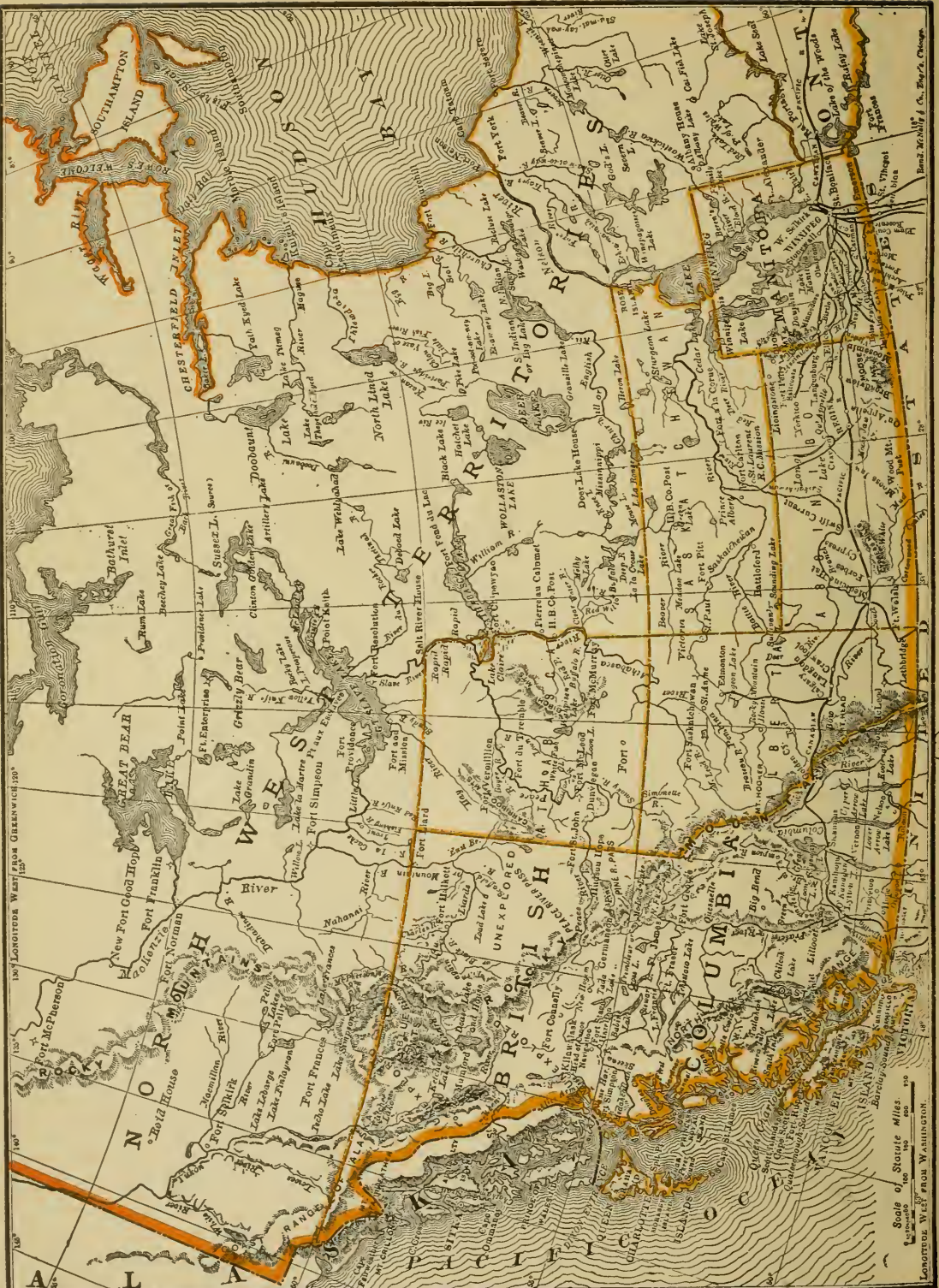
**MINERALS, ETC.**—Mineral resources important. First copper mine opened, 1864; value of copper and nickel exported, to 1879, \$4,629,889; value of exports from Tilt Cove and Little Bay mines, 1890, \$226,792. Iron pyrites, averaging 52 per cent of sulphur, are mined; in 1890, 1,670 tons, valued at \$72,315, were exported. Antimony, silver, lead, gypsum, and coal are worked. Total number factories, mills, etc., in the colony, 198; employes, 2,459. Agricultural products limited to potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, hay, barley, and oats; legislation seeking to encourage farming.

**EDUCATION AND RELIGION.**—Latest reports give 492 schools—204 Roman Catholic and 288 Protestant; attendance, 27,322 pupils. Leading religious denominations: Roman Catholic, 75,254 members; Church of England, 69,000; Wesleyan, 48,767; other denominations, 2,965.

**FINANCE AND SHIPPING.**—Exports of the Colony, 1890, \$6,368,855; imports, \$6,099,686; revenue, \$1,454,536. The public debt was \$4,138,627; per capita debt about \$19.69. On January 1, 1891, the registered shipping was 2,207 vessels with a net tonnage of 98,619 tons. During the year 1890, 48 new vessels were built; tonnage, 1,896 tons; bounty paid, \$7,566.

**GOVERNMENT.**—Public affairs are administered through a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of seven members, a legislative Council of not more than eighteen members, and a house of assembly of thirty-six representatives.





Scale of Statute Miles  
Longitude West from Washington.



# MANITOBA.

**HISTORICAL.**—Province formed part of territory sold to Dominion by the Hudson Bay Company. Formerly known as Red River Settlement, also Assiniboia. Local government in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 Representatives. Province has 3 Senators in the Dominion Senate, and 5 members in the House of Commons.

**AREA AND CLIMATE.**—Area, 73,956 square miles. Temperature at Winnipeg: Mean winter, 1°; extreme, —42.7°; summer, 60.3°, extreme, 93.2°; rainfall, 11.69 inches; snow, 62.9 inches; total precipitation, 17.98 inches.

**POPULATION, ETC.**—Population of province, 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1885, 108,640;

1891, 152,505. Winnipeg, the capital and chief city, population, 25,642. Brandon, second city in size and importance, population, 3,778; population Portage la Prairie, 3,363.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—Chief industries, agriculture and stock raising. Number of acres in wheat, 1890, 746,058; yield, 14,665,769 bushels; oats, 9,513,433 bushels; barley, 2,069,415 bushels; potatoes, 2,540,820 bushels; average yield per acre, 235 bushels. Number industrial establishments, 1,029; capital, \$5,681,537; employes, 4,375; value of products, \$10,126,082. Number miles of railway, 1,427.

**DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.**—The District was organized in 1876. It has a separate government administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Area, 282,000 square miles, of which 1,500 square miles are water.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

**HISTORICAL.**—Country held by Hudson Bay Company, 1670 to 1870. In 1882, 398,281 square miles of territory was divided into the four districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan. Public affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Advisory Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 25 Representatives. The Territories are represented in the Dominion Parliament by 2 Senators and 4 Representatives.

**AREA AND CLIMATE.**—Area, 1,313,227 square miles. Country well watered by numerous lakes and rivers. Temperature at Regina: Mean winter, —2.4°; extreme, —52°; summer, 59.2°, extreme, 96°; rainfall, 2.42 inches; at Qu'Appelle, 14.74 inches.

**POPULATION, ETC.**—Population, 1881,

56,446; 1891, 98,967. Capital, Regina, in Assiniboia District, population, 2,200; Calgary most important town between Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B. C., population, 3,876.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—Estimated area adapted for agriculture, over 600,000 square miles. Live stock returns for unorganized territories, 1881, 18,763; total for Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, 1891, 373,002. Number industrial establishments, 1891, 375; employes, 1,081; capital invested, \$1,713,179; value of products, \$1,844,410. Number miles of railway, 1,606.

**MINERALS.**—Estimated area of coal deposits, 65,000 square miles; output, 1889, 97,364 tons, value, \$179,640; value of gold mined, \$195,000. Iron, copper, lead, and silver are found.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**HISTORICAL.**—Territory held by Hudson Bay Company until 1858. Vancouver Island became a colony, 1849; Mainland in 1859; two colonies united in 1866 and entered the Dominion, July 20, 1871. Government administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 25 Representatives. Number Senators in Dominion Senate, 3; members in the House of Commons, 6.

**AREA AND CLIMATE.**—Total area, 341,305 square miles. Length of mainland, 760 miles; breadth, 500. Temperature at Victoria: Mean winter, 39°; extreme, 6°; summer, 57.8°; extreme, 86°; rainfall, 36.83 inches; snow, 27.1 inches; total precipitation, 39.54 inches.

**POPULATION, ETC.**—Population of Province, 1871, 36,247; 1881, 49,459; 1891, 97,612. Victoria, on Vancouver Island, the capital, population, 16,841; increase in ten years, 11,000. Vancouver, founded since 1881, population,

13,709. Population New Westminster, 6,678; Nanaimo, 4,595.

**AGRICULTURE, LUMBER, ETC.**—Estimated area of agricultural land, 250,000 square miles; soil rich and climate mild. Province densely wooded; yearly shipments of lumber large. Fur trade still of importance, many skins being exported. Number of industrial establishments, 755; employes, 11,473; capital, \$14,342,149; value of products, \$11,916,928. Number miles of railway, 707.

**FISHERIES.**—One of the chief industries. Value of yield, 1890, \$3,481,432; total since 1876, \$22,620,875. Annual catch of seals, 54,850, value, \$510,110. Number salmon canneries, 34; output for year, 19,895,990 one-pound cans.

**MINERALS.**—Output of coal mines, 1889, 649,408 tons, value, \$2,319,320; value of gold mined, \$588,923; total yield since 1858, \$52,188,880; silver mined, 1889, 53,192 ounces, value, \$47,873. Copper, iron, cinnabar, and platinum exist.









# ONTARIO.

**HISTORICAL.**—In 1615 Champlain visited Lakes Ontario and Nipissing, and in 1671 the district around Lake Huron was taken possession of by Perrot. Niagara founded by La Salle, 1679. In 1749 a fort was built at Toronto. Previous to 1791 country formed a part of Quebec; in that year it was formed into the province of Upper Canada. In 1840 it was reunited with Quebec as the United Provinces of Canada; in 1867 it was again separated, and as Ontario became a chief province of the confederation.

**AREA, ETC.**—Total number of square miles, 222,000. Length from southeast to northwest, 750 miles; from northeast to southwest, 500 miles. Area of the Ontario frontier waters of the St. Lawrence and its great lakes, about 27,094 square miles. Surface of the country undulating rather than mountainous, and greatly diversified by numerous lakes and rivers. Province has 5,945 miles of railway.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Toronto: Mean annual, 43.94°; mean winter, 23.23°, extreme, -9°; summer, 64.53°, extreme, 88°. London, mean annual, 44.80°; mean winter, 23.43°, extreme, -10°; summer, 66.18°, extreme, 89.1°. Ottawa, mean annual, 40.75°; winter, 13.33°, extreme, -22.9°; summer, 66.35°, extreme, 89.6°; average rainfall for the province, 28.44 inches.

**POPULATION.**—The most populous province of the Dominion. In 1871 there were 1,620,851 inhabitants; 1881, 1,926,922; 1891, 2,112,989, an increase of 186,067 or 9.65 per cent.; native born, 1,710,703; foreign, 403,618.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Toronto, seat of provincial government, metropolis of Western Canada, population, 181,220; Ottawa, seat of Dominion government, center of Ontario lumber trade, population, 44,154; Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, a prominent railway and manufacturing center, population, 48,980; population London, 31,977; Kingston, an important naval station, population, 19,264.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture is the chief industry of the province. Total area of farm lands, 1891, 22,535,983 acres, of which 11,802,847 acres were cleared. Total value of all farm property, \$971,886,068—farm land, \$621,245,223. Area under crops, 7,834,213 acres; under pasture, 2,721,281 acres. Production in bushels of staple field crops: Wheat, 32,584,026, value, \$30,751,755; oats, 75,009,542, \$27,378,483; barley, 16,141,904, \$7,925,675; Indian corn, 18,288,659, \$5,687,773; buckwheat, 2,608,142, \$1,150,191; rye, 1,134,630, \$820,337; peas, 18,323,459, \$11,690,367; beans, 769,600, \$816,546; potatoes, 24,055,886, \$7,842,219; turnips, 68,853,452, \$6,885,345. Hay, 2,392,798 tons, value, \$28,498,224.

**LIVE STOCK, ETC.**—Stock-raising and dairy-farming are important and growing industries. Total value of live stock on farms, 1891, \$108,721,076, an increase of \$1,634,450 over that of 1890. Number of horses, 678,459; swine, 1,156,316; cattle, 1,978,815—773,234 milch cows; sheep, 1,693,751. Number of domestic fowls, 7,006,090. Wool clip, 954,522 fleeces,

weighing 5,498,141 pounds, an increase of 923,441 pounds over the clip of 1890; value, \$1,066,639. There are 838 cheese factories in operation; total number of pounds of cheese made, 1891, 81,929,042, value, \$7,656,484; an excess of 2,564,329 pounds above the product of 1890, and 13,000,000 pounds above the annual average of nine years. Thirty-nine creameries produced 1,402,309 pounds of butter, valued at \$287,559. Of the exports for 1890, animals and their produce constituted over one-fourth the total value, or \$6,780,137; cheese, \$2,155,307; eggs, \$1,322,986.

**HORTICULTURE.**—Total area under orchard and garden products, 187,832 acres. Climate and soil are well adapted to fruit culture, and for many years fruit farming has been steadily growing in importance. The apple orchards of the southwestern counties are extensive and very productive. Pears, plums, peaches, and small fruits of all kinds are abundant. In the district around Niagara and westward to the county of Essex are many large vineyards, orchards, and fruit gardens.

**LUMBER, FISHERIES, ETC.**—The forests form one of the chief sources of wealth. Among the exports of 1890 forest products ranked first in value, the value of the lumber alone being \$6,439,724. In 1890 the province had 1,338 vessels and boats engaged in the fisheries, value, \$217,131; number men employed, 3,045; total value of catch, \$2,009,637. Province ranks first in the extent and value of its manufactures. In 1891 there were 32,028 industrial establishments, with 165,335 employés. There were nine cotton and 301 woolen mills.

**MINERALS.**—Sudbury district contains extensive deposits of copper and nickel; copper deposits among the richest in the world; silver found at Isle Royal and on the shores of Lake Superior; production, 1889, 181,609 ounces, value, \$162,309; iron of excellent quality is abundant; gold, galena, and zinc exist. Petroleum discovered, 1862; most productive districts, Oil Springs and Petrolia; production, 639,991 barrels; 13 refineries in the province. Salt largely produced, value of product, 1889, \$172,547. Mica, serpentine, granite, marble, and sandstone exist in inexhaustible quantities.

**EDUCATION.**—Control of education is vested in the Minister of Education. Compulsory law for children between 7 and 13. There are 5,569 public schools, 115 high schools, 58 county model schools, 8 normal and provincial model schools; school population, 615,353; number pupils, exclusive of those in colleges and private schools, 514,304. Receipts for public school purposes, \$4,456,352. Under the control of the Department of Education are 204 mechanics' institutes and free libraries, with 339,000 books and members.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The public affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members, elected every four years. Ontario sends 24 Senators to the Dominion Senate and 92 Representatives to the House of Commons.



# QUEBEC.

**HISTORICAL.**—Territory discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; first settlement by Europeans made, 1541, near Quebec, under Cartier; permanent settlement made in 1608, by French upon the present site of the city of Quebec. Country held by French until 1759, when it was taken by the British. Province divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1792, reunited as United Provinces of Canada, 1840; separated and entered the Dominion as Quebec and Ontario, 1867.

**AREA, ETC.**—The province has an area of 228,900 square miles. Length varies from 700 to 1,000 miles; breadth about 300 miles. The surface of the country is exceedingly varied and picturesque. Principal mountains, the Notre Dame and the Laurentian Range. The province is well watered by numerous large rivers, bays, and lakes. St. Lawrence River, the great natural feature, together with its many important tributaries, drains the entire country. The river is remarkable for great natural beauty throughout its entire length. Number miles of railway, 2,762.

**CLIMATE.**—Temperature at Montreal: Mean winter, 16.7°, extreme, —25.9°; summer, 62.2°, extreme, 90.4°; Quebec, winter, 15°, extreme, —24.7°; summer, 62.2°, extreme, 89.3°. Rainfall, Montreal, 21.35 inches; snow, 169.2 inches; total precipitation, 38.27. Quebec, rain, 19.96; snow, 176.3; total, 37.59.

**POPULATION.**—Population of the province in 1871, 1,191,516; in 1881, 1,359,027—increase, 167,511, or 14.05 per cent.; 1891, 1,488,586—increase, 129,559, or 9.53 per cent. Native born, 1,406,514; foreign, 82,021.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada and principal port of entry, population, 216,650; Quebec, the capital of the province, is the most historic city of the Dominion, population, 63,090; Hull, an important city on the Chaudiere, opposite Ottawa, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, population, 11,265; Sherbrooke, a prominent manufacturing point, population, 10,110; Three Rivers, the center of an important lumber trade, population, 8,334; population, of Levis, 7,301.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—Soil fertile and capable of a high extent of cultivation. Cereals, grasses, root crops, and most fruits of the temperate zone are produced in abundance. Latest reports give wheat production, 2,019,004 bushels; barley, 1,731,539 bushels; oats, 19,990,205 bushels; rye, 430,242 bushels; peas and beans, 4,170,456 bushels; buckwheat 2,041,670 bushels; corn, 888,169 bushels; potatoes, 14,873,287 bushels; turnips, 1,572,476 bushels; hay, 1,612,104 tons; grass and clover seed, 119,306 bushels; tobacco, 2,356,581 pounds; hops, 218,542 pounds. Stock raising and dairy farming are among the prominent industries of the province. Among the exports, animals and their produce rank first, value, \$16,178,400; of which \$7,207,950 represented the cheese exported. Total number cheese and butter factories in operation, 672. Value of agricultural products exported, \$3,500,000.

**FORESTS.**—The immense tracts of forest land furnish a large revenue to the province and a great industry for the people. The lumber trade is an important one, product in 1889, 519,408,800 feet, board measure, and 660,199 cubic feet of timber. Since 1867 the total product has been, 11,173,516,549 feet, board measure, and 70,272,572 cubic feet of timber; dues collected, \$10,764,368. Value of forest products exported, 1890, \$11,762,550—\$6,968,559 lumber and \$3,208,459 timber.

**FISHERIES.**—Quebec has extensive and valuable fisheries. In 1890, there were 6,249 vessels and boats and 11,367 men engaged in the industry; total value of the catch, \$1,615,120; total value since 1869, \$41,140,169. Those of the St. Lawrence are especially valuable; they consist principally of cod, haddock, halibut, salmon, mackerel, shad, whitefish, herring, and lobsters.

**MINERALS.**—Province rich in mineral wealth. Value of gold mined in 1889, \$1,100,159; output of silver, 148,517 ounces, value, \$133,666. Copper is abundant in the east; iron widely distributed throughout the province; lead, zinc, and platinum are obtained; asbestos industry rapidly increasing in importance, value of product, 1889, \$26,554; phosphate of lime deposits extensive; \$355,935 worth shipped to England, 1889. Coal is not found, but peat is abundant.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Quebec ranks second in the Dominion in the value and importance of manufacturing industries. Total number of industrial establishments, 23,112; capital invested, \$116,969,581; number of employes, 116,830; wages paid, \$30,670,991; cost of materials used, \$85,871,928; value of products, \$153,195,189. Among the most important of the manufactories are 5 cotton mills with 3,323 employes; 18 paper mills, 1,396 employes; 155 foundries and machine shops, 4,024 employes; 863 flouring and grist mills, 1,617 employes; 1,919 saw mills, 13,943 employes; 4 sugar refineries, 1,545 employes.

**EDUCATION.**—Quebec schools are under the control of a Superintendent of Education, assisted by a council of 35 members. Education is based on religious teaching, the catechism in the Roman Catholic and the Bible in the Protestant schools being text-books. Total number schools, academies, colleges, and universities, 5,321; pupils and students, 259,125—34,215 Protestant, 223,005 Roman Catholic. Average attendance at public, high, and model schools, 177,806; proportion, 69.47 per cent., a greater percentage than in any other province.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The public affairs of the province are vested in a Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General of the Dominion, an Executive Council of 8 members, a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members, elected by the people every 5 years. The province has 24 Senators in the Dominion Senate and 65 Representatives in the House of Commons.

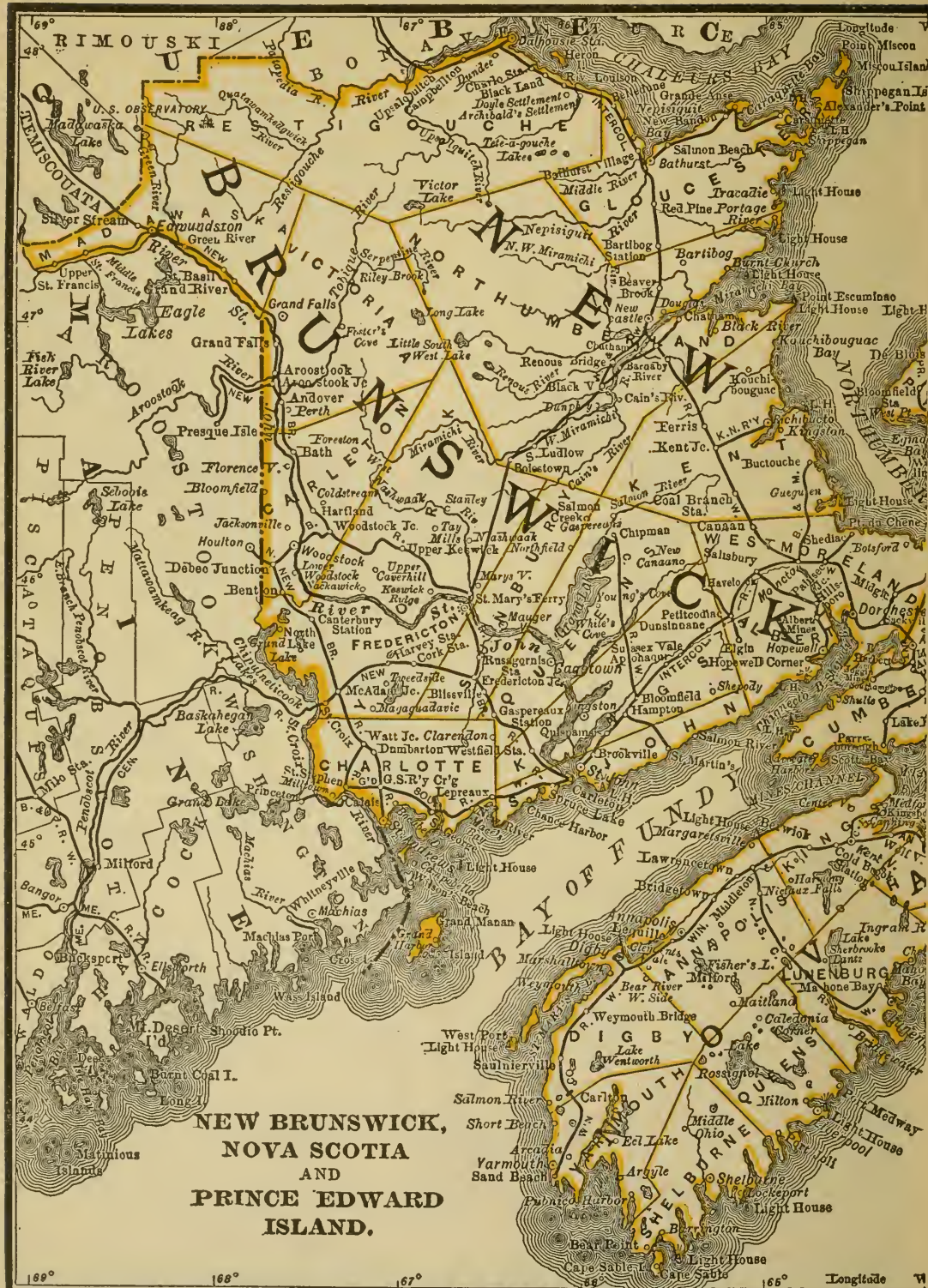
















## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**HISTORICAL.**—First settled by the French in 1639. Constituted part of Acadia or New France until 1713, when it became a British possession. Became a separate colony, 1784; entered the Dominion, 1867. Government administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, a Legislative Council of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 41 Representatives. Number Senators in Dominion Senate, 10; members of the House of Commons, 16.

**AREA AND CLIMATE.**—Number of square miles, 28,200; extreme length, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; coast line, about 500 miles. Temperature at Fredericton: Mean winter, 17.3°, extreme -34°; summer, 62°, extreme, 91.7°; rainfall, 45 inches.

**POPULATION, ETC.**—In density of pop-

ulation New Brunswick ranks third. Number of inhabitants, 1871, 285,594; 1881, 321,233; 1891, 321,270. Fredericton, the capital, population, 6,502; St. John, the commercial metropolis, population, 39,179. Number pupils enrolled in schools, 68,221; average attendance, 33,482. Miles of railway in operation, 1,421.

**RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.**—Climate and soil adapted to agriculture and stock-raising. Cereals, root-crops, garden-vegetables, and fruits are abundant. Value of forest products, \$1,341,121. Shipments: Deals, 369,031,274 feet; square timber, 416,450 cubic feet. Fisheries employ 5,542 vessels and boats, and 11,139 men; value of products, \$2,699,055. Number industrial establishments, 5,419; capital, \$16,608,755; value of products, \$23,685,636.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**HISTORICAL.**—Country visited by Cabot, 1497; first settled by French at Port Royal, (Annapolis), 1604; ceded to Great Britain, 1713; Nova Scotia entered the Dominion, 1867. Government administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, a Legislative Council of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members. Province represented in the Dominion Senate by 10 Senators; in the House of Commons by 21 members.

**AREA AND CLIMATE.**—Area, 20,600 square miles; extreme length of mainland, 350 miles; greatest breadth, 120 miles; coast line, 1,200 miles. Temperature at Halifax: Mean winter, 30.2°, extreme, -4.8°; summer, 61.5°, extreme, 93°; rainfall, 56.92 inches.

**POPULATION, ETC.**—Province ranks second in density of population; proportion, 21 persons to the square mile. Total population, 1871 387,800; 1881, 440,572; 1891, 450,523. Halifax, the capital and chief city, population, 38,-

556. Number schools, 2,200; pupils, 103,688; expenditures, \$612,919. There are 691 miles of railway in operation.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—Soil unsurpassed for fertility. Excellent crops of the cereals, potatoes, turnips, and hay, are produced. Fruits grown bear a high reputation for excellence; climate favorable to the production of all fruits common to the temperate zone.

**RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.**—Fisheries employ 14,290 vessels and boats, with 27,644 men; value of catch, 1890, \$6,636,445. Vast tracts of woodland which produce great quantities of timber for ship-building and the manufacture of lumber. Area of coal fields, 685 square miles; output, 1889, 1,967,032 tons; value, \$3,073,489. Gold discovered, 1860; since then total yield has been \$9,402,703; yield 1889, \$510,029. Industrial establishments number 10,373; capital, \$19,007,614; employes, 34,265; products, \$30,243,683.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

**HISTORICAL.**—Island discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by Cartier, 1534, who named it Isle of St. John. First settled by the French, who ceded it to Great Britain, 1758. Attached to Nova Scotia until 1768. Name changed to Prince Edward, 1799; responsible government granted, 1851; entered the Confederation, 1873. Government vested in a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 Representatives. Province has 4 Senators in the Dominion Senate, and 6 members in the House of Commons.

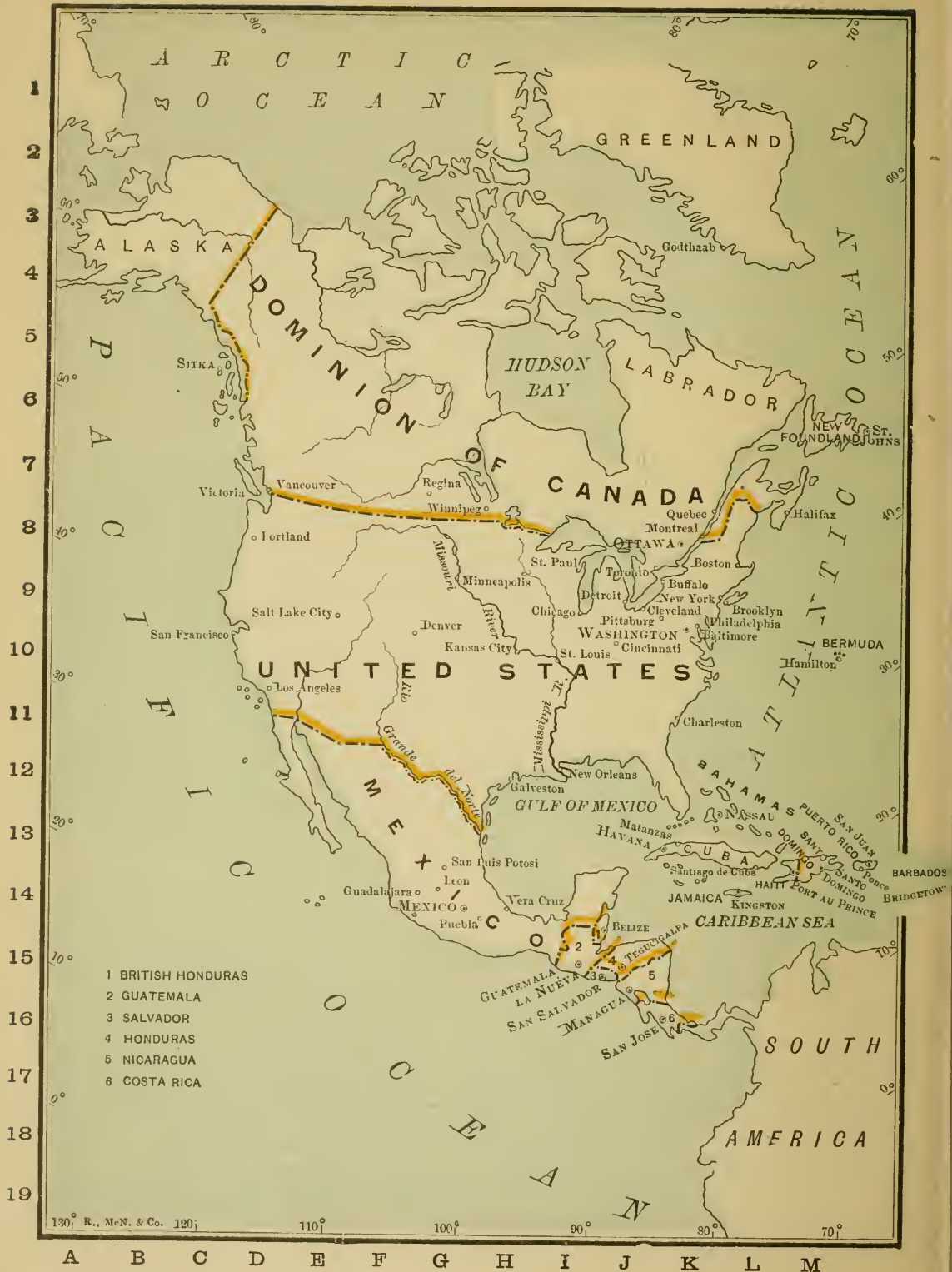
**AREA AND CLIMATE.**—The smallest of the provinces; area, 2,000 square miles. Length, northwest to southeast, 105 miles; breadth varies from 4 to 34 miles. Temperature: Mean winter, 16.9°, extreme, -21.4°; summer, 61°, extreme, 89.5°.

**POPULATION, ETC.**—Density of population more than double that of any other province; proportion, 51 persons to the square mile. Number of inhabitants, 1871, 94,021; 1881, 108,891; 1891, 109,080. Capital, Charlottetown, has one of the finest harbors in the world, population, 11,374; population of Summerside, 2,783. Number public schools, 433; pupils, 22,905; average attendance, 13,089. Province has 211 miles of railway in operation.

**RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.**—Chief agricultural productions, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Much attention paid to the rearing of farm animals. Value of total exports, 1890, \$875,964; over one-third the sum, or \$366,675, the value of animals and their produce; value of eggs exported, \$236,490. Fisheries second in importance; value of total catch, \$1,041,109; value of exports, \$187,743.









## NORTH AMERICA.

COUNTRY.	AREA, Sq. MILES.	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Bahamas, L-14.....	5,450	48,000	British Colony.....	\$ 840,605	\$ 1,112,560
Barbados, M-14.....	166	182,322	British Colony.....	5,968,615	6,021,945
Bermuda, M-11.....	20	15,844	British Colony.....	1,540,080	687,630
Canada, H-8.....	3,456,000	4,829,411	British Colony.....	96,749,149	121,858,241
Costa Rica, J-17.....	23,293	213,785	Republic.....	7,440,219	4,582,012
*Cuba, K-14.....	36,013	1,631,687	Spanish Colony.....	61,714,395	12,224,888
Guatemala, I-16.....	46,800	1,394,233	Republic.....	10,412,300	5,522,599
Haiti, L-15.....	10,204	960,000	Republic.....	14,475,000	18,335,000
Honduras, J-16.....	46,400	431,917	Republic.....	2,422,526	.....
Honduras, British, J-15.....	7,562	81,471	British Colony.....	1,438,450	1,410,225
Jamaica, K-15.....	4,200	639,491	British Colony.....	9,727,325	11,155,235
Mexico, G-15.....	747,900	11,601,347	Republic.....	48,887,950	36,895,000
Newfoundland, M-7.....	42,200	202,000	British Colony.....	6,353,840	6,634,220
Nicaragua, J-16.....	49,500	350,000	Republic.....	1,718,209	1,969,935
Puerto Rico, M-14.....	3,550	806,708	Spanish Colony.....	13,024,730	13,128,436
Salvador, H-17.....	7,255	604,513	Republic.....	5,479,600	1,735,923
Santo Domingo, M-14.....	18,045	610,000	Republic.....	2,520,983	1,992,884
United States, F-11.....	3,602,990	62,978,738	Republic.....	\$72,270,283	\$57,126,717

\*Data only for Commerce with U. S.

## PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.
Baltimore, United States.....		434,439	New York, United States.....		1,515,301
Belize, British Honduras.....		5,800	Ottawa, Canada.....		44,154
Boston, United States.....		448,477	Philadelphia, United States.....		1,046,964
Bridgetown, Barbados.....		25,000	Pittsburg, ".....		238,617
Brooklyn, United States.....		806,343	Ponce, Puerto Rico.....		37,545
Buffalo, ".....		255,664	Port au Prince, Haiti.....		20,000
Charleston, ".....		54,955	Portland, United States.....		62,046
Chicago, ".....		1,438,010	Puebla, Mexico.....		78,530
Cincinnati, ".....		296,908	Quebec, Canada.....		63,090
Cleveland, ".....		261,353	Regina, ".....		1,681
Denver, ".....		106,713	St. Johns, Newfoundland.....		28,610
Detroit, ".....		205,876	St. Louis, United States.....		451,770
Galveston, ".....		29,084	St. Paul, ".....		133,156
Godthaab, Greenland.....		350	Salt Lake City, ".....		44,843
Guadalajara, Mexico.....		83,122	San Francisco, ".....		298,997
Guatemala la Nueva, Guatemala.....		65,796	San Jose, Costa Rica.....		25,000
Halifax, Canada.....		38,556	San Juan, Puerto Rico.....		23,414
Hamilton, Bermuda.....		8,000	San Luis Potosi, Mexico.....		37,314
Havana, Cuba.....		230,000	San Salvador, Salvador.....		16,327
Kansas City, United States.....		38,316	Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.....		45,000
Kingston, Jamaica.....		40,000	Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo.....		25,000
Leon, Mexico.....		120,000	Sitka, United States.....		1,190
Los Angeles, United States.....		50,395	Tegucigalpa, Honduras.....		12,600
Managua, Nicaragua.....		18,000	Toronto, Canada.....		181,220
Matanzas, Cuba.....		36,102	Vancouver, ".....		13,709
Mexico, Mexico.....		350,000	Vera Cruz, Mexico.....		24,000
Montreal, Canada.....		216,650	Victoria, Canada.....		16,841
Nassau, Bahama.....		5,000	Washington, United States.....		230,392
New Orleans, United States.....		242,039	Winnipeg, Canada.....		25,639

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Bahamas—Tropical fruits, sponges, pearls.	
Barbados—Sugar, molasses, and rum.	
Bermuda—Onions, potatoes, and lily bulbs.	
Canada, Dominion of—Lumber, live stock, cheese, agricultural products, fish, minerals.	
Costa Rica—Coffee, bananas, hides and skins, cocoanuts, cocoa, and dye woods.	
Cuba—Sugar, molasses, leaf tobacco, cigars.	
Guatemala—Coffee, hides, bananas, sugar, and rubber.	
Haiti—Coffee, cocoa, mahogany, logwood.	
Honduras—Cattle, hides, bananas, cocoanuts, mahogany, and india rubber.	
Honduras, British—Mahogany, dye-woods.	

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Jamaica—Sugar, coffee, and tropical fruits.	
Mexico—Mahogany, silver ore, hemp, sugar, and tobacco.	
Newfoundland—Fish, cod and seal oil, lobsters.	
Nicaragua—Coffee, india rubber, bananas, hides, and woods.	
Puerto Rico—Sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, and cotton.	
Salvador—Coffee, indigo, sugar, and cocoa.	
Santo Domingo—Sugar, coffee, cocoa, hides and skins, and dye-woods.	
United States—Cotton, cereals and flour, meat and dairy products, live stock, minerals, and mineral oils.	





## SOUTH AMERICA.

COUNTRY.	AREA. Sq. MILES.	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Argentine Republic, F-13 .....	1,125,086	4,086,492	Republic .....	\$100,818,993	\$142,240,812
Bolivia, F-10 .....	567,240	2,333,350	Republic .....	8,759,700	5,839,800
Brazil, I-7 .....	3,209,878	14,002,335	Republic .....	173,530,812	2,014,600
Chile, D-13 .....	293,970	3,115,815	Republic .....	60,158,347	59,362,091
Colombia, C-4 .....	504,773	3,878,600	Republic .....	14,591,029	9,613,007
Ecuador, C-6 .....	118,630	1,220,000	Republic .....	7,057,761	7,241,822
Guiana, British, G-4 .....	109,000	278,477	British Colony .....	10,520,335	9,183,669
Guiana, Dutch, H-4 .....	46,060	57,365	Dutch Colony .....	1,415,790	1,967,028
Guiana, French, I-4 .....	46,697	25,796	French Colony .....	724,480	1,727,442
Paraguay, G-11 .....	91,970	560,000	Republic .....	2,097,848	1,977,616
Peru, C-8 .....	463,747	2,971,844	Republic .....	6,600,677	5,190,555
Uruguay, H-13 .....	72,110	648,299	Republic .....	29,085,519	23,399,625
Venezuela, E-3 .....	632,695	2,550,385	Republic .....	14,633,014	12,124,089

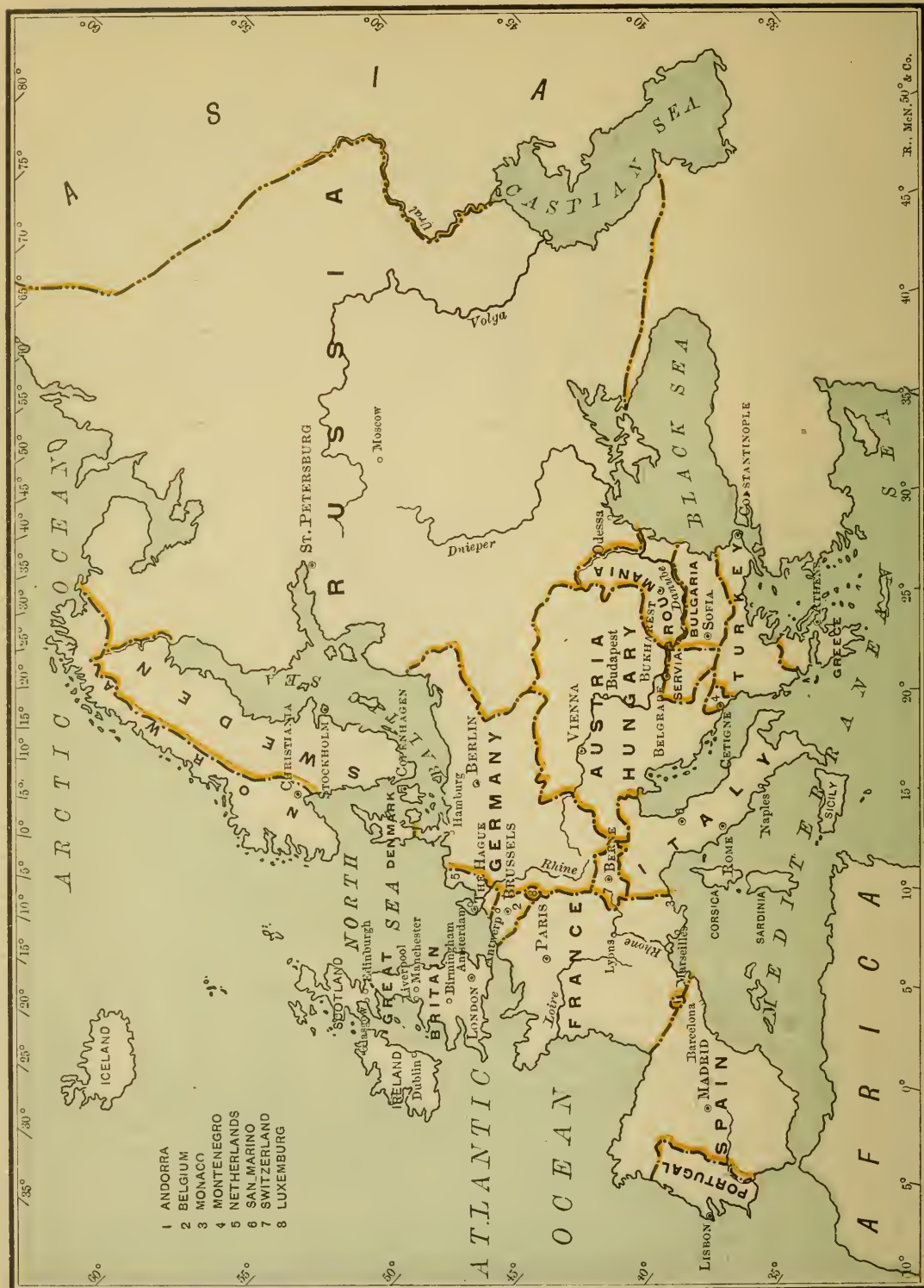
## PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.
Antofagasta, Chile .....		16,549	Los Angeles, Chile .....		51,354
Arequipa, Peru .....		35,000	Medellin, Colombia .....		40,000
Asuncion, Paraguay .....		24,838	Montevideo, Uruguay .....		175,000
Bahia, Brazil .....		150,000	Panama, Colombia .....		30,000
Barquisimeto, Venezuela .....		31,476	Para, Brazil .....		60,000
Barranquilla, Colombia .....		20,000	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana .....		28,526
Bogota, Colombia .....		110,000	Pernambuco, Brazil .....		130,000
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic .....		398,498	Porto Alegre, Brazil .....		30,000
Callao, Peru .....		35,492	Punta Arenas, Chile .....		915
Campinas, Brazil .....		35,000	Quillota, Chile .....		48,737
Campos, Brazil .....		40,000	Quito, Ecuador .....		80,000
Caracas, Venezuela .....		70,466	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil .....		500,000
Cayenne, French Guiana .....		10,600	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil .....		18,000
Chillan, Chile .....		60,767	Rosario, Argentine Republic .....		55,000
Cochabamba, Bolivia .....		40,000	San Fernando, Chile .....		79,742
Cojedes, Venezuela .....		85,678	São Luiz de Maranhão, Brazil .....		30,000
Cordova, Argentine Republic .....		66,000	Santiago, Chile .....		236,870
Cuenca, Ecuador .....		30,000	Santos, Brazil .....		35,000
Cuzco, Peru .....		30,000	São Paulo, Brazil .....		75,000
Desterro, Brazil .....		6,000	Serena, Chile .....		36,772
Georgetown, British Guiana .....		55,299	Sucre, Bolivia .....		30,000
Guayaquil, Ecuador .....		40,000	Talca, Chile .....		70,036
Iquique, Chile .....		16,430	Trujillo, Peru .....		8,000
La Paz, Bolivia .....		80,000	Tucuman, Argentine Republic .....		40,000
Laplatá, Argentine Republic .....		40,000	Valencia, Venezuela .....		38,654
Lima, Peru .....		101,488	Valparaíso, Chile .....		109,584

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Argentine Republic—	Wool, hides and skins, tallow, live stock, meat, and grain.
Bolivia—	Silver, Peruvian bark, india-rubber, gums, cocoa, coffee, copper, and tin.
Brazil—	Coffee, sugar, india-rubber, cotton, hides, and tobacco.
Chile—	Nitre, copper, silver, wheat, barley, and wool.
Colombia—	Coffee, cinchona, gold, silver, cacao, tobacco, and hides.
Ecuador—	Cocoa, coffee, straw hats, hides, india-rubber, ivory nuts, sugar, and gold.

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Guiana, British—	Sugar, rum, molasses, timber, and gold.
Guiana, Dutch—	Cocoa, sugar, coffee, and gold.
Guiana, French—	Cocoa, coffee, and gold.
Paraguay—	Yerba maté, tobacco, hides and skins, oranges, and timber.
Peru—	Sugar, cotton, wool, hides, silver and lead ores.
Uruguay—	Wool, hides and skins, tallow, and meats.
Venezuela—	Coffee, cocoa, gold, hides and skins, and cattle.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W



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## EUROPE.

COUNTRY.	AREA, Sq. MILES	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Andorra, F-12	175	6,000	Republic		
Austria-Hungary, K-11	264,512	42,620,966	Empire	\$ 275,389,800	\$ 218,019,900
Belgium, G-9	11,373	6,484,940	Kingdom	568,993,305	616,507,883
British Isles, F-7	121,481	37,888,153	Kingdom	1,597,434,066	2,047,297,603
Bulgaria, M-13	37,860	3,154,375	Principality	15,552,147	14,063,764
Denmark, I-6	15,289	2,298,367	Kingdom	42,668,567	72,284,359
France, F-10	204,092	38,343,192	Republic	717,983,353	853,688,215
Germany, I-9	209,558	49,422,114	Empire	1,153,352,998	1,358,425,460
Greece, L-15	25,014	2,217,000	Kingdom	18,477,766	23,311,698
Italy, I-12	114,410	30,158,408	Kingdom	172,917,433	254,890,217
Luxemburg, G-9	998	211,088	Grand Duchy		
Monaco, H-12	8	12,000	Principality		
Montenegro, K-13	3,630	236,000	Principality	1,000,000	100,000
Netherlands (The), H-8	12,648	4,548,596	Kingdom	437,187,664	522,499,500
Norway, J-3	123,205	1,999,176	Kingdom	35,133,862	55,920,585
Portugal, C-13	34,038	4,708,178	Kingdom	35,582,218	51,019,973
Roumania, M-11	48,307	4,650,823	Kingdom	53,259,894	70,018,663
Russia, O-6	2,095,504	95,870,810	Empire	406,892,504	240,499,552
San Marino, J-12	32	7,816	Republic		
Servia, L-12	19,050	2,157,477	Kingdom	7,342,636	8,845,226
Spain, D-13	194,800	17,237,600	Kingdom	187,551,976	188,227,585
Sweden, K-4	170,979	4,774,409	Kingdom	80,862,325	101,026,274
Switzerland, H-11	15,992	2,933,612	Republic	139,939,051	193,316,645
Turkey, L-13	61,200	4,790,000	Empire		

## PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.
Amsterdam, Netherlands		408,061	Lisbon, Portugal		246,343
Andorra, Andorra		6,000	Liverpool, England		517,951
Antwerp, Belgium		221,360	London, England		4,211,056
Athens, Greece		107,251	Luxemburg, Luxemburg		18,187
Barcelona, Spain		272,481	Lyons, France		416,029
Belgrade, Servia		54,458	Madrid, Spain		472,228
Berlin, Germany		1,579,244	Marseilles, France		403,749
Bern, Switzerland		47,151	Manchester, England		505,343
Birmingham, England		429,171	Monaco, Monaco		3,292
Brussels, Belgium		477,398	Moscow, Russia		753,469
Budapest, Austria-Hungary		506,384	Naples, Italy		463,172
Bukharest, Roumania		221,805	Odessa, Russia		313,687
Cetigne, Montenegro		1,500	Paris, France		2,447,957
Christiania, Norway		150,444	Rome, Italy		273,268
Constantinople, Turkey		700,000	San Marino, San Marino		7,816
Copenhagen, Denmark		375,251	Sofia, Bulgaria		30,428
Dublin, Ireland		245,001	St. Petersburg, Russia		1,003,315
Edinburgh, Scotland		261,261	Stockholm, Sweden		243,500
Glasgow, Scotland		782,728	The Hague, Netherlands		156,809
Hamburg, Germany		323,739	Vienna, Austria-Hungary		1,355,255

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Austria-Hungary	Grain, timber, hardware.
Belgium	Yarns, coal and coke, machinery.
British Isles	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods, iron, steel, coal, and machinery.
Bulgaria	Wheat, wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber.
Denmark	Animals and their produce, cereals, metals, and hardware.
France	Woolen, silk, and cotton manufactures, wine, raw silk, and wool.
Germany	Cotton and woolen goods, hosiery, sugar, and leather goods.
Greece	Currants, ores, tobacco, and wine.
Italy	Silk, wine, olive oil, fruit, hemp, flax, cotton, and sulphur.
Luxemburg	Manufactured goods.
Monaco	Olive oil, oranges, and citrons.

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Montenegro	Sumac, insect powder, sardines, smoked mutton, cattle, and goats.
Netherlands, The	Wheat, rye, flax, refined sugar, butter, cheese, cattle, and sheep.
Norway	Timber, fish, oil, skins, and furs.
Portugal	Wine, cork, fish, and copper.
Roumania	Cereals, animals, and fruits.
Russia	Grain, flax and hemp, timber, linseed, and wool.
Servia	Fruit, animals, wine, and grain.
Spain	Wine, minerals, fruits, and cork.
Sweden	Timber, animals and their produce, steel, iron, copper and zinc ores.
Switzerland	Cottons, silks, clocks and watches, cheese and condensed milk.
Turkey in Europe	Raisins, wheat, mohair, raw silk, opium, and coffee.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q



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1 BHOTAN  
2 NEPAL



## ASIA.

COUNTRY.	AREA, Sq. MILES.	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Afghanistan, G-6.....	279,000	4,000,000	Empire .....	\$ 1,105,436	\$ 2,731,995
Bhotan, I-8 .....	16,800	35,000	Kingdom .....		
Ceylon, H-10 .....	25,364	3,008,239	British Colony .....	17,536,677	21,640,534
China, L-6 .....	4,179,559	404,180,000	Empire .....	103,614,786	151,114,149
Dutch East Indies, L-11 .....	719,674	29,765,031	Dutch Colony .....	68,088,881	66,165,356
French India, H-9 .....	200	280,303	French Colony .....	5,199,341	1,368,198
French Indo-China, K-9 .....	142,742	17,791,500	French Dependencies .....	11,399,023	12,049,692
Hongkong, M-7 .....	29	221,441	British Colony .....	6,125,320	12,641,060
India, H-8 .....	1,800,258	286,696,960	Empire .....	351,062,300	322,110,800
Japan, N-5 .....	147,655	39,069,007	Empire .....	43,461,848	63,621,205
Korea, M-5 .....	82,000	10,528,937	Empire .....	3,550,478	4,727,839
Nepal, I-7 .....	54,000	2,000,000	Kingdom .....	5,349,374	4,239,378
Oman, E-7 .....	82,000	1,500,000	Empire .....	1,432,690	1,983,270
Persia, E-6 .....	628,000	9,000,000	Kingdom .....	14,609,535	18,636,405
Philippine Islands, N-8 .....	114,326	7,000,000	Spanish Colony .....	5,050,000	3,500,000
Russia, Asiatic, H-3..	6,564,778	19,002,198	Empire .....		
Samos, C-4 .....	180	44,661	Turkish Principality .....	753,914	911,779
Siam, K-9 .....	250,000	6,000,000	Kingdom .....	16,048,105	13,155,100
Turkey in Asia, D-5..	680,000	21,600,000	Empire .....		

## PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.
Bagdad, Turkey .....		80,000	Madras, India .....		449,950
<b>Bangkok</b> , Siam .....		1,000,000	<b>Manila</b> , Philippine Islands .....		270,000
<b>Batavia</b> , Dutch East Indies .....		7,969	<b>Masbat</b> , Oman .....		60,000
Bombay, India .....		804,470	Osaka, Japan .....		432,005
<b>Cabool</b> , Afghanistan .....		60,000	<b>Pekin</b> , China .....		1,300,000
<b>Calcutta</b> , India .....		840,130	<b>Pondicherry</b> , French India .....		41,253
Canton, China .....		1,600,000	<b>Punakha</b> , Bhotan .....		
<b>Colombo</b> , Ceylon .....		126,926	Rangoon, India .....		181,210
Damascus, Turkey .....		200,000	<b>Saigon</b> , French Indo-China .....		90,000
Fuchau, China .....		636,000	Samarkand, Russia .....		33,117
Hanoi, French Indo-China .....		50,000	Shanghai, China .....		28,000
Hue, French Indo-China .....		100,000	<b>Seoul</b> , Korea .....		250,000
Hyderabad, India .....		392,730	Smyrna, Turkey .....		200,000
Irkutsk, Russia .....		48,000	Suchau, China .....		1,000,000
Ispahan, Persia .....		60,000	Tabreez, Persia .....		180,000
Kandahar, Afghanistan .....		60,000	<b>Teheran</b> , Persia .....		210,000
Kandy, Ceylon .....		20,252	Tiflis, Russia .....		104,000
Karikal, French India .....		34,719	<b>Tokyo</b> , Japan .....		1,165,048
<b>Khatmando</b> , Nepal .....			<b>Vathi</b> , Samos .....		
Kyoto, Japan .....		264,559	<b>Victoria</b> , Hongkong .....		221,441
Laoag, Philippine Islands .....		36,639	Yuthia, Siam .....		40,000

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Afghanistan—Horses, spices, assafetida, fruits, and nuts.	
Bhotan—Wool, musk, ponies, and caoutchouc.	
Ceylon—Coffee, cinchona, tea, plumbago, arecanuts, and cocoanuts.	
China—Tea, raw and manufactured silk, and sugar.	
Dutch East Indies—Tea, coffee, sugar, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin.	
French India—Oil-seeds.	
French Indo-China—Cinnamon, cotton, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and rice.	
Hongkong—Tea, silk, sandalwood, hemp, and copper.	
India—Rice, cotton, opium, oil-seeds, jute, and tea.	

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Japan—Raw silk and cocoons, rice, tea, coal, and copper.	
Korea—Rice, beans, and cow-hides.	
Nepal—Rice, oil-seeds, butter, ponies, timber.	
Oman—Dates, cotton fabrics, rice, salt, pearls, and fruits.	
Persia—Dried fruits, opium, rice, cotton, wool, silk, carpets, pearls, and turquoises.	
Philippine Islands—Sugar, hemp, tobacco, cigars, and coffee.	
Russia, Asiatic—Cereals, petroleum, tissue, textiles, and precious metals.	
Samos—Raisins, wine, oil, and hides.	
Siam—Rice, teak, pepper, sapanwood, cattle, and tin.	
Turkey—Tobacco, cereals, opium, coffee, fruits, valonia, and madder.	





## AFRICA.

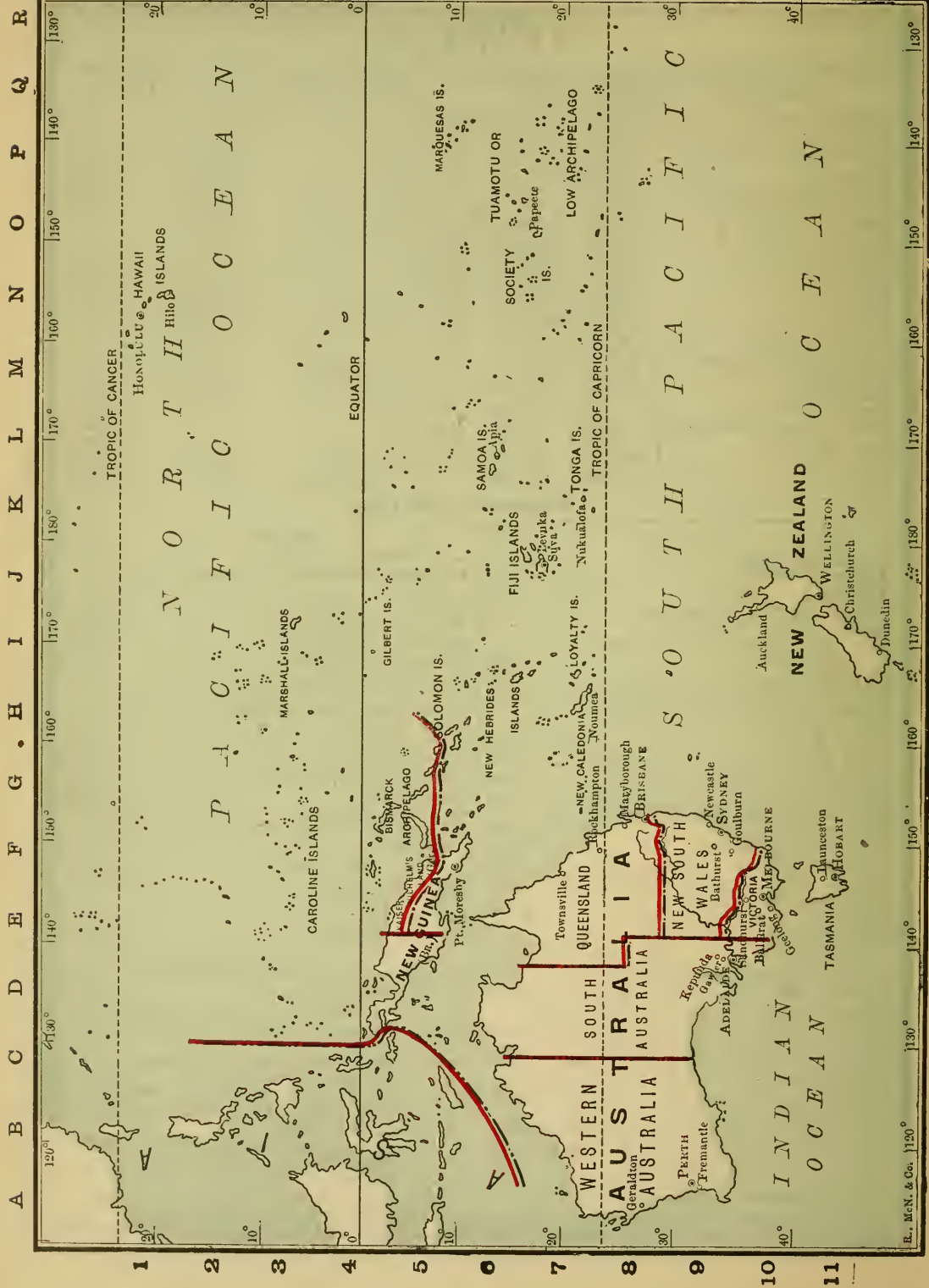
COUNTRY.	AREA, Sq. MLS.	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Abyssinia, K-9.....	244,000	7,360,000	Kingdom.....		
Algeria, E-5.....	319,465	4,124,732	French Colony.....	\$ 51,237,538	\$ 51,237,755
Cape of Good Hope, I-17....	233,430	1,458,823	British Colony.....	49,409,472	49,183,116
Egypt, I-7.....	400,000	6,817,265	Empire.....	58,703,493	39,945,851
French Kongo, F-11.....	250,000	6,900,300	French Territory.....	578,459	738,096
German East Africa, K-12....	345,000	1,760,000	German Protectorate.....	976,555	738,444
Kamerun, G-10.....	130,000	2,600,000	German Protectorate.....	1,334,982	771,834
Kongo Free State, I-11.....	865,375	14,000,000	Belgian Colony.....	2,821,956	
Liberia, C-10.....	14,300	1,068,000	Republic.....		
Madagascar, L-15.....	228,500	3,500,000	Kingdom.....	47,597	788,518
Morocco, D-5.....	219,000	5,000,000	Empire.....	7,945,177	8,728,987
Natal, I-17.....	20,460	543,913	British Colony.....	6,898,285	22,085,425
Niger Territories, E-10.....	500,000	20,000,000	British Territories.....	1,425,000	
Orange Free State, I-16.....	41,500	207,503	Republic.....	10,000,000	5,000,000
Free State of E. Africa, K-14	300,000	1,500,000	Portuguese Colony.....		
Portuguese W. Africa, G-14	600,000	10,000,000	Portuguese Territories.....		
Senegal, B-9.....	14,700	135,000	French Colony.....	3,300,000	5,800,000
Sierra Leone, B-10.....	400	75,000	British Colony.....	1,746,595	1,746,595
South African Republic, I-16	121,854	679,200	Republic.....		27,500,000
Togoland, D-10.....	16,000	500,000	German Protectorate.....		387,940
Tripoli, H-6.....	398,873	1,000,000	Turkish Province.....	1,615,000	1,410,500
Tunis, F 5.....	45,000	1,500,000	French Protectorate.....	5,905,645	5,622,977

## PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.
Alexandria, Egypt.....		227,062	Little Popo, Togoland.....		
Algiers, Algeria.....		74,794	Lorenzo Marquez, Free State of East Africa.....		
Ankober, Abyssinia.....		7,000	Manfaloot, Egypt.....		13,232
Antananarivo, Madagascar.....		100,000	Mequinez, Morocco.....		56,000
Asaba, Niger Territories.....			Mojanga, Madagascar.....		14,000
Bagamoyo, German East Africa.....			Monrovia, Liberia.....		5,000
Bathurst, Gambia.....		6,000	Morocco, Morocco.....		50,000
Berbera, Somali.....		30,000	Mozambique, Free State of E. Africa.....		
Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.....		3,319	Omdurman, Egyptian Soudan.....		
Boma, Kongo Free State.....			Oran, Algeria.....		67,681
Bona, Algeria.....		29,640	Pietermaritzburg, Natal.....		17,500
Cairo, Egypt.....		374,838	Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.....		23,052
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.....		83,718	Pretoria, South African Rep.....		5,000
Constantine, Algeria.....		44,960	Rosetta, Egypt.....		16,666
Damietta, Egypt.....		34,044	St. Louis, Senegal.....		20,000
Dar es Salaam, German East Africa.....			St. Paul de Loanda, Portuguese West Africa.....		
Fez, Morocco.....		80,000	Tamatave, Madagascar.....		10,000
Freetown, Sierra Leone.....		30,000	Tlemss, Algeria.....		28,204
Gondar, Abyssinia.....		5,000	Tripoli, Tripoli.....		
Johannesburg, South African Rep.....		15,000	Tunis, Tunis.....		145,000
Kamerun, Kamerun.....			Zanzibar, Zanzibar.....		100,000
Kimberley, Orange Free State.....		28,643			
Liberia, French Kongo.....					

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Abyssinia—Skins, ivory, and gums.	
Algeria—Cereals, wines, animals, wool, and esparto fibre.	
Cape of Good Hope—Diamonds, wool, ostrich feathers, copper ore, hides and skins.	
Egypt—Cotton and cotton seed, beans, sugar, wheat, and rice.	
Free State of East Africa—Oil-nuts and seeds, caoutchouc, and ivory	
French Kongo—Ivory, ebony, caoutchouc.	
German East Africa—Ivory, copal gum, caoutchouc, and sesame seed.	
Kamerun—Ivory and palm oil.	
Kongo Free State—Coffee, ivory, nuts, palm oil, caoutchouc, and copal.	
Liberia—Coffee, palm oil-nuts, cocoa, sugar.	

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Madagascar—India rubber, hides, horns, hemp, wax, and oxen.	
Morocco—Beans, peas, olive oil, maize, wool.	
Natal—Arrowroot, Angora hair, hides and skins, and gold.	
Orange Free State—Wool, diamonds, hides and skins, and ostrich feathers.	
Portuguese West Africa—Ivory, caoutchouc.	
Sierra Leone—Palm oil and nuts, india rubber, kola nuts, and copal.	
South African Rep.—Wool, ivory, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold.	
Togoland—Palm oil and ivory.	
Tripoli—Ivory, bullocks, wheat, oil, barley, ostrich feathers, wool, and pepper.	
Tunis—Wheat, barley, olive oil, alfa, esparto.	





## OCEANIA.

COUNTRY.	AREA, Sq. MILES.	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Bismarck Archipelago, F-5 .....	19,000	190,000	German Protectorate	-----	-----
Fiji, J-6 .....	7,740	121,180	British Colony .....	\$ 1,822,665	\$ 1,033,785
Hawaii, N-1 .....	6,640	89,990	Kingdom .....	13,023,000	6,962,000
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, E-5 .....	72,000	110,000	German Protectorate	-----	-----
Marshall Islands, I-3 .....	150	10,000	German Protectorate	-----	-----
New Caledonia, H-7 .....	6,000	62,752	French Colony .....	1,428,110	2,218,300
New Guinea, E-5 .....	90,000	135,000	British Colony .....	95,000	45,000
New Hebrides, H-7 .....	5,106	70,000	Independent	-----	-----
New South Wales, E-9 .....	310,700	1,134,207	British Colony .....	110,229,685	113,075,020
New Zealand, I-11 .....	104,471	626,890	British Colony .....	48,058,600	31,302,625
Queensland, E-8 .....	668,497	393,718	British Colony .....	42,772,560	25,333,500
Samoa, K-6 .....	1,701	36,000	Kingdom .....	102,545	218,130
Society Islands, O-7 .....	1,412	25,050	French Colony .....	633,620	670,720
Solomon Islands, H-5 .....	9,000	80,000	German Protectorate	-----	-----
South Australia, D-8 .....	903,690	315,048	British Colony .....	44,136,890	41,313,365
Tasmania, D-11 .....	26,215	146,667	British Colony .....	7,434,960	9,487,560
Tonga, H-7 .....	374	20,000	Kingdom .....	420,875	245,545
Victoria, E-10 .....	87,884	1,140,411	British Colony .....	66,331,110	114,670,075
Western Australia, B-8 .....	975,920	49,782	British Colony .....	3,359,065	4,372,235

## PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POP.
Adelaide, South Australia .....		37,873	Launceston, Tasmania .....		22,000
Apia, Samoa .....		7,400	Levuka, Fiji .....		9,281
Auckland, New Zealand .....		28,613	Maryborough, Queensland .....		458,470
Ballarat, Victoria .....		21,053	Melbourne, Victoria .....		20,000
Bathurst, New South Wales .....		8,000	Newcastle, New South Wales .....		4,000
Brisbane, Queensland .....		32,567	Noumea, New Caledonia .....		-----
Christchurch, New Zealand .....		16,223	Nukualofa, Tonga .....		-----
Dunedin, New Zealand .....		22,376	Papeete, Society Islands .....		-----
Fremantle, Western Australia .....		5,607	Perth, Western Australia .....		8,447
Gawler, South Australia .....		2,122	Port Augusta, South Australia .....		1,274
Geraldton, Western Australia .....		1,218	Port Moresby, New Guinea .....		1,000
Geelong, Victoria .....		20,000	Rockhampton, Queensland .....		10,793
Goulburn, New South Wales .....		12,000	Sandhurst, Victoria .....		26,627
Hilo, Hawaii .....		4,220	Suva, Fiji .....		850
Hobart, Tasmania .....		35,389	Sydney, New South Wales .....		220,427
Honolulu, Hawaii .....		20,487	Townsville, Queensland .....		7,860
Kapunda, South Australia .....		1,942	Wellington, New Zealand .....		31,021

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
Bismarck Archipelago—Copra and cocoa-nut fibre.	
Fiji—Sugar, copra, bananas, and other fruits, tea, cotton, and peanuts.	
Hawaii—Sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, and bananas.	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land—Bêche-de-mer, cocoa-nuts, and gum.	
Marshall Islands—Copra.	
New Caledonia—Nickel, preserved meat, silver, and lead ore.	
New Guinea, British—Bêche-de-mer, copra, birdskins, gum, pearl-shells, and rattans.	
New Hebrides—Copra and bêche-de-mer.	
New South Wales—Wool, tin, silver, copper tallow, and leather.	
New Zealand—Wool, grain, frozen meat, gold,	

COUNTRY.	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.
kauri gum, hides and skins, leather, and timber.	
Queensland—Gold, wool, sugar, hides and skins, tin, and preserved meat.	
Samoa—Copra, cotton, coffee, and fruit.	
Society Islands—Mother-of-pearl, copra, and cotton.	
Solomon Islands—Sandal-wood, and tortoise-shell.	
South Australia—Wool, wheat, wheat flour, copper, and copper ore.	
Tasmania—Wool, gold, tin, timber and bark, hops, and fruit.	
Tonga—Copra, cotton, fruit, kava, and wool.	
Victoria—Wool, Gold, breadstuffs, livestock, and leather.	
Western Australia—Gold, pearls, pearl-shell, sandal-wood, and timber.	

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